



Proceedings of the
Fifty-seventh Annual Convention
of the American Institute
of Architects

*Held in the Auditorium of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.
May 21, 22, and 23, 1924*

Published by the Board of Directors
of the
American Institute of Architects

Copyright, 1924
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

PRESS OF
GIBSON BROS., INC.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICERS

President D. EVERETT WAID, New York, N. Y.
First Vice-President ELLIS F. LAWRENCE, Portland, Oregon,
Second Vice-President ABRAM GARFIELD, Cleveland, Ohio,
Secretary EDWIN H. BROWN, Minneapolis, Minn.
Treasurer WILLIAM B. ITTNER, St. Louis, Mo.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

For One Year (1924-1925)

WILLIAM EMERSON (First District), Boston, Mass.
 BENJAMIN W. MORRIS (Second District), New York, N. Y.
 WILLIAM L. STEELE (Sixth District), Sioux City, Iowa

For Two Years (1924-1926)

WILLIAM E. FISHER (Eighth District), Denver, Colo.
 C. HERRICK HAMMOND (Fifth District), Chicago, Ill.
 C. C. ZANTZINGER (Third District), Philadelphia, Pa.

For Three Years (1924-1927)

WILLIAM J. SAYWARD (Seventh District), Atlanta, Ga.
 SYLVAIN SCHNAITACHER (Ninth District), San Francisco, Calif.
 NAT GAILLARD WALKER (Fourth District), Rock Hill, S. C.

CONVENTION COMMITTEES

Arrangements—DELOS H. SMITH, *Chairman*
 R. F. BERESFORD, W. I. DEMING, L. JUSTEMENT, *Members*

Exhibition—WARD BROWN, *Chairman*
 Entertainment—FRANK UPMAN, *Chairman*
 Registration—PERCY C. ADAMS, *Chairman*



Proceedings of the Fifty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects

May Twenty-first—Morning Session

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1924.

The Convention was called to order by President William B. Faville, at 10:30 o'clock a. m.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

In spite of a horizon not always unclouded, we have had a year of general architectural prosperity wherever industrial and commercial activities center; but in those areas dependent on agriculture, the depression of a year ago continues, is rather intensified, in fact, with no apparent relief in sight although the malady is engaging the attention of many minds. And yet once again, in spite of a horizon still clouded here and there, the outlook for the present year is reassuring, judging from the volume of building permits, credit available for building operations and the volume of steel bookings recorded during the first three months of 1924. The dawn of a better spirit of good will in matters international, forecasting, let us hope, an early adjustment of many perplexing post-war difficulties still further encourages an optimistic architectural outlook.

The present Board's activities have, I believe, measured up to the record of former administrations in steadily advancing the interests of the profession. The problems which today engage the attention of our Committees and members are proceeding by slow evolutionary changes toward solution or are constantly acquiring those new aspects that indicate healthy growth.

The practice of holding Executive Committee and Board meetings in widely scattered sections of Chapter activity continues to give satisfaction; wherefore Chapters desiring joint meetings may be encouraged to send invitations to the Institute's Secretary, with the understanding that no elaborate entertainment is expected; in fact Chapter courtesies should be confined to such informal luncheons and dinners as will involve only the slightest outlay.

Two successful Regional meetings have been held, one in Mr. Steele's, the Sixth District, and one in Mr. Favrot's, the Seventh; both have demonstrated the value of such conferences.

They provide convenient opportunity for discussion between officials and members, now all too rare on account of the vast area embraced within the territory of the Institute. Distance and expense, in both time and money, prevent a very large percentage of our members from regularly attending Conventions; to those members these Regional meetings are full of promise for in their regular recurrence something approximating Convention opportunity is afforded. It is the earnest hope of your President that each Director will, during the coming year, see to it that a Regional Conference is held in his district. Three such Conferences could be held in conjunction with as many meetings of Institute officials each year, thus ensuring direct and local contact with the Executive Committee or Board of Directors once every third year.

With no disparagement of any of the arduous duties of our Institute Committees, I would fain direct particular attention to two committee reports.

The task assigned to the Public Works Committee, covering as it does such a wide range of possible usefulness to our profession and our art, demands our united encouragement. The Federal Government is at present deep in the problem of reorganizing the Federal Departments—a reorganization that will include the proposed Department of Public Works and establish architectural relations with the Government upon an entirely new basis.

You will recall the so-called Jones-Reavis bill, which, in 1919, proposed for architects a direct voice in Departmental Committees, and which was abandoned, giving place to the present plan as recommended in the Brown report wherein those charged with the interests of public architecture are to be left without direct contact with the heads of the Federal Departments, thereby

greatly curtailing the influence of this division upon the future of our public architecture.

The Public Works Committee has been alive to this danger and will present in its report an outline of the conditions found and various resolutions intended to better those conditions and to bring about a closer and more effective relationship between the Federal Government, our profession and the Institute that stands for it, and the art of architecture.

In view of the importance to architecture, to the Government, and to the membership of this Institute, of the matters with which the Committee on Public Works is charged, I bespeak for the Committee and its offerings your most earnest support. I would have you consider well the resolutions that will be proposed, and give them your hearty adherence.

I would also direct your attention to the report of the Committee on Community Planning as one of the most vital documents ever submitted to a Convention. It is unnecessary for me to dwell upon the problems with which our urban communities are faced as their growth accelerates at a rate never before known in history. Coincident with this growth increasing attention has been given to the principles of city planning, and to the study of these principles and their relation to architecture, your Committee has given a long and patient attention.

In the conclusions presented in the Committee's report we discover that architecture the art, is not the master but the servant of our method of city building, a method which has grown up all unconsciously and with the results of which we are now face to face. The problem is a momentous one and the search for its solution is a challenge to the art and practice of architecture. For, let us never forget, our individual achievements in plan and design can never produce the type of community in which human beings can live and work with pleasure and grow constantly toward a fuller and nobler life, unless the basic plan be a sound one. Let us therefore accept the challenge and with patience and diligence insist that architecture resume the leadership which is its very birthright.

The Committee on Education will present a survey of its activities. It is hoped that at its meeting on Wednesday evening there may be expressed freely and openly the varying thought of our whole membership on this subject. The report of this Committee should stress the way in which co-ordination is being brought about among our universities, colleges, ateliers, and architectural associations and clubs.

The almost universal adoption of the competi-

tive system of judgment for student work and the uniform standards of criticism threaten to create, if they have not already done so, a standardized approach to the study of architecture and its problems, which, if blindly persisted in, may through the mere easy workableness of the system become a dangerous menace to the healthy development of individuality which, after all, is possibly the greatest claim we can make for architecture as one of mankind's most civilizing agents.

Last year the Convention heard a brief statement of the publishing activities of our Press. Its most recent achievement is now issued and I think that in the production of Louis Sullivan's "System of Ornament" we shall all agree that the Press has set a standard of typographical excellence wholly in keeping with those standards to which the Institute subscribes. It is my hope that this is but the beginning of an activity that will shed both glory and renown to the American Institute of Architects.

I wish to add my tribute to the general recognition which our membership accords to our several Committees—both standing and special—and to their chairmen who have guided the work during the past year—a work becoming ever more exacting as it becomes more important to the Institute, the profession, and to its great universal client—the public.

I would extend this personal tribute of a retiring President to those fellow officers whose generous and untiring help has made his administration not only what it has been in usefulness to the Institute but a broadening and pleasurable experience as well. A tribute that would be inadequate did it fail to reach our general Executive Secretary and his most efficient staff.

To the retiring Treasurer, Mr. Waid, the Institute owes a debt of gratitude. His devotion to the interests of the Institute, his careful guidance of its finances, and his sound administrative ability have won for him the admiration and deep appreciation of the whole membership, I am sure.

The Questionnaire of the Committee on Architectural Relations has aroused widespread interest. In the response by more than twenty-five per cent of the entire membership—active, honorary, and retired—there has been made clear the great changes that have come to us as the inevitable result of the war—changes that are but in the early stages of what will be remade world—with, I trust, a human race ready to listen as well as to talk.

The unexpected number and the general distribution of those who responded to the Questionnaire, together with the widespread desire to add to the inquiry begun, has provided a field for

continued exploration—to the end that we may appreciate, among other things, the facts of our mammoth territorial dimension and the corresponding divergence of opinion—which go to show that locality must be an ever increasing factor in the solution of our relationship problems. It would seem wise to press this form of questioning until the voice of an actual majority has been recorded. From the analysis of such a record an authentic pronouncement on many of our most vital problems may then become possible.

An interesting development in this connection shows how variously the word profession is interpreted and how universally it is revered. A timely development as well, in that 1924 has seen the establishment of an International Professional Men's Club, devoted to the wider recognition and firmer establishment of the professional idea. In response to the expressed desire of our membership, a meeting has been called for the evening of Thursday to be devoted to the discussion of this subject and the report of the Committee having it in charge.

In the line of future activities for the Institute I am pleased to announce that arrangements have been made for a joint exhibition to be held in New York at the time of the Convention in 1925. The Russell Sage Foundation sponsoring the Commission having in charge the development of a Regional Plan for New York City joins the Institute in this program for holding an International Conference and Exhibition of Community Planning. The Architectural League of New York joins us in assembling an exhibition comprising Architecture and the Allied Arts covering the whole range of the building industry.

Institute members are strongly urged to see to it that their contributions to this great joint exhibition are worthy. We are reminded in this connection that our own exhibit held every third year, will be included in this effort, and our members may look forward to a Convention in 1925, exceptional in brilliancy—a Convention of National significance and value—a Convention at which we may rekindle our enthusiasm, our love of design, of color, of line and form, leading us more clearly and wisely to interpret our own individuality and the art of our people and of today.

Since its reorganization in 1914 the American Institute of Architects has become a compact and vigorous professional society. Its form of government by Convention, Officers and Directors, operates in principle and in fact on a truly democratic basis. Its administrative, committee, and other activities, as prescribed by the Convention, or by the Board of Directors, are effectively con-

ducted. The influence of the Institute with the Press, the Public, and the Governments of our cities, states, and country is most gratifying, when one considers the smallness of our number and the slenderness of our financial resources. Thus may we fairly conclude that we have developed our organization and administrative arms to a most satisfactory and commendable degree? And yet in looking backward over the past few years and over my own term as President, a question has arisen in my mind in quite a definite form, a question which I pass on to you. It is a question that I cannot answer, which perhaps you cannot answer, but it is one which we must answer sooner or later. I therefore leave with you this question:

Is the Institute furnishing to the architectural profession as a whole the highest form of leadership?

Let me confess at once that the nature of my question is spiritual, that I find myself deeply wondering as to whether in the perfection of our technical contributions, and in our unceasing effort to fulfill the material obligations laid upon us, we are not forgetting that architecture is an art of which the very essence is of the spirit of man. And if it seems a far cry, in these days, to things of the spirit, must we not remember that our whole architectural heritage is utterly spiritual in its significance. It is therefore with that in mind and with the thought before me of our great profession, both within and without the Institute, with the picture in my mind of the thousands of young men who are to follow in our footsteps and take up our tasks, that I ask my question.

I may not close without some words devoted to the loss we have suffered, a loss that will mark the present as one of the saddest years in the history of our Institute.

Providence in its wisdom has seen fit to bring to a close three brilliant architectural careers:

At New York on the 16th day of February, 1924, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, Henry Bacon died.

At Chicago on the 14th day of April, 1924, at the age of sixty-five, Louis H. Sullivan died.

At New York on the 24th day of April, 1924, when only fifty-five years of age, at the very zenith of his usefulness, Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue died.

Before the Convention adjourns this morning's session we shall pay our tribute of reverence and honor to these our illustrious dead.

(Continued applause.)

THE PRESIDENT. Mr. Roy Childs Jones, of Minneapolis, will act as Recorder. The Committee on Resolutions consists of Mr. William Stanley Parker, of Boston; Mr. Goldwin Goldsmith, of Lawrence, Kansas, and Mr. Frederick

Bigger, of Pittsburgh. Resolutions on new business should be handed to any of these gentlemen, or to the Recorder.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. Waid. (*Applause.*)

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

MR. WAID. Thank you. Money matters seem sordid things to mention in the presence of artists, but they sometimes serve as a barometer of mental and moral conditions. The Treasurer may discharge his most unpleasant duty by talking first about dues.

At the end of the last fiscal year, namely, December 31, 1923, there was outstanding a total of \$9,595.00 uncollected dues. The amount corresponding in the previous year was \$7,915.00.

The Members who do not pay become a serious and unjust burden upon those who do pay their dues. The deeper in debt the more hopeless the debtor's condition becomes. A large number of Members received the JOURNAL and other literature of the Institute for two and three years and more without paying attention to notices and without paying a dollar of dues. The Board of Directors concluded that drastic action must be taken and consequently within the past few weeks thirty (30) Members have been dropped for non-payment of their dues. It cost much in postage and telegrams and labor to prevent a much larger number being dropped. A lot of men finally woke up to the fact that they really placed some value on Membership in the Institute and sent in their checks to avoid being left out in the cold. The net result was that of the \$3,605.00 dues for 1920, 1921, and 1922 still in arrears last December, \$2,565.00 have been paid. And the \$9,595.00 total dues in last December have been reduced to only \$4,480.00.

At last year's Convention the Treasurer reported \$18,000.00 of dues for the current year alone in arrears. This year at the same date the arrears for the current year were \$20,227.00. Today the unpaid dues for 1924 amount to \$15,555.00, which is about 28% of the total 1924 dues.

About May first the Directors dropped thirty Members for non-payment of dues, aggregating \$1,950.00, or an average of \$65.00 each. This means a loss of \$1,950.00 to the Institute, but that regrettably necessary drastic action protects the Institute against still greater loss and perhaps

will bring to some careless men a realization of their obligations.

Now as to finances generally.

The annual statement of the Auditor occupies about fifteen pages and the monthly statement the same. The year's life of the Treasurer might be summarized as a review of twelve times fifteen pages of not altogether romantic literature. The next Treasurer should not be discouraged, however, for I can assure him that after he has been Treasurer for ten years he will almost begin to understand those financial statements.

Since every Member of the Institute who possesses a taste for fiction can upon request have access to the books of figures, the Treasurer's report will contain only a few main facts.

The Budget of Expenditures is given in full detail because when printed in the Proceedings it serves as an easily accessible guide to every Committee. The Budget and additional figures are recorded in form intended to facilitate reference and comparison of reports in previous and succeeding annual Proceedings.

It may be of interest to the Convention to outline the general scheme of the Institute finances and then to give a few principal items.

The regular business of the Institute is carried on through the "Current Fund"; the Income is mostly dues and the Expenditures are expenses of Committees and Officers and Directors, and also salaries and rent and disbursements for the Executive Secretary's Office. At intervals 10% of the Dues as received are transferred to a Reserve Fund, which is a savings account. From the Reserve Fund, by special vote of the Board of Directors, when conditions permit, sums are transferred to the permanent Endowment Fund, the principal of which cannot be diverted and the interest of which is used for upkeep of property.

The Property Fund, referring to the Octagon House, and Office and Convention headquarters, is for the purpose implied in its name and receives rents and building fund subscriptions and income from Endowment Fund. The Property Fund account carries all real estate belonging to the Institute. The Trustees' account disappears inasmuch

as during the past year full title to Institute property was vested in the Board of Directors.

Special funds are carried in separate accounts and are devoted to the specific purposes for which they were established. Two of these funds, namely, the Endowment and the Education funds, are inviolate as to principal by virtue of action taken by the Institute or by the deed of gift. The Treasurer recommends that the Adams Fund also shall be made a permanent fund. The memory of Henry Adams should be honored by preventing the expenditure of the principal and using the income only for the benefit of students of architecture.

A complete summary of each of these funds, together with details showing the securities in which they are invested, is included in this printed report.

Two principal activities of the Institute are carried on under special provisions.

One of these was formerly conducted by the Structural Service Committee in cooperation with the JOURNAL. Beginning January 1, 1924, this work was reorganized and a larger enterprise was inaugurated. Structural Service, as such, is now reduced to an ordinary committee function and an important work has been undertaken by establishing a Scientific Research Department. The present acting Chairman of the Structural Service Committee is also Director of the Scientific Research Department. Under his direction a salaried Technical Secretary, Mr. LeRoy E. Kern, with staff, has opened an office in New York and is conducting an Institute activity which is designed to serve both the profession and the building industry generally. This work is financed for the year 1924 as follows:

Appropriation by the Institute.....	\$4,000.00
Payment by Producers' Research Council, for service to the Council.....	7,200.00
Payment by the Press of the Institute, for service to the JOURNAL.....	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$13,200.00

The Technical Secretary reports that the Scientific Research Department after the first four months of 1924 is well within its budget.

The Director of the Scientific Research Department and Chairman of the Structural Service Committee will of course report to the Convention regarding the nature and extent of the work. The Treasurer is simply endeavoring to make clear to the delegates the financial operations.

The supremely important business enterprise of the Institute is the JOURNAL. From a strictly business point of view the Institute is protected

against loss because the JOURNAL is conducted by a limited corporation known as The Press of the American Institute of Architects. Morally the JOURNAL is the Institute's greatest liability, for we must not see it fail. Morally and financially and in every other way the JOURNAL is the Institute's greatest asset, for it is the most important instrument of service which we possess. It is the official means of keeping the Members informed of the work of their own organization, and the JOURNAL is at the same time the principal means of reaching the profession generally both in America and abroad. The JOURNAL like other periodicals has had its struggle for existence through a series of years. But a group of loyal Members has always been ready to work and sacrifice and carry-on; and it is only justly due to them that every Member of the Institute also should be loyal to our official publication, should be keenly interested in its welfare and should jealously stand by and support it in every possible way until an increasing measure of success shall have been assured.

The Treasurer of the Press will present a statement of the financial condition of that corporation.

The Budget of Income and Expenditures included in the Treasurer's report shows in detail the regular financial operations of the year. It may be noted on the Income side that our principal receipts are from dues, which amounted in 1923 to \$47,235.00. Inasmuch as our total routine Expenditures for the year amounted to about \$60,000.00, we should have suffered were it not that our second principal source of income, namely, the sale of Standard Documents, brought in over \$7,000.00.

In the year 1922 our Membership increased 10% and our Expenditures increased 20%. In 1923 our Membership increased 9% and our Expenditures increased 14%. This is a danger signal which should be considered for the future.

As an indication of the volume of the Institute's transactions, it may be stated that the total of all receipts from all sources during the year 1923 was \$107,892.00 and the Expenditures \$105,149.00.

The general condition of the finances of the Institute at the end of the fiscal year 1923 was good as shown by the fact that with all bills paid we had in the Current Fund \$2,055.92 and in the Reserve Fund \$9,152.25.

It should be reported to the Convention, regarding the Octagon House Property, that during the year Expenditures were about as follows:

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS

For a new heating plant, about	\$4,000.00
For electric wiring and painting and miscellaneous repairs, about	3,000.00
For furnishing the Drawing Room, about.....	5,000.00
Total, about	\$12,000.00

Five thousand dollars was received from the Allied Architects' Association of Los Angeles for the Drawing Room.

Since there was not enough in the fund avail-

able to pay for the heating plant, \$3,000 toward that expense was donated personally by some of the Directors. One of the privileges of the Treasurer, when he finds he has not enough on hand to meet necessities, is to find the money somewhere.

Finally, in order to bring this report to an end, the acquisitive watch dog will take some satisfaction in reading to the delegates the following list of the possessions of the organization, entitled:

ASSETS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1922 AND 1923.

Item.	1922	1923
Current Funds.....	\$1,217.32	\$2,130.92
Income Receivable.....	5,499.15	6,177.65
Octagon Building Fund.....	808.00	115.37
Octagon Furniture Fund.....	218.13	1,455.82
Octagon Monograph Fund.....	132.18	202.18
Contract Documents Inventory.....	200.00	200.00
Real Estate.....	80,509.50	80,509.50
Furniture, Books, etc.....	3,500.00	3,000.00
Trustee Fund.....	675.70	284.88
Reserve Fund.....	23,531.30	13,659.53
Endowment Fund.....	31,688.33	47,279.95
Waid Education Fund.....	28,696.35	28,909.21
Adams Fund.....	3,720.11	4,801.62
Totals.....	\$180,416.07	\$188,726.63

ACTUAL INCOME OF 1923 AND INCOME
BUDGET OF 1924.

	Actual Income 1923	Income Budget 1924
Fellows Dues.....	\$4,480.00	\$5,080.00
Members Dues.....	41,410.00	51,280.00
Preliminary Fees.....	1,345.00	1,500.00
Junior Dues.....	395.00	925.00
Less 5% Reserve for Accounts Receivable.....	\$47,630.00	\$58,785.00
Less 10% for Reserve Fund after deducting 12½% for Journal.....		2,939.25
		4,792.20
Standard Documents.....	13,576.88	51,053.55
Other Documents.....	1,087.36	16,000.00
Interest from Bank Deposits.....	398.98	800.00
Badges for Members.....	1,039.38	400.00
Anonymous Gift for Beaux-Arts Institute of Design.....		1,500.00
	\$63,732.60	250.00
	\$63,732.60	\$70,003.55

OCTAGON HOUSE PROPERTY FUND:
(TRUSTEE FUND IN 1923)

Tenants, Rent.....	\$2,515.10	\$1,460.00
A. I. A. Office Rent.....	840.00	1,700.00
Income from Endowment Fund.....	1,500.00	2,500.00
	\$68,587.70	\$5,660.00

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

11

EXPENDITURES OF 1923 AND BUDGET FOR 1924.

Item Current Fund.

	1923	1924
Headquarters Salaries.....	\$13,672.33	\$14,820.00
Postage, Telephone, Office Supplies, Etc.....	4,537.32	3,500.00
Furniture, Office Appliances and Books.....	261.99	250.00
Rent, A. I. A. Office in Oregon and New York.....	845.00	1,705.00
Janitor, Fuel, Light, Etc. (See Rent for 1924).....	1,554.12	
Printing Documents (Annuary, Proceedings, Etc.).....		7,000.00
Standard Documents.....		8,000.00
Printing Documents.....	5,485.78	
Committee on Contracts.....	2.59	50.00
Auditor and Counsel.....	800.00	800.00
President, Secretary and Treasurer's Expenses.....	668.58	1,000.00
Board of Directors Expenses.....	6,871.33	6,500.00
Special Representatives—travel and subsistence.....	426.33	500.00
Convention Committee and Reports.....	1,824.29	1,800.00
Jury of Fellows.....	438.64	1,000.00
Repayment of Loan to Reserve Fund.....	1,261.04	1,151.12
Contingent Expense.....	1,006.39	1,186.93
Publications and Public Information.....	1,049.74	2,000.00
Badges for Members.....	8.50	1,200.00
Journal A. I. A. Subscriptions.....	6,622.71	7,612.50
Journal for A. I. A. Work.....	1,200.00	1,200.00
Scientific Research Department.....		4,000.00
Structural Service Committee.....	4,229.63	100.00
Allied Arts Committee.....	13.75	200.00
Allied Societies Dues and Contributions.....	598.00	
American Engineering Standards Committee.....	\$500.00	
American Council on Education.....	10.00	
American Society for Testing Materials.....	15.00	
Beaux-Arts Institute of Design.....	500.00	
National Conference on City Planning.....	10.00	
National Fire Protection Association.....	60.00	
National Parks Association.....	3.00	
Architectural Exhibition.....		1,098.00
Architectural Relations.....		250.00
Beaux-Arts Institute of Design (See Allied Societies).....	250.00	200.00
Building Committee.....		100.00
Community Planning.....	72.79	200.00
Competitions.....	36.53	150.00
Education.....	29.53	300.00
Finance Committee.....	.81	200.00
Fine Arts Commission, Committee on Cooperation.....		25.00
Fire Prevention Work.....		50.00
Foreign Relations.....		25.00
Historian and Archives.....		100.00
Historic Monuments.....	17.15	50.00
Industrial Relations.....		100.00
Judiciary.....		25.00
Jurisdictional Awards, Board for.....	123.98	500.00
Medals and Awards.....	466.00	280.00
National Council Architectural Registration Boards.....	250.00	
Practice.....	4.57	25.00
Public Works.....	59.31	500.00
Registration Laws.....	6.75	25.00
School Building Standards.....		52.00
School of Rome Prize.....		150.00
Small House.....	5.16	25.00
War Memorials.....		25.00
Totals.....	\$54,702.64	\$70,003.55

NOTE: The difference between the totals for 1923 and 1924 is largely due to a change in bookkeeping accounts for printing. The actual increase is about \$5,000.00.

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
CURRENT FUND

Year.	Total No. Members.	Total Receipts Dues and Fees.	Net Income Standard Documents.	Total Current Receipts.	Total Expendi- tures.	Difference Between Total Receipts and Expenditures.
1918.....	1,490	\$23,502.50	\$94.15	\$26,770.33	\$22,457.87	\$4,312.46
Per member.....		15.78	.06	17.96	15.07	
1919.....	1,499	24,937.50	1,804.53	30,813.70	33,760.44	-2,946.74
Per member.....		16.63	1.20	20.55	22.52	
1920.....	1,580	29,065.00	2,315.32	35,510.05	36,299.09	-789.04
Per member.....		18.39	1.46	22.47	22.97	
1921.....	2,256	40,720.00	5,102.73	52,922.57	43,453.62	9,468.95
Per member.....		18.05	2.26	23.45	19.26	
1922.....	2,485	42,350.00	7,199.61	62,781.35	52,364.11	10,417.24
Per member.....		17.04	2.89	25.26	21.07	
1923.....	2,690	47,630.00	7,419.99	68,587.70	59,911.40	8,676.30
Per member.....		17.70	2.75	25.49	22.27	
3 mo.....		3 mo.	3 mo.	3 mo.	3 mo.	
1924.....	2,760	36,987.50	3,007.00	40,947.24	14,726.17	26,221.07

OCTAGON HOUSE PROPERTY FUND:

The actual Expenditures of the Trustee Fund, as it was in 1923, and the Budget of the Octagon House Property Fund, as it is now, the property having been conveyed from the Trustees to the Institute itself, are as follows:

	Expenditures 1923	Budget 1924
Taxes, water rent, etc.,.....	\$1,438.30	\$1,600.00
Insurance.....	354.51	10.00
Janitor, Fuel, Light, etc.....		2,080.00
Repairs and Maintenance.....	3,380.70	3,155.00
Commission to Real Estate Broker.....	35.25	15.00
	\$5,208.76	\$6,860.00

Note: Janitor, Fuel, Light, etc., item in 1923, amounting to \$1,554.12, was paid from the Current Fund.

FLOOR AREA IN THE OCTAGON HOUSE USED
FOR OFFICE PURPOSES BY THE AMERICAN
INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS AND BY TEN-
ANTS.

OCCUPIED BY THE A. I. A.:

Basement, Storage Space.....	252 sq. ft.
Second Story, Clerical Offices.....	992
Third Story, Storage.....	200

1444 sq. ft.

The rental charged for this area is \$1,700.00 per annum
or \$1.18 per sq. ft.

AREA RENTED IN OCTAGON HOUSE:

In First Story, "Dining Room".....	578 sq. ft.
Second Story, One Room.....	560
Third Story, One Room.....	343

1481 sq. ft.

This is rented at \$1,460.00 per annum, or at the rate
of 99 cents per sq. ft.

LIST OF SEVERAL FUNDS AS OF MARCH 31, 1924.

RESERVE FUND:

Cash.....	\$5,487.15
Budget Income from Dues.....	1,738.92
Budget Income from Securities and Bank Interest.....	243.08
Budget Income from Interest on Loans.....	30.16
Due from Current Fund.....	4,507.28
Securities:	
Par \$2,000. Second Liberty Loan.....	Book Value.
1,000. Third Liberty Loan.....	\$1,995.30
3,000. Kansas Gas & Electric.....	1,000.00
1,000. Ohio Power Co.....	2,865.00
	990.00
	6,850.30
Total.....	\$18,856.89

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

13

ENDOWMENT FUND:

	Cash (Capital).....		\$ 289.99
	Cash (Income).....		1,227.34
	Budget Income Receivable.....		2,195.00
	Securities—Income:		
Par \$1,000.	Amer. Smelt'g & Refining (Book Value).....		940.00
	Securities—Capital:	Book Value.	
\$1,000.	Amer. Smelt'g & Refining.....	\$940.00	
5,000.	B. & O. R. R.	5,048.61	
5,000.	C. B. & Q. R. R.	4,720.14	
1,000.	Fourth Lib. Loan.....	1,000.00	
5,000.	Great Northern Ry.....	4,862.43	
5,000.	N. Y. Central R. R.	4,725.00	
9,000.	N. P. Land Grants.....	5,637.66	
275.	Press of the A. I. A.	275.00	
3,000.	Pennsylvania R. R.	2,776.17	
5,000.	Second Liberty Loan.....	4,988.30	
5,000.	New England Tel. & Tel. Co.....	4,880.56	
5,000.	N. Y. Tel. Company.....	5,287.50	
			45,141.37
	Total.....		\$49,793.70

WAID EDUCATION FUND:

	Cash Capital.....		\$145.00
	Cash Income.....		1,396.71
	Budget Income from Endowment.....		1,650.00
	Securities—Income:		
Par \$1,000.	Ohio Power Co. (Book Value).....		990.00
	Securities—Capital:	Book Value.	
\$5,000.	Clev. Union Terminal.....	\$4,950.00	
5,000.	Duquesne Light.....	5,000.00	
5,000.	Louisville & Nashville R. R.	5,000.00	
1,000.	N. Y. Telephone Co.....	1,000.00	
5,000.	Oregon Short Line R. R.	5,000.00	
5,000.	Swiss Confederation.....	5,000.00	
1,000.	Bethlehem Steel.....	930.00	
			26,880.00
	Total.....		\$31,061.71

ADAMS FUND:

	Cash.....		1,416.26
	Budget Income Receivable:		
	Interest.....		140.00
	Royalties.....		900.00
	Securities:	Book Value.	
Par \$2,000.	N. Y. Central & H. R. R.	\$1,387.86	
1,000.	New York Telephone Co.....	1,032.50	
1,000.	Seaboard Air Line R. R. Co.....	1,000.00	
			3,420.36
	Total.....		\$5,876.62

*There was continued applause.
It was resolved that the Treasurer's report be accepted.*

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

[To the Fifty-Seventh Annual Convention]

The Board of Directors and the Executive Committee have not been able to hold their meetings in as many different parts of the country as they had hoped to, due to special emergencies that have arisen. The experience of past Boards and the one experience of the Executive Committee this past year prove that conferences between the officers of the Institute and groups of Chapters at their own headquarters are distinctly valuable to all parties concerned and the practice should be continued and developed still further if possible.

REGIONAL CONFERENCES.

The reports of the several regional conferences that have been held during the past year, and the experience of the officers of the Institute who were able to be present at one or more of them prove beyond question the desirability and real value of these informal gatherings. That they should be informal and in no sense additional organizations within the Institute is also definitely proven. The Board hopes that they will grow in popularity and that there will be many of them throughout the country during the coming year.

FINANCES AND OCTAGON PROPERTY

The Board calls attention to the fact that the Institute owns free and clear of encumbrance the exceptionally choice property which serves as headquarters in Washington. Through a series of years the finances of the Institute have been steadily growing stronger; and that despite the war and disturbed business conditions.

The Endowment Fund has been built up for the maintenance of our property and at the same time a considerable amount of money has been spent in providing a new heating plant and in otherwise improving and protecting the Octagon House. For a number of years past the membership has been looking forward to the erection of a new building. This building should be an office and convention headquarters which will serve allied organizations as well as our own. The new building will supplement the Octagon House which the Board desires to see kept distinctly and solely for Institute use as soon as our tenants can be moved into the new office building. The restoration of the Octagon House then can be completed in such a way that it will be at once an interesting and notable old Colonial mansion and an office, museum, library and Directors and Committee conference headquarters. Preliminary designs have been developed and in a general way were approved by a previous Convention. The Board believes that the time has come for pushing actively toward the realization of the plans of the Building Committee, and proposes to back the Committee which is ready to proceed to raise the necessary funds.

MEMBERSHIP.

In April, 1920, the Institute started on a five-year program of development. At that time it had 1442 Members. It was found that by the end of 1926 there would be 10,000 practicing architects in the United States. Surely, with the rapidly increasing registration laws, with the training given by our architectural schools, a larger and larger percentage of this number should be able to

live up to the carefully maintained standards of the Institute. These are the men we want. It was therefore agreed that the Institute and its Chapters could not call themselves truly representative of the profession unless they had 40% of this number or 4,000 within their ranks—as Institute members. This Program is fully explained in the Manual, copy of which is in the hands of every member. It calls for 4,000 Members at the end of 1926. Today we have 2774 active members. Last year at the Convention a net gain of 230 was reported. This year the net gain is only 153.

In the three years we have grown from 1442 Members to 2774 Members. In the next two years and seven months we must gain 1200 Members. At first the work of getting new members was conducted largely through the Secretary's Office. Some Chapters felt this to be an invasion of their rights. It is now the policy of the Board to leave to each Chapter the duty of securing its proportionate share of the increase, and the Secretary's Office can only furnish the ammunition. The will to bring in the worthy unaffiliated architects, and the initiative to approach them with application forms, must be exercised by those within each Chapter who are willing to serve the common good in this way. The Board urges upon each delegate that he take this message to his Chapter, that he discuss the situation at home, and that the Chapter determine whether or not it is doing all that it should in getting new members. The Program has been more than half completed from headquarters. It must be finished by you. The trust and duty is yours.

The total membership of the Institute on May 17, 1924, was 2867 (as against a total on May 16, 1923, of 2714) and it was made up as follows:

	1924	1923
Fellows.....	273	268
Members.....	2500	2353
Honorary Members.....	67	68
Honorary Corresponding Members.....	27	25

Since the last report of the Board there have been:

Elected Members.....	235	263
Reinstated.....	1	3
Members advanced to Fellowship.....	20	0

There have been the following resignations and removals:

Fellows.....	1	1
Members.....	47	20

There have been the following deaths:

Fellows.....	14	3
Members.....	22	10
Honorary Members.....	1	1
Honorary Corresponding Members.....	0	1

The total of new active members elected and reinstated has been.....

236 266

The total number of resignations, removals and deaths of active members has been.....

Leaving a net gain in active members of.....	84	36
Associates.....	152	230
Juniors.....	366	
	107	

The following deaths, of which the Institute has record, occurred during the year:

FELLOWS

Henry Bacon	William Holabird
C. E. Carpenter	Pierre L. LeBrun
George H. Clemence	T. C. Link
Leon Coquard	Frank L. Packard
Bertram G. Goodhue	John Beverley Robinson
Wm. D. Hewitt	Robert S. Roeschlaub
Henry W. Hill	Joseph W. Yost

MEMBERS

Lewis Colt Albro	O. D. Howard
George D. Barnett	Leif Jensen
Hermann Barth	McMillan H. Johnson, Jr.
Val P. Collins	David Everett King
Ellicott R. Colson	Terence A. Koen
Roger Milton Dickhut	Ewing H. Miller
James Driver	John J. Petit
Leo Feinen	George C. Shattuck
William Gordon	Albert Toledano
H. E. Hannaford	P. J. Weber
W. E. Higginbotham	Elliott Woods

HONORARY MEMBERS

J. Shaw Walker

HONORARY MEMBERS.

It is the duty of the Board to carefully consider names submitted to it for Honorary Membership and, if it finds them worthy of the honor, to nominate them for election by the delegates in Convention assembled. Such names should be submitted to the Board before the November meeting each year, with the history of each individual, that the Board may have ample time for proper consideration. The Board takes pleasure in placing before the Convention the nominations of

Edward Bok, of Philadelphia

Man of letters, devoting his time and fortune to the Advancement of culture, a true American in spirit,

Charles Custis Harrison, L.L.D. of Philadelphia

Patron of the Arts, Instrumental in the promotion of good Architecture, the welfare of architectural training, archaeology, and the proper housing of collections,

—for election to Honorary Membership in the Institute.

HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

The Board takes pleasure in placing before the Convention the nomination of

Charles Herbert Reilly

Professor and Director of the School of Architecture of the University of Liverpool, England, able Architect, sympathetic and distinguished Instructor in Architecture, a student and writer

John Alfred Gotch, F. S. A.

President, The Royal Institute of British Architects,

—for election to Honorary Corresponding Membership in the Institute.

CHAPTERS.

The Board reports with great pleasure the addition of four Chapters to the Institute, and welcomes their delegates to this, their first Convention.

Grand Rapids Chapter, North Texas Chapter
West Texas Chapter, South Texas Chapter.

REGIONAL REPRESENTATION.

At the last Convention a complete regional distribution of the Directors was accomplished. This was, however, done only by common consent and was not provided for in the By-laws. To make it definite the Board will present an amendment to the By-laws, notice of such an amendment having been duly promulgated.

(Resolution No. 1)

EDUCATION.

The Committee on Education has continued its excellent and untiring work. Its report for the year's work will be embodied in the program of the meeting which it is to hold this evening. The Board recommends a full attendance of the delegates, members and guests.

In the Treasurer's Report, the creation of the Henry Adams Fund is announced. From the interest on this fund there will be awarded annually cash prizes in the archaeology Course of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design on the problem in medieval architecture, the amount not to exceed \$200.00. This action has been taken by the Board on the recommendation of the Education Committee in the belief that in this way the Institute can best carry out Henry Adams' wish that the proceeds of the royalties on his book be applied to the stimulation of interest in early Christian Architecture.

It is a pleasure to announce that Mr. A. W. Sullivan, a brother and sole heir to the Estate of Louis H. Sullivan, has announced his intention of waiving all rights to the royalties on the late Louis H. Sullivan's books "The Autobiography of an Idea" and "The Philosophy of Ornament," in favor of the Education Fund of the American Institute of Architects.

The necessary legal papers will shortly be drawn up and this fund as it accrues will be available for educational work.

It would be appropriate for this convention to pass a resolution of thanks to Mr. A. W. Sullivan for his generosity.

Mr. Sullivan's book "The Autobiography of an Idea," has been spoken of by eminent reviewers as one of the great contributions to the literature of today—"The plates in the "Philosophy of Ornament" are masterpieces in design and draughtsmanship and illustrate clearly the process of development of natural and geometrical forms into the intricate composition that characterized the author's decorative treatments.

The Institute may well be proud of receiving this valuable inheritance from so distinguished an Architect and Philosopher.

SMALL HOUSES.

The Board has reviewed with interest the report of the Committee on Small Houses, which is a synopsis of the work of the Small House Service Bureau. The Board regrets that so few architects have taken a real interest in this valuable movement, and that the Architectural magazines as well have shown no interest. Once more the Board calls to your attention the fact that this project, while placed on a business basis, is limited in its possible return on capital invested, and must necessarily involve a burden of expense to finance the work of the various Bureaus during their initial stages. So much interest has been shown in the Bureau movement and so many interests outside the profession have shown their desire to become affiliated with it, to say nothing of being willing to finance it, that the Board saw fit to advise the Bureaus that it was not desirable to allow any building interests to have a financial interest in the Bureau movement, particularly in the matter of the sale of special stock. The Board knows that the Bureaus, just now, need additional

capital. If the architects of the country would step in and each one take up the single share of voting stock permitted to any one individual or firm the problem of the Bureau would be solved. The Board is convinced of the value of the movement as a definite step forward in the small-house architecture of the country, and hopes that in the future the opposition to the project will only come from without the profession and not from within.

PUBLIC INFORMATION.

The Board is much interested in the report of the Committee and offers it to the Convention for discussion. The Board would like an expression of the sense of the meeting on the enlarged program of the Committee, to enable it to proceed most wisely in its conferences with the Committee, and therefore offers the resolution of the Committee for adoption by this Convention.

(Resolution No. 2)

UNIVERSAL CONTRACT FORMS.

The Board reported a year ago on the development of the new Standard Contract Form, the result of the deliberations of the joint conference on Standard Construction Contracts, the Institute being one of the national organizations represented in the joint conference and the new form being based very largely on the present Institute Standard Documents.

During the past year the draft has been further slightly revised in phraseology and much improved in arrangement. The Board will present a resolution providing for full cooperation with the other national organizations interested in this movement and at the same time assuring full protection of the Institute's substantial interest in the present Standard Documents.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Board wishes to record its appreciation and approval of the unifying work of the Committee on Public Works. Without this it is difficult to say what would have been the condition at this time. The sane, logical and entirely fearless attitude of the Committee has the hearty approbation of the Board. The Board therefore presents to the Convention the three resolutions offered by the Committee:

(Resolutions Nos. 3, 4, and 5)

WAR EMERGENCY PROGRAM.

The Board approves in principle the idea of the study and formulation of a program for "Industrial Mobilization."

(Resolution No. 16)

COMMUNITY PLANNING.

The Board recommends the careful and earnest perusal of this Committee's report. A more general interest in the problems presented therein should be developed.

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS.

The Board recommends the reading of the Committee's report as an inspiring account of the interest in the preservation of Historic Monuments. The Board presents to the Convention the resolutions offered by the Committee:

(Resolutions Nos. 6 and 7)

THE OLDROYD LINCOLN MEMORIAL COLLECTION.

The Board learns with gratification of legislation proposed in Congress for the Governmental purchase and preservation of the Oldroyd Lincoln Memorial Collection, of objects intimately connected with the life of the great President. It respectfully urges upon Congress the enactment of the measure so that this collection may be preserved for future generations.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

The Board wishes to record its pleasure over the results attained by this Committee during the past year. The position of cooperation with the Government, the American Construction Council, and others is most gratifying. The Board cannot emphasize too strongly the value and importance of the Building Congress movement. The architects should be the leaders in this movement, both in initiating new Congresses and in sustaining those now formed. The Board presents to the Convention the Committee's resolution.

(Resolution No. 8)

REGISTRATION LAWS.

The Board wishes to recognize, as does this Committee, the notable and valuable work being done by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards. The Board recommends as a further step in the line of proper registration that wherever possible architects apply for examination to the N. C. A. R. B., and so help towards the ultimate goal of reciprocal and satisfactory registration. The Board offers the following Resolution:

(Resolution No. 9)

COOPERATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

The Institute has continued and expanded its cooperation with the Department of Commerce during the last year. It has two representatives on the Committee on Building Codes which is carrying on its work steadily and as rapidly as such work can be carried on. Many of the Chapters and individual members of the Institute have rendered valuable advisory service to this Committee. It also has representatives on many other Committees, such as Lumber Standards, which have accomplished notable results during the past year. It is also represented on the Advisory Council and the Board of Directors of the "Better Homes in America Corporation" of which Mr. Hoover is the President, and which is doing noteworthy work along the lines of small homes throughout the country. Here again many of the Chapters have given active cooperation.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH DEPARTMENT AND STRUCTURAL SERVICE COMMITTEE.

The newly created Scientific Research Department with Mr. Ben. J. Lubscher, Director, and Leroy E. Kern, Technical Secretary, is functioning smoothly and gives promise of becoming a most important Institute activity.

This Department serves the Producers Research Council—affiliated with the American Institute of Architects—in an advisory capacity and exerts a splendid influence in bringing about a better understanding between architects and the producers of building materials.

It is improving the character and dependability of advertising and is extending the use of the A. I. A. Classification for filing and systematizing methods of presentation and size of advertising matter.

The Scientific Research Department prepares the material for the Structural Service Department of the

Journal and acts as the central office and does the secretarial and administrative work for the Structural Service Committee.

It represents the Institute on Committees of the American Society for Testing Materials; American Engineering Standards Committee, and Committees of the Division of Simplified Practice.

It co-operates with the Federal Specification Board, National Fire Protection Assn., Underwriters Laboratories, Research Laboratories of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, The Bureau of Standards and many other university and special research laboratories.

This Department digests and collates technical and scientific data relating to building materials and appliances and is prepared to answer directly inquiries from architects from its own files or refer them to other reliable sources of information.

(Resolutions Nos. 14, 15)

CONVENTION OF 1925.

The Board announces with anticipation that the Convention for 1925 will be held in New York. The details, so far as they have been worked out, are given in the Committee's report.

THE JOURNAL.

The report of the Press of the A. I. A., is given to the Convention by the Board of Directors of the Press. This Board, however, desires to emphasize once more the fact that the Journal is working all the time and over time for the best interests of the architectural profession.

Through the pages of the Journal the members of the Institute are kept constantly informed of the Institute's activities.

FELLOWSHIPS.

The Board regrets that the question of the procedure in the election of Fellows is still before the Institute. The Board presents the following amendment to the By-laws, notice of this amendment having been duly promulgated.

(Resolution No. 10)

ASSOCIATESHIP, EXTENSION OF PERIOD.

The Board believes that it is desirable to extend the probationary term for Associates from three years to five years, and offers the following amendment to the By-laws, notice of this amendment having been duly promulgated.

(Resolution No. 11)

DUES.

The Board offers a resolution changing the By-laws in regard to the annual dues. By examination of the Treasurer's Report you can see that there is each year a large amount of unpaid dues. It is hoped that the possibility of avoiding having your dues raised by a prompt payment will help out the Treasurer, and that the extra tax for delay will help pay the cost to the Institute of delay. This amendment also makes it possible to pay the dues in semi-annual installments.

(Resolution No. 12)

TWO-YEAR TERM FOR PRESIDENT.

The Board offers, as requested by the Sixth Regional Conference, but does not approve, an amendment to the By-laws providing for a two-year term for the President of the Institute and no re-election.

(Resolution No. 13)

COMPETITIONS.

This is a subject that is always before us. The Board hopes that the Committee's report has been carefully studied. Evidence goes to enforce the Board in its opinion that the fundamentals of the Competition Code must not be changed. There is reason for belief that it might be rewritten in a way that would be more understandable by the community at large. The Board urges the closer cooperation of the Committees of Education and Public Information with the Committee on Competitions. The Board also feels that something should be done along the line of a "Uniform Law Governing Competitions to Select Architects for Public Projects," as proposed by the previous Committee on Competitions. The matter of competition is a matter of slow and steady education, not only of the community at large, the various governmental boards of the country, but particularly of the profession itself. Until the profession itself is clear on the matter of competitions it is useless and unreasonable to expect that others not so vitally interested can possibly understand them.

ARCHITECTURAL RELATIONS.

The Board desires to know what the Convention thinks about the subject of the report of the Committee on Architectural Relations. Hence it has devoted the second evening session of the Convention to this and to the subject of Competitions. There could be no better time than the present to discuss architectural relations and what they involve, and no better time to try and settle the matter of competitions, either by leaving it to each Chapter or trying to do it for the country as a whole. The Board expects, therefore, the presence of every delegate and others interested on Thursday evening, promptly at 8:30 P. M.

And now, may the Board take the liberty of doing a little moralizing. For a long time no one has dared to raise his voice and suggest that there may be an atom of fault within the Institute or the profession itself. We must educate the public, the schools, the legislatures, what you will, but never, no never, ourselves. It is true that our membership is but a part of the entire profession, less than half in actual numbers, but a very great part when the amount of work done is taken into consideration. Hence our example should be a great one, and what we do should set the example for the balance of the profession. Let us look at ourselves for a minute. This seems to us a most propitious time for so doing. Is the Institute really accomplishing what it desires? Is it following that course which will make it the most honored profession of all the professions, or is it, on the contrary, so losing itself in material things that it is on the downward path, and soon will lose even that honor and appreciation which it now has?

Is it perhaps true that too many of our profession are prostituting themselves and the service they should render through the desire or necessity of obtaining work at any cost? Is it true that a great majority of the profession do not themselves understand the proper function and service of the architect? Should we not attempt to answer such questions as these, and if we find the answer adverse try to remedy the faults?

And the Board wishes to call to the mind of every architect, both within and without the Institute, the great need for public service from the trained professional man, and to call on our profession to take its proper place in the public mind.

By your deeds shall ye be known.

IN CONCLUSION.

The Board has prepared for you a Convention that should offer something to each and every delegate. If

asks for constructive and helpful discussion. Because of the possibilities in the Program the time is all too short. The Board begs each and everyone of you to help by being present at the times set in the Program.

RESOLUTIONS

Resolution No. 1.

Regional Districts: Amend Article X, Nominations. Section 1. By Members, to read:

"Any fifteen members belonging to not less than two Chapters may nominate by petition candidates for the office of president, first vice-president, second vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, about to become vacant, and any fifteen members from not less than two chapters within a regional district may nominate a candidate for the Board of Directors from that district, when the office is about to become vacant, provided said nominations are filed with the Secretary of the Institute not less than thirty days prior to the Convention at which the election is to take place. The Secretary shall remind each member of his privilege of nomination by petition at least three months before each annual convention."

Amend Section 2. By the Board of Directors, to read: "The Board of Directors shall, either directly or through a committee appointed for this purpose, nominate candidates for any office about to become vacant for which no nominations have been filed by petition within thirty days of any annual convention. Candidates for the Board shall be selected from members in the Regional District where a vacancy is about to occur."

Amend Article XII. Board of Directors and Executive Committee. Section 1. Board of Directors, to read: "There shall be fourteen Directors, including the officers of the Institute, who are also Directors."

"The United States and its colonies shall be divided geographically into nine Regional Districts, and each Regional District shall be represented on the Board by one Director."

"At each annual convention three Directors shall be elected to serve for three years, one each from the Regional Districts where vacancies occur."

Resolution No. 2.

Resolved, That the Convention approves the work already accomplished by the Committee on Public Information, and endorses in principle its program for the further development of the work, as set forth in its report, such development to be undertaken under the direction of and after conference with the Board of Directors.

Resolution No. 3.

Whereas, The building program of the United States is now many years behind in the volume of construction already authorized by Congress and the need for greatly increased accommodations has become imperative, and

Whereas, The volume of public building construction and the rental of space for Federal activities in the District of Columbia and throughout the country involves the appropriation of large sums from the public Treasury, and

Whereas, Accurate surveys of requirements and estimates of costs should be the basis of all appropriations, therefore

Be It Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects in Convention recommends to the Congress the creation of a new agency or the reorganization of

the Supervising Architect's Office into an agency similar to the Public Buildings Commission, expanded to include within its surveys all building requirements, including questions of site, of the Federal Government throughout the country, and to furnish estimates of the amounts of appropriations necessary to meet these requirements.

Resolution No. 4.

Whereas, There has been developed an architecture in the United States equal in merit to the best contemporary work in the Old World, and

Whereas, This high standard is found in different sections of the country to be developed from local tradition and to reflect local physical and climatic conditions, and

Whereas, The American Architecture which has received distinguished recognition throughout the world includes many examples of the public architecture of the United States and of the several States, illustrated preeminently in the Lincoln Memorial, therefore

Be It Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects in Convention expresses its conviction that all the public architecture of the United States should reflect the highest standards achieved in private and corporate work, and believes that this end may be attained, greater local interest aroused, considerable economies effected, and the pressure on the existing Government Bureau lessened or altogether relieved, by provision in appropriation bills or by general legislation for the employment of architects in private practice in the manner which has resulted in producing the Lincoln Memorial, the Freer Gallery, the Treasury Annex, the National Museum, and other notable buildings in the Federal City, and a number of the great State Capitols for the several States.

Resolution No. 5.

Whereas, The Plan of 1901 for the development of the park system of the District of Columbia and the location of future public buildings was prepared with the advice and cooperation of the American Institute of Architects, and

Whereas, The Plan of 1901 is essentially an enlargement of the historic Plan of 1792, prepared in order to meet the requirements occasioned during a century of growth of the Republic, and is a reassertion of the authority and value of that original plan, and

Whereas, The public works provided for by Congress and accomplished in accord with the plan during the past two decades (notably the removal of the railroads from the Mall, making possible the creation of a park connection between Capitol and White House and the creation of a plaza at the western front of the Capitol; the erection of a monumental Union Station and approaches; the restoration of the L'Enfant axis as the basis of an impressive central composition; and the creation of the Memorial to Abraham Lincoln, which has taken rank among the fine structures of the world) have amply justified the wisdom and dignity shown in the preparation of the Plan of 1901, and

Whereas, The works already accomplished are but a beginning of the orderly and systematic development of the National Capital, along lines of dignity, amenity and beauty, therefore

Be It Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects, in Convention, reaffirms its endorsement of the Plan of 1901, and urges the Congress to incorporate in any legislation authorizing construction of

departmental or other buildings in the District of Columbia a provision that location and design of all such structures shall be in harmony with the Plan of 1901.

Resolution No. 6.

Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects considers the purchase and preservation of Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, as the most important enterprise of this character now before the American public.

That it views with the greatest encouragement the efforts of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation to accomplish this end, and urges its own members to assist the Foundation in every way possible to accomplish its object; that it recognizes the necessity of the raising of a fund, over and above the purchase price, to restore the building and grounds reverently to their condition in Jefferson's own day, and of an endowment fund to preserve the property intact as a precious heritage for future generations.

Resolution No. 7.

Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects extends its encouragement and best wishes to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln Cathedral in their attempt to repair the towers and other portions of the edifice, and their praiseworthy effort to accomplish this end without replacing the old stones or subjecting the surfaces to so-called "restoration."

Resolution No. 8.

Whereas these "Congress" groups appear to have succeeded because their membership of contractors, material manufacturers and dealers, labor, sub-contractors, architects, engineers, etc., work jointly at their common industry problems, such as apprenticeship, seasonal employment, industry codes of ethics, unfair practices, shortage and over supply of labor, of materials, etc.

Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects cordially recommends to every Chapter of the Institute where no "Congress" group now exists that it create a Committee to study the work of such groups already in operation and to try to organize similar work in their own cities and districts seeking for that purpose the help of existing engineers, buildings, labor and material dealers associations and all other elements interested in the building industry.

Resolution No. 9.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be authorized to make such contribution to the work of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards as their investigation of its needs may prove to be necessary, and the funds for which may be available.

Resolution No. 10.

Fellows: Article II, Section 1. Strike out the third paragraph and insert the following:

"The name of each candidate selected by the Jury shall, before nomination, be submitted to the members of the Chapter of which he is a member and then to all Members and Fellows of the Institute. The Jury shall then nominate to the Board of Directors for election such candidates as it considers entitled to recognition, stating in each case the reasons for its choice.

"The Jury shall formulate rules for its procedure, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors."

Amend Section 2—Mode of Election, to read as follows:

"Fellows may be elected only at the regular meeting preceding a Convention.

"Such election shall be by ballot; at least ten members of the Board to be present and voting. No nominee shall be declared elected against whom two or more negative votes have been cast.

"The names of all nominees so elected shall be read to the Convention and declared to be Fellows of the American Institute of Architects.

"No nominee who fails of election shall be eligible for re-nomination for at least two years."

Section 3. Nomenclature. Remains unchanged.

Resolution No. 11.

Associateship—Extension of Period: Amend Article VII, Section 6, Affiliations, as follows:

In the last sentence of the first paragraph of Section 6, change the three-year limitation on Associateship to a five-year limitation.

In the fifth paragraph of Section 6, in the second line of the first sentence, change "three years" to "five years."

Resolution No. 12.

Dues: Amend Article VI, Section 2, Annual Dues, to read:

"The annual dues of each Member and Fellow shall be Twenty Dollars, of which \$2.50 shall be for one year's subscription to the JOURNAL, provided they are paid in full in advance on or before January 31st. Otherwise the annual dues of each Member and Fellow shall be Twenty-Five Dollars, payable semi-annually in advance on or before January 31st and July 31st respectively."

The last sentence of present section remains unchanged.

Resolution No. 13.

President: Article XI, Section 2. Amend this Section to provide that the President shall be elected for a term of two years, and that he shall not be eligible for re-election until two years shall have elapsed since the expiration of his first term.

Amend any other relevant section of any article of the Constitution or By-laws, to make the same consistent with the above.

Resolution No. 14.

Resolved, That the Board appoint a Committee of three Architects, located in New York, to act as an Advisory Council to the Scientific Research Department.

Resolution No. 15.

Resolved, That the Board request each of the larger Chapters to appoint a Standing Committee on Scientific Research to advise with producers in its locality and prepare data for reference to the Central Department in New York City.

Resolution No. 16.

Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects indorses in principle the program of industrial mobilization laid down by the War Department, and offers its help and cooperation to the War Department in connection with any features of this program in which it can be of assistance.

THE PRESIDENT. The Board's report has been presented. The resolutions therein will be made the order of business of the afternoon session.

The report of the Press will be presented by the Treasurer of the Press, Mr. Ben J. Lubschetz.

REPORT OF THE PRESS

By Ben J. Lubsch, Treasurer

Gentlemen: The business of the Press, its gross income for the year 1923, was \$46,807.24. The operating expense was \$44,027.43. The net operating profit for 1923 was therefore \$2,779.81.

From this net operating profit we paid the sum of \$2,277.74 in interest on bonds, leaving \$502.07 as a net profit.

For the first four months of 1924, our Audit shows an operating deficit of \$947.50. This is offset by an increase of saleable inventory since the first of January of about \$1,000.00. We are then in reality about breaking even, without considering the anticipated profit from the sale of the Sullivan Books.

Our principal items of income are advertising, subscriptions and book sales. Present indications are that our advertising income will fall below the budget. Subscriptions will about correspond with the budget, and book sales will considerably exceed the budget.

It is very likely then that despite the falling off of advertising, the operations of the Press will show a profit at the end of 1924, the extent of this profit depending on how quickly our consid-

erable saleable inventory item is converted into cash. This item consists for the most part of the Sullivan Books and a number of miscellaneous books procured by the Editor while abroad recently.

Last year it was reported that there was still outstanding the sum of \$2,250.00 in bonds subscribed for, but not paid for. A small part of this sum has been collected and at the January meeting of the Board of Directors of the Press, it was decided to cancel such subscriptions as would not be paid after a final notice from the Treasurer. This final notice was sent out and about \$150.00 collected on the strength of it, all remaining unpaid subscriptions being then cancelled.

Our half of the net profits for 1923 were deposited as the beginning of a bond amortization fund. It was the sense of the meeting at which this fund was created that at least a part of all future profits should be so deposited.

THE PRESIDENT. Your President has asked that there be appreciations of the distinguished men who have left us during the year.

HENRY BACON

By Royal Cortissoz

Just a year ago, on the evening of May 18th, 1923, here upon the scene of his greatest achievement, Henry Bacon received the Gold Medal of the American Institute of Architects. Today we once more pay tribute to his genius. The award made to him then was peculiarly in recognition of the building he designed in memory of Abraham Lincoln. The words which we now offer to his name and fame are in memory of the man himself, suddenly and untimely taken from us by death in New York, on February 16th, 1924. We would testify in this resolution to the passing of a memorable artist who expressed in his work the traits of a remarkably rich and steadfast nature. Tennyson wrote long ago the lines that in the most appropriate manner describe our friend—

"That tower of strength

Which stood four-square to all the winds
that blow."

Henry Bacon was a tower of strength in our profession primarily because of his profound, unflinching sincerity, because of the funda-

mental honesty which ran through his character and his art. He was one of the spiritual descendants of the great American to whose glory he dedicated his labors upon the banks of the Potomac, which is to say that he was a man faithful to his duty, loving the truth, upright in action, and in all the relations of life showing a generous, helpful spirit to his fellows. It is not irrelevant for us to remember that if the maker of the Lincoln Memorial was an inspired artist he was also a true citizen, bound by inner ties to what is best and noblest in the manhood of the Republic.

He was born at Watseka, Illinois, on November 28th, 1866, the son of Henry and Elizabeth Kelton Bacon. He was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1888. He began his architectural career in the office of Chamberlain and Whidden, in Boston, and then for a short time was in that of McKim, Mead and White, in New York. To that association he returned after the two years in Europe that he enjoyed through winning the Rotch Travelling Scholarship and he remained there until he

formed a partnership with James Brite in 1897. That partnership lasted until 1903, when he began to practise exclusively under his own name and launched upon the series of buildings and monuments which occupied him until his death.

His works were of the most diversified nature, embracing public and private structures all over the country, railway stations, bank buildings, churches, libraries, bridges, college buildings, an infinite variety of expressions in architecture of the needs and purposes of our national life. In any appreciation of the art of Henry Bacon emphasis should always be placed upon this matter of expression. We have never had a more conscientious exemplar of the genius of architecture. A façade with him was invariably the reflection of a plan. He was chary of the use of ornament. Attacking a given problem as necessarily a problem of construction, he withheld his hand from the application of any moulding, any decoration, which was not part and parcel of the structural unity at which, essentially, he aimed.

The fidelity of his art to the organic character of legitimate architecture was confirmed by the fineness and austerity of his taste. He had travelled much in Greece, he breathed the air of Athens and the Acropolis as though it were the air of his native land, and the experience thus gained so stimulated and enriched his instinctive refinement that he became a verit-

able master of the Greek tradition, not in any conventional, academic sense, but as an artist functioning spontaneously in classical terms. Collaborating often with the leading sculptors of his time, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Daniel Chester French and others, he designed a large number of pedestals for statues. They are extraordinarily significant of the spare line, the justly proportioned mass, the dignified ensemble, which marked in his buildings his modern equivalent for antique beauty. Just as a Greek coin points in its largeness and grand simplicity to the more heroic splendors of Greek sculpture, so Henry Bacon's pedestals reveal in condensed form the secret of his architecture.

It is the secret of design brought under the sway of wise, time-tried and august law. In the Lincoln Memorial there was erected more than a masterpiece of style. It stands for the majesty of all that is right and fine in all the styles, for order and restraint, for the symmetry which is neither Greek nor Gothic but which is an eternal response to an inalienable craving in the mind of mankind, for purity, for elevation, for the aspiration of the human soul toward beauty. In this building Henry Bacon embodied an immortal standard, a work destined steadily to influence the taste of his countrymen. It is his salient monument, the crowning triumph of his life. But in all that he was, in all that he did, he left the impress of the same sterling character.

LOUIS HENRI SULLIVAN

By William L. Steele

Always a hero worshipper, the writer of these halting lines has ever preferred to pay his tribute to genius by a reverent silence. Such a reticence, if I may so call it, is too often due to a self-conscious fear of men whom we dimly recognize as bigger and wiser than we are. Too often also, our tongues make vocal our inferiority by fault finding and criticism that seem but the unconscious boastfulness of our lack of understanding. Then Death calls the Master and we begin to realize that there can be no requiem that will bring back to the world the unique spirit whose challenge fell upon dull and timid hearts.

Many fine and true sayings are being uttered at the grave of Louis Sullivan, yet no one so far seems to have given expression to the tremendous power which he possessed. He was a tireless man, a human force that needed but the opportunity to do. No problem staggered him. No

task was too great. One of his nicknames among his draftsmen was the Sun-god. He charged at each new job with the perfect zest that we usually associate with youthful inexperience. He was a philosopher, but his philosophy never usurped his power of action and accomplishment.

How he could draw! Miraculous things, never using an eraser, swiftly and surely, swooping strokes from the elbow. Where are they now? Fortunate it is that thanks to the Institute Press, the last drawings he made are available to us. They are precious shadows of the tremendously powerful things he produced in the days when he had to teach the A B C of his technique to his draftsmen, to the modelers of clay, the carvers of wood and the cutters of stone. "The Autobiography of an Idea," great human document though it is, only partly portrays the extraordinary dominant urge the man possessed. He

seemed to have the fullness of power that exists in the mind of most men as a more or less dream-like illusion. And so, drawing ever unceasingly from his giant sources of power, Louis Sullivan aspired greatly, beyond the wildest contemporary dream of any student or teacher of the art he loved. To the last day he lived he called out to youth, and youth will some day hear his voice and understand his message, and lead sophisticated age to a mountain top where all may see that Louis Sullivan not only aspired but splendidly accomplished. He was not merely a path-finder. He not only broke a trail but he also built a road. Finally he gave up everything for the cause he loved. He never truckled. He sacrificed client after client to the imperious bidding of what he thought was right. He was insufferably overbearing at times, but he could not help it. Faith in what he possessed and wanted to share with his clients was so perfectly assumed that it be-

came a passion. Nothing else was allowed to interfere with that supreme faith.

And then at the last, with clients gone, friends gone, money gone, he did not recant. He retained his boyish optimism, mellowed and softened by the years. Bitterness visited him now and then but never took lasting hold. Shortly before he died he traveled to a school of architecture in response to the invitation of a man of vision and he talked to the boys. They clustered about him like bees around an old apple tree. They listened enchanted and they followed him to his train. I like to think of that quiet parting. There was no rah rah outburst, but, moved by one of those inspirations which occasionally come to young men while their hearts are still tender, every one of them stood with lifted hat while the great Teacher was born swiftly from them. Let us, now standing silently, join those boys in their spirit of reverence,

BERTRAM GROSVENOR GOODHUE

By Thomas R. Kimball

To have been an architect is to have been a servant of mankind.

To have contributed ably to the world's architecture is to have been worthy.

To have been a distinguished designer is to have made a rare contribution to civilization.

To have been an architect and a distinguished designer and to have contributed notably to the great monuments of the world and to have done

so at a time when art, appreciation, human sympathy, and even usual opportunity, have been at almost the lowest ebb in history, is to have found a place among the great of the human race.

To be born and to die is given to all mankind. Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue is dead! As this his cortege passes, we stand uncovered—bowed in the consciousness of an immeasurable irreparable loss!

By C. Howard Walker

Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, born in Pomfret, Connecticut, 1869; died in New York on April 21, 1924; married Lydia T. Bryant, Boston, April 8, 1902; studied six and one-half years with Renwick, New York; member of the firm of Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson from 1891 to 1914. Hon. Dr. Science Trinity College; F. A. I. A.; A. N. A. 1917; National Institute Arts and Letters. Author of Mexican Memories. Contributed as expert to Spanish Colonial Architecture 10 vols. 1903.

He was in the office of Renwick, the Architect of the New York Cathedral, and probably received there the impulse which led him towards the study of Gothic Architecture, and which brought him into relation with Ralph Adams Cram, with whom he was in partnership for many years. The Romanticism of medieval work, ecclesiastical in the cathedrals, military in

the castles and walled towns, peculiarly fitted the firm for designing their numerous churches, and for the development of West Point.

In the sudden death of Bertram Goodhue, the profession of Architecture has experienced a very great loss, and to his many friends his absence will seem incredible and irreparable. For upon the one side he was possessed of an unusual genius and upon the other of an equally unique and fascinating personality. Any testimony to his work at this time must be inadequate; it is so varied in character and so much of the best of it remains to be accomplished, that the time is not ripe to compass it, or to give it its full meed of praise.

To have remarkable versatility combined with universal skill is rare. The merest summary of his efforts in all phases of artistic expression is amazing. He knew these phases to be closely

related manifestations of beauty and busied himself with them all, and was equally at home with all and considered none too small to interest him.

An exquisite draughtsman and a distinguished designer, with fertile imagination and subtle perception, he enjoyed to the utmost every means of expression, and apart from his preeminent position as an architect, was equally at home in all the minor arts, whether in the printers craft, illumination and heraldry, bookplates, colophons, or stained glass, niello and textiles. He was a master of symbolism, and a keen limner of delicate form. "A fellow of infinite fancy" he was at first enamoured of the intricacies of detail, and the involutions of pattern, and for this reason the freedom of medieval expression was more sympathetic to him than were the more analytic considerations of the so called classic styles. For there was something "tricksey" in his nature.

He was fundamentally "Robin Goodfellow." His smile had in it a challenge to an exchange of quips and fancies and his work at times was mischievously appealing. It seemed as though he had familiar geni to do his bidding invisible to those with ordinary vision. He was the Ariel of architecture, unique, scintillating. But playing, as he did, arpeggios, he more and more searched for elemental themes. His very facility became antipathetic to him, and the restraint of reasoned simplicity was making his latest work more serene and tending towards what Gaudet has called the

true classic, that is "the incontestible thing." The logic which he had at first gaily jilted had become to him a controlling goddess.

His latest conceptions had a nobility transcending detail and the pendulum had swung so far with him that he expressed his idea of architecture as of justly proportioned solids devoid even of mouldings, speaking not with detail but with associated sculpture only. It was characteristic of him that he should run the entire gamut and grace any theory which he held. Compare the Chapel at West Point and the unexcelled buildings of the San Diego Exposition, entirely his own, and the detail of S. Thomas in New York, with the Chapel of S. Bartholomews, and the distinguished plan and ensemble of the Nebraska State Capitol.

At one moment playing with the fantastic "Order of the White Rose" and at another penetrating the deepest secrets of his great Art, he was Protean. We will hardly meet his like again.

He belonged to that rare group of men who have the gift of genius. He has left an abiding influence behind him. He held his standard high, and as a genial, whimsical, earnest, and fascinating companion, who had at times the trenchant touch of Heine, and at others the directness of Roland, we shall always miss him from our midst. His loss to the Architectural profession is incalculable.

By Ralph Adams Cram

I do not remember exactly how Bertram Goodhue came to the office of Cram & Wentworth, or how, but it must have been about three years after the firm was established in 1888. He was then in the office of James Renwick, and in some way had seen certain of the "fliers" we had published along ecclesiastical lines and found in them something sympathetic. I was attracted to him at once, as was every one else. He was five years my junior, which would make him about 23 at the time. Gaiety, verve, boyishness were his marked characteristics, and a charm that was compelling. He had just won an absurd competition for an hundred thousand dollar "Cathedral" in Dallas, Texas (there were no regulations then and such things were free for all) and it may be the prospect of this noble undertaking influenced us in employing him as a draughtsman, although even then he showed something of his genius for rendering that was later to make him easily first in America in pen and ink. The "Cathedral" was never built, nor most of the

other things on which we had counted, so by 1893 it was less expensive to have him as a partner, as well as much pleasanter, than it was to pay his salary which was, I think, \$20.00 per week, so a partner he became and so remained for twenty years. In a few years Charles Wentworth died, and Ferguson, the construction man, was taken in and the firm acquired the name it retained until Goodhue withdrew in 1913, taking over the New York office and acting independently until his death.

Although he had no interest in religion, he did have an abiding passion for church building, particularly for Gothic in its later aspects. He had the most amazing imagination and pictorial sense; visions of churches seemed to spring automatically from his brain, and as he drew with a freshness and delicacy, and brilliancy of light and shade that were unrivalled, his wonderful renderings soon became famous and for long served as a model for ambitious students. He was not strong either in planning or in structural sense

and these qualities had to be furnished from other sources, but when it came to the designing and placing of detail, I do not believe there has been another man quite his equal since the fifteenth century. Take St. Thomas's Church for example; with the plan, the organic system, the proportions, the whole scheme as a design, he had nothing to do, indeed he frankly opposed the design as such, but all the detail and its placing was wholly in his hands, and it will be admitted that nothing more spontaneous, more perfect in scale and in original invention, has been done in Gothic for three centuries—certainly in this country, perhaps even in England. There never was anything archaeological in his detail. Instinctively he seemed to feel the inner quality of Gothic expression, but whatever he did was translated into new terms, with a resulting vitality that was exceptional in this day and generation. Indeed, he seemed to think in terms of Gothic and all he did was spontaneous, vital, convincing.

Of course we always fought persistently and ardently. Nothing else could have happened, for he was a designer and I thought I was. Little by little, as I grew older, I became perhaps more conservative, finding inspiration in earlier forms of Gothic expression. This meant, I dare say, a declension on archaeology so far as I was concerned, and this he could not endure. All his life he held faithfully to our original contention, which was that the way to do Gothic today was to begin where Gothic left off, and go forward from that point. As a result of this natural divergence in opinion, we fell rapidly into a position where he would take certain buildings and control them absolutely, while I would do the same. At West Point, for instance, the Chapel was wholly his, just as the Post Headquarters and Riding Hall were mine. The Chapel of the Intercession in New York, the First Baptist Church, Pittsburgh, the marvellously beautiful California Building for the San Diego Exposition, were wholly his work, just as Calvary Church, Pittsburgh, the Graduate School at Princeton, and the buildings for Rice Institute in Texas were in my own hands. Once in a while, as in the case of St. Thomas's Church, we did work intimately together, and I have always felt that this latter building demonstrated the fact that each of us could, and did, supplement the limitations of the other. I never could reconcile myself to his leaving the firm and practicing independently, but it was the natural thing for him to do. After the establishing of the

New York office in 1904, the two offices gradually acquired an element of independence. Goodhue chafed under my tyranny, I felt the need of a more autocratic position, so the division occurred, but I always felt the lack of his inspiration and immense ability, whether he ever entertained this sentiment or not.

Apart from his artistic ability, his greatest quality was, I think, this faculty of inspiration which he distributed so widely and which followed from his enthusiasm and his peculiarly stimulating personality. He was in no respect what I may call simply an intensive architect, that is to say, his interest swept over the widest field. Any category of design, from a font of type or a bookplate to an office pageant or a dream-city fell within the scope of his genius. He thought in terms of beauty, and everything he touched took on this supreme quality. He was also about as human a type as one could find. In the old days long ago when we were building up the office, he was just as interested in the jovial associations of friends and companions as in professional matters. The "Pewter Mugs," "The Visionists," "The Procrastinatorium" and later "The Tavern Club" all called out his boyish sympathy. With a few other men we initiated and published "The Knight Errant," the first example of perfect printing along William Morris lines that ever occurred in America. Amateur theatricals, costume parties of every sort, anything, in fact, that took on an aspect of beauty recovered out of the past, appealed to him in the strongest possible fashion, and in whatever he did there was always evident this same delight in beauty of every sort.

I think I can say with perfect truth that neither before nor since have I known the feeling of absolute artistic and architectural fellowship. He was a unique personality, and this has hardly perished with him. I doubt if there is any man in the United States who ever had a greater influence over students and draughtsmen than he, and a great number of the younger men who today are doing such brilliant and constructive work gained their inspiration from him, an inspiration that is firmly fixed and will continue to the end.

THE PRESIDENT. The Convention will stand for a few moments in silence.

The audience arose and stood with bowed heads; after which at 12:15 o'clock p. m. an adjournment was taken.

May Twenty-first—Afternoon Session

The Convention was called to order at 2.00 p. m., by the President.

THE PRESIDENT. The Board's report was presented this morning. The resolutions will now be taken up and presented to you by the Secretary.

THE SECRETARY. The Committee on Resolutions was announced this morning. If you have any resolutions give them to any member of the Committee, or to the Recorder. They will be presented to the Convention at the proper time.

MR. PARKER. (*Chairman of Committee on Resolutions.*) It is my understanding that such resolutions should relate to new business, and the Committee has no authority to receive resolutions relating to matters in the Board's report. Is that correct?

THE SECRETARY. Yes. Of course, during any discussion any special resolution one wants to offer may be offered at that time, but resolutions on new business should go first to the Resolutions Committee.

You all have copies of the Board's report. We are going to consider the various items without reference to their order in the report—to expedite business.

Preservation of Historic Monuments.

THE SECRETARY. The Board recommends the reading of the Committee's report as an inspiring account of the interest in the Preservation of Historic Monuments. It presents to the Convention the two resolutions offered by the Committee. The first is Resolution No. 6, which reads:

Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects considers the purchase and preservation of Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, as the most important enterprise of this character now before the American public.

That it views with the greatest encouragement the efforts of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation to accomplish this end, and urges its own members to assist the Foundation in every way possible to accomplish its object; that it recognizes the necessity of the raising of a fund, over and above the purchase price, to restore the building and grounds reverently to their condition in Jefferson's own day, and of an endowment fund to preserve the property intact as a precious heritage for future generations.

The resolution was adopted.

THE SECRETARY. The next is Resolution No. 7:

Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects extends its encouragement and best wishes to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln Cathedral in their attempt to

repair the towers and other portions of the edifice, and their praiseworthy effort to accomplish this end without replacing the old stones or subjecting the surfaces to so-called restoration.

The resolution was adopted.

War Emergency Program.

THE SECRETARY. The Board approves in principle the idea of the study and formulation of a program for Industrial Mobilization, as covered in Resolution No. 16:

Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects indorses in principle the program of industrial mobilization laid down by the War Department, and offers its help and cooperation to the War Department, in connection with any features of this program in which it can be of assistance.

The resolution was adopted.

Registration Laws.

THE SECRETARY. On the subject of Registration we have Resolution No. 9:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be authorized to make such contribution to the work of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards as their investigation of its needs may prove to be necessary, and the funds for which may be available.

The resolution was adopted.

Regional Representation.

THE SECRETARY. At the last Convention a complete regional distribution of the Directors was accomplished. This was done by common consent, and was not provided for in the By-laws. To make it definite, the following amendment to the By-laws is offered, in Resolution No. 1:

Regional Districts: Amend Article X, Nominations, Section 1, By Members, to read: Any fifteen members belonging to not less than two Chapters may nominate by petition candidates for the office of president, first vice-president, second vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, about to become vacant, and any fifteen members from not less than two Chapters within a regional district may nominate a candidate for the Board of Directors from that district, when the office is about to become vacant, provided said nominations are filed with the Secretary of the Institute not less than thirty days prior to the Convention at which the election is to take place. The Secretary shall remind each member of his privilege of nomination by petition at least three months before each annual convention.

Amend Section 2. By the Board of Directors, to read: The Board of Directors shall, either directly or through a committee appointed for this purpose, nominate candidates for any office about to become vacant for which no nominations have been filed by petition within thirty days of any annual convention. Candidates for the Board shall be selected from members in the Regional District where a vacancy is about to occur.

Amend Article XII. Board of Directors and Executive Committee. Section 1. Board of Directors, to read: There shall be fourteen Directors, including the officers of the Institute, who are also Directors. The United States and its colonies shall be divided geographically into nine Regional Districts, and each Regional District shall be represented on the Board by one Director.

At each annual convention, three Directors shall be elected to serve for three years, one each from the Regional Districts where vacancies occur.

This merely establishes the fact that there shall be nine regional districts, and changes the By-laws as now written so that the Regional distribution will be perfected.

MR. KOHN. I second the motion.

I am in hearty sympathy and accord with this resolution, but I believe, Mr. Chairman, that a slight changing of the wording is necessary in Article XII. My motion would be that the amendment to Article XII read "There shall be a Board of fourteen Directors consisting of the President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the Institute and nine members."

That is in order to make quite clear that the officers of the Institute are actually elected Directors and officers.

In order to conform to that general wording, I therefore suggest that the form submitted by the Board be amended in Section 2 to read where it says "Candidates," to read:

"Candidates for regional directors shall be selected from members in the regional districts," and a little farther on in the last paragraph it read "At each annual Convention three regional directors shall be elected to serve three years," and so forth.

THE PRESIDENT. We are about to vote upon the amendment.

THE TREASURER. I move you that the amendment that Mr. Kohn proposes be written out and given us, so that we may have an opportunity to look it over carefully, and then vote on it at a later session after we have had opportunity to study it.

THE PRESIDENT. Do you accept the suggestion, Mr. Kohn?

MR. KOHN. I have corrected the amendment that the Board proposes, in order to conform to the Constitution of the Institute, and my purpose is to read into the By-laws what is in the Constitution. I am, however, perfectly willing to have it set aside,—

THE TREASURER (interposing). Not set aside. I think it ought to be passed. I think it would be better, though, if it were typewritten so

we could look it over and see just what we are doing.

THE PRESIDENT. The sense of the meeting is that you leave the phraseology to the officers, those in favor of the amendments will say "Aye," opposed "No."

The amendments offered by Mr. Kohn were adopted.

THE PRESIDENT. The resolution as a whole is now before you.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

Extension of Period of Associateship

THE SECRETARY. The Board believes it desirable to extend the probationary term for Associates from three years to five years, and offers the following amendment to the By-laws, as contained in Resolution No. 11:

Associateship—Extension of Period: Amend Article VII, Section 6, Affiliations, as follows: In the last sentence of the first paragraph of Section 6, change the three-year limitation on Associateship to a five-year limitation.

In the fifth paragraph of Section 6, in the second line of the first sentence, change "three years" to "five years."

The resolution was adopted.

Two-Year Term for President.

THE SECRETARY. The Board offers, as requested by the Sixth Regional Conference, but without the Board's approval, an amendment to the By-laws providing for a two-year term for the President of the Institute and no re-election. Resolution No. 13:

President: Article XI, Section 2. Amend this Section to provide that the President shall be elected for a term of two years, and that he shall not be eligible for re-election until two years shall have elapsed since the expiration of his first term.

Amend any other relevant section of any article of the Constitution or By-laws, to make the same consistent with the above.

The motion to adopt the resolution was lost.

The Oldroyd Lincoln Memorial Collection.

THE SECRETARY. The Board has made a statement commending to Congress the purchase and preservation of the Oldroyd Lincoln Memorial Collection. It seems desirable, perhaps, that a resolution be offered so I offer the following, which is intended as a formal endorsement:

Resolved, That the Convention urge upon the Congress the enactment of a measure for the purchase and preservation of the Oldroyd Lincoln Memorial Collection so that it may be preserved for future generations.

The resolution was adopted.

Dues.

THE SECRETARY. The Board offers a resolution changing the By-laws in regard to the annual dues. By an examination of the Treasurer's report, you can see there is each year a large amount of unpaid dues. It is hoped that the possibility of avoiding having your dues raised by a prompt payment will help out the Treasurer and that the extra tax for delay will help pay the cost to the Institute of delay. This amendment also makes it possible to pay the dues in semi-annual instalments. The resolution is Resolution No. 12:

Dues: Amend Article VI, Section 2, Annual Dues, to read:

The annual dues of each Member and Fellow shall be Twenty Dollars, of which \$2.50 shall be for one year's subscription to THE JOURNAL, provided they are paid in full in advance on or before January 31st. Otherwise the annual dues of each Member and Fellow shall be Twenty-Five Dollars, payable semi-annually in advance on or before January 31st and July 31st respectively.

The last sentence of present section remains unchanged.

MR. KOHN. On reading the amendment it seemed to be that \$2.50 of the dues paid in the month of January or February went to THE JOURNAL. If a member does not pay his dues in that period, nothing goes to THE JOURNAL.

THE SECRETARY. If you do not pay \$20, you do not subscribe to THE JOURNAL. But I see your point, Mr. Kohn, and perhaps there should be added "including the subscription to THE JOURNAL."

The resolution was adopted.

Fellowships—Procedure.

THE SECRETARY. The Board regrets that the question of procedure in the election of Fellows is still before the Institute. It presents the following amendment to the By-laws, notice having been duly promulgated. It is Resolution No. 10:

Fellows: Article II, Section 1. Strike out the third paragraph and insert the following:

The name of each candidate selected by the Jury shall, before nomination, be submitted to the members of the Chapter of which he is a member and then to all Members and Fellows of the Institute. The Jury shall then nominate to the Board of Directors for election such candidates as it considers entitled to recognition, stating in each case the reasons for its choice.

The Jury shall formulate rules for its procedure, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

Amend Section 2—Mode of Election, to read as follows:

Fellows may be elected only at the regular meeting preceding a Convention.

Such election shall be by ballot; at least ten members of the Board to be present and voting. No nominee shall be declared elected against whom two or more negative votes have been cast.

The names of all nominees so elected shall be read

to the Convention and declared to be Fellows of the American Institute of Architects.

No nominee who fails of election shall be eligible for renomination for at least two years.

Section 3. Nomenclature. Remains unchanged.

MR. PARKER. It occurs to me it might be clearer to add, in the first paragraph, "Fellows may be elected only at the regular meeting of the Board of Directors preceding the Convention." The present wording does not make it quite clear that the election is to be by the Directors. I so move.

MR. BOYD. I second the motion.

MR. MAGONIGLE. I offer an amendment to the last paragraph of Section 2 as follows:

"No nominee who fails of election shall be eligible for renomination for at least one year."

I should like very much to say that in offering this I do it for the purpose of getting an explanation as to why this change was made to "two years."

MR. KOHN. I am sorry that Chairman Kendall is not here; he thought the matter was coming up tomorrow. These amendments are not offered by the Jury of Fellows. There is an absolute disagreement in the Jury. I can only speak therefore as an individual.

The principal change from the present By-laws lies in the fact (which should be clearly understood) that the final election will lie in the Board of Directors and not with the Convention. By the change which was made three years ago in the scheme of Fellowship an attempt was made to secure that deliberation in the choice of Fellows, through a Jury, which it had not been possible to give previously in the process of selection by the Board itself. The meetings of the Board of Directors were found to be so occupied with business, that the matter of Fellowship could not be properly considered by those Directors who were Fellows and who, under the old rules, nominated for Fellowship. It was impossible in an hour to canvas the candidates suggested by the Chapters, much less to discover those men of extraordinary merit who had not been suggested—for many of the Chapters did not desire, or failed to make suggestions.

Therefore, this new plan was adopted; the plan of having a Jury of (six) Fellows, two members appointed each year who with continuing archives, information regarding every architect who has been suggested, in the Octagon, available at all times, to be added to from time to time, forming in a way an historical record of what the men of the Institute have done. It was thought that this Jury, considering this mass of information at a series of meetings free from

other matters would be better able to canvas the situation, study the records of the men, and, with the aid of the privileged communications provided for in the By-laws, pick the men best entitled to the honor of Fellowship.

Remember now that I am speaking for myself and not as a member of the Jury—unfortunately that plan provided that the Jury of Fellows was to submit the names for final election to the Institute at the convention. That threw the final action again into a non-deliberative body, a body that did not have before it the information which guided the Jury of Fellows. The election seemed to go, to be quite frank, by way of a considerable amount of personal pulling and hauling, and I believe the results were most unfortunate last year. I believe it wise to continue the Jury of Fellows, and the archives in the Octagon, as a list from which the Jury is to select; and to continue the submission of their selections to the members for privileged communications; and thereafter, after due elimination of undesirable names, the confirmation of this action in the hands of the Board of Directors, now regional and representing every part of the country.

THE PRESIDENT. Would other members of the Jury or delegates like to speak on the subject?

MR. VAN PELT. It seems to me that this new proposal, the amendment before us, would obviate another very unfortunate condition. Last year the names of a considerable number of men were proposed for Fellowship and their names were read to the Convention. Some of those men, men of great ability, whom we all admire and all love, failed of election. I think that sort of procedure should be obviated if it is possible.

MR. MAGONIGLE. I have not yet received an answer to my question, in spite of the very illuminating and copious explanation of the previous speakers. Will some one tell me, please, whether the present prohibition is two years or one year? I would call for a point of order, if I were technical, and ask that the previous speaker, Mr. Kohn, be declared out of order.

THE SECRETARY. The present prohibition is rejected, candidates are not eligible for election at the next annual convention, after one year.

MR. MAGONIGLE. Then I press my amendment to the resolution.

THE PRESIDENT. Has the resolution been seconded?

MR. BOYD. Yes.

MR. PARKER. Since Mr. Magonigle has raised the question of order, I call attention to my brief amendment, which I believe takes precedence over his.

THE SECRETARY. That was an amendment to insert the words "of the Board of Directors," in the first paragraph of Section 2 of the proposed amendment.

THE PRESIDENT. We are voting on Mr. Parker's resolution.

The resolution was adopted.

THE PRESIDENT. We are voting on Mr. Magonigle's resolution.

The resolution was adopted.

THE PRESIDENT. We are voting on the original amendment.

THE SECRETARY. I would like to ask Mr. Kohn before this is put whether he thinks we should lay this on the table, letting it stand for the moment, so that the other members of the Jury of Fellows can say something, in case they wish to present their views to the Convention. We did think they were all here, but they apparently are not.

MR. BARBER. Let us have the question.

THE SECRETARY. It was made clear, I think, that the Jury of Fellows split fifty-fifty over this proposition. On what rock they split, I do not know, or what the discussion was, but whether or not we should act on this without having them all here should be well considered.

MR. KIMBALL. I have the feeling of a doctor who was in consultation on a cancer case, who knew that nothing but the knife would cure the patient, and whose sense of duty did not permit him to keep silent on the substitute remedy suggested by other eminent physicians in consultation.

We may continue experimenting with the Fellowship question until Doomsday, and we will never find a solution for it until we abandon it absolutely. (*Applause.*)

It is one of the few things that threaten the integrity and success of this organization.

I have embraced the opportunity to say that one thing here.

Nevertheless, if we are going to make a change now we might make a change that is more graceful in some ways than the one we have just suggested.

The members of the Board of Directors are chosen for their special qualifications; they are sent to the Board to settle important administrative questions on which they are well qualified to act. I do not believe that the same kind of minds would be chosen to select Fellows.

I have sat on the Board many times and had a realizing sense that we were not the right kind of a body to deliberate on the question of Fellowship selections, and I have had a feeling that it would be a great advantage to have the whole subject taken entirely out of the Board and given

to an august body with qualifications such that they might act in a much more deliberate and careful manner than can the Board of Directors which is always taxed with a long schedule of administrative matters.

We did that when we established the Jury of Fellows and now we are proposing to undo the steps made in the right direction.

I believe it is a great mistake to have the selection of Fellows go back to the Board in any shape or manner. But, after all, it is absolutely immaterial because until you get rid of the Fellowship idea you have made no real progress. (*Applause.*)

MR. BARBER. Can we not have the question now?

MR. SCHNEIDER. I offer a motion to lay this matter on the table until the business session of tomorrow afternoon, thus giving us sufficient time to think it over.

MR. LITCHFIELD. I second that motion.

The motion was carried.

The Public Building Problem of the United States

THE PRESIDENT. The business of the afternoon will be devoted to the Public Building Problem of the United States, and of that por-

Registration Law in District of Columbia.

THE SECRETARY. I would like to call attention to the fact that the Washington, D. C. Chapter is very strenuously endeavoring to put through for the District of Columbia a proper Registration Law. The bill is before the House of Representatives and the Senate, and the Chapter needs your help. On the table outside the door you will find a mimeographed sheet giving a complete statement of the case, and the names of the States in the Union whose representatives in Congress are on the Committee of the District of Columbia. The Washington, D. C., Chapter is very anxious to have the delegates who come from those States call up their Representatives and tell them what they think of the importance of having a good Registration Law in the District of Columbia. You realize, of course, the peculiar conditions in the District of Columbia. The people here have nothing to say with regard to the government of the city in which they live, as they have no vote. Therefore we should support them in this situation.

tion of the program, Mr. Milton B. Medary, Jr., is the Chairman. (*Applause.*)

(*The President at this point relinquished the Chair to Milton B. Medary, Jr.*)

Address of Chairman of Committee on Public Works

Milton B. Medary, Jr.

In reporting for the Committee on Public Works, I might say that you all have the printed document and I will not take your time up by reading it.

I want to explain in a few words the mind of the Committee which was the premise on which we worked thus far: In the first place, the sole consideration of the Institute in approaching the subject of Public Works is that we should put the product of our profession in its very highest expression into our Public Works. We hope to see the public architecture of the United States as fine as it is possible to make it—an equal to the greatest work throughout the Nation and reflecting the local tradition in various parts of the country. We are proud to count among our public works, the Lincoln Memorial, the Nebraska State Capitol and many other great structures which typify the best that we can produce and we hope to see all our public works maintain these high standards.

In the second place, the Committee has not been under any illusion as to the value of resolutions. We all recognize that the responsible officers in Washington are buried under floods of resolutions, and therefore we realized that the mere act of passing resolutions was necessarily a very slow process if we expected to accomplish anything. It is up to us, as architects, to do something more substantial in bringing before the Government of the United States the possibilities of the architectural profession as a service to the Nation. We have therefore assumed that at this meeting we could present resolutions which in themselves would crystallize our thoughts on certain basic propositions. One of these is the suggestion that our Public Works throughout the country, works relating to architecture, should be considered by some special agency of the Government which does not now exist, covering the whole country. In that connection, we found that the Government had partially antici-

pated such an agency in 1916 when it appointed a Public Buildings Commission and that this Commission was doing for the District of Columbia what we believe should be done in connection with all public buildings throughout the Nation. It was investigating the conditions here, the needs for certain buildings, the relation of these to the city as a whole, the general plan of the District, and going into the whole problem with the utmost care. The public document published on this subject is a document that every architect ought to own and examine, because the Commission under the Chairmanship of Senator Smoot, has done a remarkable work and has evolved what perhaps is a means for handling the problem throughout the United States. Because of his splendid work on the Public Buildings Commission I have asked Col. Clarence O. Sherrill to speak to you on his work and the possibilities of extending it to all public buildings needed for the Federal service anywhere.

We believe when such an agency of the Government is created, it will be possible through its investigations to develop and use local talent in architecture and engineering, and that we can stimulate a greater interest in Public Work by calling on the various regions in the country to use their own available forces to execute the Public Works within their District. The establishment of such an agency will raise the question of budgeting the public expenditures in connection with public buildings. We regard this as a necessary factor of first importance to the National Government. The President has made it an outstanding feature of his address to Congress. The Bureau of the Budget has been created and General Lord, the Director of that Bureau, will speak to us today on the general question of the budgeting of our public expenditures. I have asked him to try and relate the general problem of budgeting to the vast sums expended as a consequence of omnibus public building bills which are usually introduced at the end of a session of Congress. These measures should not be enacted into law until a more careful consideration is given to them than in the past.

General Lord said he would tell us about national budgeting and I hope before the afternoon is over he will learn something from us and we from him, because I want him to feel the necessity of budgeting the great expenditures for public buildings and of getting rid of the present system if possible.

The third point was the necessity for carrying out the development in the District of Columbia in harmony with the plan of 1901, modified as far as may be necessary from time to time. We cannot help but recognize the great accomplishments that have been wrought under that far-reaching plan, and particularly the things that have so far been developed in connection with the Mall, the placing of the Union Station, the removal of the railroads from the Mall, and all the elements that have resulted in adding to the distinction of the city. We want to go on record as expressing our appreciation and high regard for these accomplishments.

These three subjects set forth in resolutions attached to the report represent the first stage of our general program.

It is our hope when we crystallize these general thoughts by the adoption of adequate resolutions that you will go back to your Chapters and get in touch with your Senators and Representatives and discuss freely and frankly with them the real need for their enactment into law. We hope you will develop with them such changes and modifications as will represent, at our next convention, a real point of view and that we will all be able to agree, General Lord for the Budget Bureau, Colonel Sherrill for the Public Buildings Commission, and all your local Senators and Representatives on forms of legislation which we can introduce in the next Congress. We hope the Institute will be able to formulate such legislation, place it before the Congress and ask for action, and that we can count on the support of a great number of Senators and Representatives thoroughly acquainted with the value and the necessity of what we ask, made so by the individual action of every member of every Chapter. We do not want to go to them with those resolutions that do not mean much to any group of men not familiar with them. We want to go to them with a set of resolutions which they are familiar with, about which they have been told and consulted, and on which they can intelligently act.

In connection with the first stage, then, I will ask Colonel Sherrill to speak to you from the standpoint of the Public Buildings Commission which is already in existence in the District of Columbia, such an agency as we hope will be extended throughout the whole United States.
(Applause.)

Public Works and Public Buildings in Washington

Address of Lieutenant-Colonel C. O. Sherrill

For a number of years the unsatisfactory condition of certain parts of the construction activities of the Government have been recognized and various efforts have been made by engineering and architectural societies to improve these conditions. Among the more important efforts to this end has been the attempt to create a Department of Public Works to handle all construction activities of the Government of every kind. This effort was finally crystallized by the introduction in Congress of a bill in 1919, known as the Jones-Reavis Bill, providing for a Department of Public Works, of which the head was to be an officer technically qualified to administer the affairs of construction matters and there were to be four assistant secretaries of Public Works, who were to be either engineers or architects.

It was contemplated that this Department of Public Works should take over all construction activities of every kind and centralize them in this Department, created solely for this purpose. An examination of this proposal soon indicated the inadvisability of the creation of such a Department for the sole purpose of directing construction activities.

Without going into details of this matter of concentration of public construction in a single department, the consensus of opinion of those familiar with the Government's activities along construction lines is that such a separate organization would be unwieldy and would be impracticable of application.

I have given a great deal of thought to this matter of a Public Works Department and, as I told Mr. Medary a while ago, nothing would please me more than to have an opportunity to speak on that subject sufficiently to really give to you gentlemen a line of thought that perhaps you have not had or that has not been brought to your attention. In other words, it would be a point of view of a Government officer who has had much to do with construction activities of various kinds, but, in view of the fact that my time is limited, and that this is simply one of the large phases of this subject which I am not able to touch on today, I only want to say a few words about this particular thing: Recently hearings have been held before the Joint Committee of the Government on this subject of the Public Works Department, and the consensus of opinion of all the Government officers who are familiar not only with the construction activities, but also with the purposes for which they are carried on, thought that to crystallize or centralize these in one department would be impracticable of application. In other words, the general feeling on the part of these officers is that construction, whether river and harbor construction, irrigation construction, architectural construction, the building of bridges, and so forth, is a means to an end, and not an end in itself, and further, it is the hand-maiden of the governmental departments that are established for some bigger and specific governmental function. If we undertake to make construction an end in itself, then we withdraw that department from one of the original purposes for which government was created.

There is one other thing in connection with that. That is this: When the Public Works Department was first urged, and, I must say there are many things in the public works program that are objectionable, one of the fundamental errors made by the proponents of this matter was that they undertook to destroy a

really valuable organization of the Government in order to create something else larger and more widespread.

There was no hesitation at all on the part of the proponents of the Public Works Department in telling us to destroy the Corps of Engineers of the Army so far as its civil construction activities are concerned. That organization has had an honored career of one hundred and thirty years of construction work with but one isolated case of peccation, and no matter what the individual's views of the pork-barrel may be, no one can claim that the Corps of Engineers has not been well conducted and economically administered.

Secondly, in starting to form a Department of Public Works, it seems to me a fundamental error not to have gotten together the construction engineers and architects and work it out that way rather than undertake to destroy one important branch of the service. This matter should be kept in mind, too, it seems to me, in your efforts to provide a proper building program for the country, because that is one of the branches of that matter of Public Works. Nothing could be more important in my opinion than to have a proper construction program of public buildings, but, if it can be done, you should make use of such existing agencies of the Government as you can rather than to undertake to destroy those that exist and build up something that does not exist.

The efforts being made by the Committee on Public Works of the American Institute of Architects for an improvement in the method of carrying on the public buildings program is commendable and the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou on December 7, 1908, with a view to expanding the powers and duties of the Supervising Architect's office appear to furnish the principles for the correct solution of the public building program through the country.

This procedure of Secretary Cortelyou closely follows the procedure provided by existing law for the determination of a rivers and harbors program from year to year.

The procedure followed in the determination of the program for the rivers and harbors improvements is essentially as follows:

The first step in any improvement is the passage of the law by Congress calling for the preliminary examination of the project, mainly with reference to its necessity from a commercial standpoint, that is as to whether the improvement would be worth while, if the survey should determine that it could be accomplished for reasonable cost. This preliminary examination is usually accomplished without any material expense, and as the result of such preliminary examinations a great bulk of the suggested projects are thrown out.

Now, in the old days when a Member of Congress would go out to get something done for his own town, get some improvement on such and such a creek, there might be many abuses resorted to in order to get his measure through and there might be considerable of give and take among the legislators. That has not been the case in the last few years. In case a favorable preliminary examination is submitted by the District Engineer officer at the locality and is approved by the Division Engineer in charge of a larger territorial

area it is then submitted for approval by the River and Harbor Board in Washington and the Chief of Engineers; also the Secretary of War. The next step in the procedure would be for a detailed survey to be made to determine the practicability of the project from an engineering standpoint and from a consideration of the value of the project as compared with its total cost. This examination and report is then submitted through the same channels as above and is given careful consideration by each before transmittal to Congress. Of the projects which escaped rejection as the result of the preliminary examination a considerable number are rejected as a result of unfavorable report on this detailed survey. The limited number of projects that still remain, after this process of elimination, are then taken up by the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors where hearings of all interested parties are had in order to determine whether an authorization for the particular item should be made or not. The report of the Committee even may not be accepted by Congress.

If the authorization should then be made, the work will still depend on a further Congressional action by the Appropriations Committee in favorably recommending and securing passage of the necessary appropriation act. In the last few years practically the invariable rule has been that no river and harbor projects are authorized except where the complete approval through all the various steps outlined above has been secured.

It will appear to you at once, that if a project is able to pass through these various phases, starting back with the public hearings, and if it takes the hurdles all the way through its successive steps, the project is pretty apt to be a worth-while one.

If the activities of the American Institute of Architects could secure a program similar to the one mentioned above in reference to public buildings, I believe that much good would be accomplished in securing buildings adequate for the Government's needs and at the locations where these needs are the greatest, and I believe such a step would be highly commendable, exceedingly valuable to the Government, and give your organization an opportunity to take an active hand in the public buildings program of the country as is merited by your studies and talent along architectural lines.

Now, as to public buildings and the public building situation in Washington: A Public Buildings Commission was created by Act approved July 1, 1916, which made an exhaustive report to Congress on the needs of public buildings in the District of Columbia. As a result of this report a permanent Public Buildings Commission was created by Act of March 1, 1919, charged with the duty of assignment of all space in public buildings in the District of Columbia and with the authority to approve or forbid the renting of privately owned buildings for Government activities. This Commission is composed of two Senators, two Representatives, the Architect of the Capitol, the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds and the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, being both as to composition and as to functions partly legislative and partly administrative, partaking also of the nature of a judicial body in reference to controversies about space. For the past six years this Commission has been actively engaged in charge of all Government space in the public buildings of Washington and from time to time makes complete surveys of the occupancy and the requirements of the various Government establishments. For several years subsequent

to the war during the period of deflation of the Government establishments, it was found to be possible to decrease the number of rented buildings in Washington, but the point has now been reached where it is not only impossible to further decrease the amount of space rented by the Government, but it will be necessary in the future in the absence of a public buildings construction program to increase the amount of space rented by the Government in outside buildings. The recent passage of the Soldiers' Bonus Act presents immediate urgent need of fireproof space for which there is no public building available. Practically all of the departments of the Government in Washington are tremendously handicapped in efficient carrying out of their appropriate functions by the crowded condition of their offices and the widely scattered locations in which they have to operate. Among the Government establishments where the need is most urgent for proper housing in new buildings are the Bureau of Internal Revenue, which occupies 636,000 square feet of floor space in nine different buildings scattered over an area of one and one-half square miles. Seventy and three-tenths per cent of the entire space of this important Bureau is in temporary non-fireproof buildings. While the most elaborate precautions are taken in these structures to prevent fires, there is no doubt that should a fire get a good start that the building or probably the entire group of buildings would be destroyed. The loss to the Government from such an event would be probably in the hundreds of millions of dollars, representing income tax returns destroyed which could probably never be replaced.

I have no doubt you all realize the reluctance individuals have in making the second income tax return—each one would have a good alibi and probably would never be induced to reproduce the original.

The General Accounting Office, a large activity created a few years ago to take over all the accounting of the Government establishments, is now occupying twenty buildings spread over a large territory. It has been estimated by the Comptroller General that a saving of \$250,000 a year would result from administrative economies if his activities should be housed in a single building. Here we have a case of the Government creating a great central accounting officer with the idea of getting under one control everything concerned with that subject, and yet it is scattered all over town so there is no way of getting coordinated action.

The Department of Agriculture is one of the worst housed of all the Government departments, occupying forty-five buildings of which twenty-eight are rented and seventeen are Government owned. That is one of the most consoling factors about this housing situation, because if we could get the farmers to realize that their work done here is not properly housed, we might get a bill through.

GEN. LORD (interposing). Even then you might not get an appropriation.

COL. SHERRILL. You can get an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for German relief, then I don't see why you could not get that for efficient and economical operation of the Government. One thing has come to my attention in Washington: It is tremendously difficult to get an appropriation for a small amount, say one thousand dollars for park maintenance, such as the little park we have up in LaFayette Square, but if you can get mob psychology, or crowd psychology to work in behalf of certain specific interests in the country, it is easy to get millions. It is much easier

to get billions out of Congress than thousands, under certain circumstances. (*Applause and laughter.*)

The "Budget" approved by a nod, I take it. Among other important activities which are seriously handicapped by lack of building space are the Department of Justice, which occupies a rented building entirely inadequate to meet its needs. Think of it: Here is a Government where we have been for on hundred and thirty years and we have no home for our Department of Justice. The lawyers and special assistants are falling over each other and the owner of the building is turning Heaven and Earth to get his building back into his possession, claiming he can get four times as much rent for it from private individuals as he is getting from the Government, and yet we have no place for our people to go except out. (*Laughter.*)

The General Supply Committee is badly in need of warehouses and office space. There is also an urgent need for an Archives Building for the storage of valuable historical records of the Government. Many of the most valuable records of the Government are stored in old time cellars and non-fireproof buildings. It seems a crime to let it continue.

In order adequately to meet the various urgent needs for sufficient space to carry on the Government's business in Washington a bill has been introduced in Congress by Senator Smoot, providing for an expenditure of \$50,000,000 over a period of five to ten years for the construction of public buildings. This bill has the approval of the President, and the Public Buildings Commission and has been favorably reported to the Senate, with good prospect of an early passage by the Senate. A similar bill is now before the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and it is expected that a hearing will be held at an early date before the Committee to determine the necessity and urgency of the enactment of this bill into law. I would be very glad if every member here would attend such a hearing, because I think the weight of numbers would help to carry it through.

In that connection, there will be a hearing tomorrow morning on the Arlington Memorial Bridge matter, and we would like to have about fifty of you up there to make a loud noise for that. (*Applause.*) Nothing like noise for really getting results around here! This is a great place for it! (*Laughter.*) The people of the United States are often found saying "Who wants this bonus?" The soldiers answer, and I think Gen. Lore agrees with me, that they do not want the bonus, many of the ex-service men do not want the bonus, and, as a matter of fact, there has been so much of the noisy propaganda for it that I believe our friends in Congress believe everybody wants the bonus. Let's do the same thing for the Arlington Memorial Bridge and the public building program and we will get them, probably.

The Public Buildings Commission is charged by this bill with the following duties: The selection of sites for the various buildings to be constructed; decision as to the type and size of each building; the allocation of the actual work of preparation of plans, specifications, letting of the contracts and supervision of the construction among the qualified agencies of the Government as may seem desirable to expedite the work; the approval of the plans and specifications before bids are called for; the submission of annual estimates to the Director of the Budget showing in complete detail the amounts required to carry on the work during each succeeding fiscal year. In other words, it is a coordinating agency simply.

The Public Buildings Commission will, under this bill, become the coordinating agency for the District of Columbia of the public building program, inasmuch as it is the agency of the Government, which is familiar, through actual handling of matters relating to space, of the requirements of the different departments for space. In all probability the bulk of the construction work carried out under this bill will be executed by the Supervising Architect's office, but the bill is sufficiently flexible to allow other agencies to be used for this purpose where it may be found necessary to secure economical and expeditious results. The Public Buildings Commission will not have any immediate hand in the direction of the construction work, except as a coordinating body in accordance with the duties under the bill as outlined above.

It is contemplated by the Public Buildings Commission that the location and design of the public buildings in the District of Columbia shall be in harmony with the Park Commission Plan of 1901 and the report of the Public Buildings Commission of 1916, modified as may be necessary to meet the existing conditions, which demand modification or development of these plans.

If this body should adopt resolutions calling for a complete program to be in accordance with the 1901 plan, I should like strongly to urge here that certain modifications be made of the proposed resolution so as to allow a proper consideration of the development of that plan. That will occur to you as a reasonable thing, but the importance of that is this: Sometimes where you rigidly call for a certain program, some individuals or some organizations take that as being the whole original unchanged plan, whereas conditions in twenty years change as to traffic and various other things, and naturally these changed conditions materially change the requirements. So, I will be glad if you make note of that. The recommendation of your Committee is as follows: "Be it resolved, that the American Institute of Architects, in Convention, reaffirms the endorsement of the Plan of 1901, and urges the Congress to incorporate in any legislation authorizing construction of departmental or other buildings in the District of Columbia a provision that location and design of all special structures shall be in harmony with the Plan of 1901."

I would recommend, very meekly, as an outsider, that in that resolution, which is perfectly fine, you ought to take into consideration the fact that since 1901 there have been many developments which require a growth of the Plan, but not, by any means, a destruction of the Plan.

(*Continued Applause.*)

MR. MEDARY. I think that is the spirit of the Committee's proposal.

COL. SHERRILL. The reason I say that is because sometimes the public get the idea that the Plan is a rigid thing, whereas those competent to pass on it realize that it is a matter of growth and development.

Not only will it be the policy of the Public Buildings Commission to carry on this construction program in accordance with the L'Enfant Plan, the McMillan Commission Plan and the Public Buildings Commission Plan of 1916, but the Commission will, in the design of these buildings, carry out the existing provision of the law in

reference to securing the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts on matters relating to the location and design of these buildings, in order that the development may be made not only to carry out the needs of the Government for adequate space for its business activities, but also that the beauty of Washington may be maintained and enhanced by an orderly program of building construction.

Thank you, very much. (*Applause.*)

MR. MEDARY. Col. Sherrill has to keep another appointment and wants me to express his thanks for the opportunity he has had of making a statement to you. I think he has made it clear

that the kind of a measure we require demands considerable thought; and that we have already a nucleus of what this group of men would like to see applied throughout the United States. The effect of creating such an agency, either as a department or as a bureau, would depend of course on the way such a project would be financed. That is our reason for asking Gen. Lord, who has kindly consented to come here, to tell us something of that phase of the problem.

I take much pleasure in presenting to you Brigadier-General Herbert M. Lord, Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

(*Applause.*)

The Budget System

Address of Brigadier-General Herbert M. Lord.

I have come here to talk "Budget," purely and simply. I might preface it by saying you need not waste any time in trying to tell to me the proposition that every public building, whether it is erected in Washington or elsewhere, should represent properly the dignity of this Great Republic. (*Applause.*) Whether we build a bridge or a public building, we should not sacrifice our architectural pulchritude to mere utility. (*Applause.*)

I will say that this Administration is rather committed now to what it has done by past performance to this policy. I was interested and had, I think, part in formulating the legislation before Congress in enlarging the duties and making more efficient the Park Commission. I recommended approval to the President and had not much difficulty in securing his approval to this public building program which is, now, before Congress in the form of a bill recommended by the Public Buildings Commission. The President endorsed on the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget, this wonderful proposal for the construction of a Memorial Bridge that will connect the Lincoln Memorial with the beautiful amphitheatre in Arlington.

Always there is in mind, as far as the Bureau of the Budget is concerned, the cost. It is in our mind that what we spend here is your money. One of the things we try to impress on people in the Federal service is that the Treasury is not a bottomless reservoir of funds on which we can draw and which is capable of meeting the most extravagant demands. We are trying to impress that thought on every Federal employee's mind, and the fact that every penny spent comes out of the reluctant pocket of the taxpayer.

If you might do away with what little formality I have observed here, and resolve yourselves into a meeting of stockholders of the greatest business with which you are connected and in which you hold stock, the business of the United States, and consider that the officers who so ably preside here represent the United States Government, I will come before you as one of the hired help to render you an account of my stewardship as Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Now, I am not going to tire you with statistics. Statistics are so liable to misconception. It was Frank Tinney who, when he returned from overseas, was asked how his family was. He replied that they were fine and he was asked how many children he had.

He replied "I have three children but I am not going to have any more." He was asked why and he said, "I have been looking at statistics and I found out that every fourth child that comes into the world is a Chinaman." (*Applause and laughter.*)

We went into the World War with a national debt of one billion and one-quarter. We came out of the World War with a public debt of nineteen billions and one-half. On August 31st, 1919, less than a year after, that public debt had increased to twenty-six and one-half billions.

We came out of the World War with a swollen expense account and a habit of thinking and spending in billions, and this habit of thinking and spending in billions was by no means confined to the Federal Government. It affected the affairs of States, Counties, municipalities, towns, businesses, homes and individuals.

This country faced a host of important problems that clamored for solution. Among the chief of those was the cost of Government. On the one hand we had acquired a greatly expanded public service. On the other hand we faced the immediate need of national economy.

It was imperative that we should curb at once the rising cost of government in the peace time activities.

Congress, in its wisdom, gave us a national budgetary system. Now, there is nothing mysterious or complicated about the budget. It is common sense of every-day business applied to the biggest business in the world—your business. It required among other things, recognizing that the President of the United States was the proper head of your business organization—required that once a year, in December, he should transmit to Congress a detailed estimate of the moneys that he would need to carry on the operations of this great Government with forty-three departments and establishments for a full twelve months; it required that he should send with that an itemized statement or estimate of what he expected to receive from all sources in the way of revenue in that period; it required, also, that if his estimate of expenditures showed that it required more money than his estimated receipts, he should recommend to Congress measures to be taken to provide the additional money that was needed if Congress approved his expenditures; and, again, it required that if his estimates showed his expenditures would be less than his receipts, he should

recommend to Congress what disposal should be made of the surplus.

In compliance with that law, President Coolidge in December last recommended to Congress a program of reduction in taxation to dispose of the expected surplus next year of three hundred and ninety-five millions of dollars.

Congress realized that the President with his multitudinous duties could not have the time to attend to the detail of the preparation of a national budget. The budget that was sent to Congress in December carries more than one thousand pages of statistical tables, most carefully prepared. Congress, knowing this, gave him an agency, and that agency is the Bureau of the Budget, at the head of which is a Director who is the President's financial executive regarding everything that has to do with the routine business operations of the Government.

The President also utilizes this agency for the purpose of enforcing his program of unified conduct of the Government, or, in short, coordination. He also uses this agency for the purpose of enforcing a scientific program of retrenchment.

Now, the Bureau of the Budget is non-political. It is impersonal. It is impartial. It should be as non-political and as impartial and as impersonal as an adding machine. The Budget and Accounting Act that created this Bureau passed the Senate without a dissenting vote and passed the House of Representatives with only three votes against it. It was not the product of any group, of any party, but it was the result of the friendly cooperation of all Members of Congress laboring for a common end.

There has been a great deal of interest developed in budgeting, through the installation of a budget system in the operation of the National Government. We hear from all over the world concerning our Budget system. We had a communication just the other day from Czecho-Slovakia. Foreign countries are watching our efforts under the budget system toward retrenchment and the cutting down of expenditures, very, very carefully. Yet, all budget efforts are not successful. I have in mind the story of a lady who came to her husband one day in the latter part of December and said, "My next door neighbor, Mrs. So-and-so, maintains a budget. Her husband gives her a certain amount of money. She is supposed to operate the household with that and what she has left at the end of the month, after satisfying the demands of the household, is hers to do with as she pleases. I am as capable a woman as Mrs. So-and-so and I want the same opportunity that Mrs. So-and-so has in this matter." The husband said, "All right, you shall have it." He got a simple little book and had her make this entry: "January 1, received from my husband for household expenses \$300," and told her when she bought anything to put it down on the opposite page under the appropriate dates. "The total of what she spent in any given period subtracted from her \$300 would give the proper balance." She said she understood and she started gayly on her budget career. *(Laughter.)*

At the end of the third week she called her husband's attention to the fact that she was budgeting. He had forgotten all about it.

"Does your budget balance?" he asked.

"Surely," she replied.

"Let me see your book"—he doubted it, you see. *(Laughter.)* Now, I want to tell you gentlemen that you have an awakening coming. The keenest people on budgeting are the ladies. When addressing the

first meeting of women on the budget, I said to myself I will not give them quite as solid a food as I give the men. I will simplify my talk a little. I agreed also to have a questionnaire, at the end of the meeting. After I recovered from that questionnaire, I said to myself if I ever had any further simplification to do I would limit my efforts at simplification for the men and not try to simplify things for the women. *(Applause.)*

So, the husband took the book, saw the balance, counted her money and she had it all to a penny. Still incredulous, after totaling and finding the figures were right, he went over her book again and found "January 4th, G. O. K. \$2.17; January 7th, G. O. K. \$3.12," and he found several other of these items for "G. O. K."

"What are all these?" he said. "What are all these G. O. K.'s?" and she said, "God only knows." *(Laughter.)*

That matured and experienced story always gets a laugh, but when we count in the calculation the fact that for more than one hundred and thirty years, covering a federal expenditure of more than seventy billions of that kind of financial procedure has characterized the business of the Government, it is not laughable—it is tragic.

We have conducted this business, the greatest business in the world, in the most casual manner. We have gathered in what we thought we needed and spent what we wanted to spend. The idea of leveling the two and of balancing the account so that the spending did not run away from the receipts seems hardly to have been given a serious thought. If it had been any other business in the world, it would have been in the hands of the bankruptcy courts years ago. But, we were singularly blessed with riches; our tax rates were amongst the lowest; a few increases here and there were little noticed as long as we had such an overflowing bounty with which to replenish the Treasury when depleted, and as long as the tax demands were so low, as they were ten or fifteen years ago. Then came the war. Our featherweight tax burden in a space of years less than the fingers on one hand, became heavy as lead, and for the first time at least in two generations this great country faced the urgent necessity of doing something to shrink the cost of government. Now, under the Budget laws, we are reducing the cost of government. *(Applause.)*

Today the whole plan of getting money into the Treasury and taking it out and spending it is based on the realization that you cannot spend what you have not got and keep out of debt. In the interest of the taxpayer, we must ask for the smallest amount that will suffice, and in the interest of economy we must see that not more than that is spent, and that what is spent is spent according to a scientific system of distribution. *(Applause.)*

I have come with no prepared addresses. However, I will bring some of the problems right from my desk. I left in a hurry, having a hearing today on supplemental estimates that we must send to Congress to carry out the provisions of the Soldiers' Adjusted Compensation Act. The estimate I was working on is a call from the Veterans' Bureau for \$127,000,000 for the next year.

How do we operate?

The Budget Bureau is a small compact organization of forty people in all, including the Director. As long as the present Director is in charge it will never be any larger. Its danger is in developing into an overgrown bureau of the Government. So long as Con-

gress will refrain from throwing additional burdens on it, it should not be any larger.

How do we operate?

We always have before us two problems: The current expenditure of appropriations that have been made, and, facing us always, the estimate for the year to come.

Let us go back to last June: We are facing now the same problem this coming June. Last June, getting ready for this current year, the fiscal year which began July 1st, we studied our condition. We studied current expenditures and our study presented a picture which we took to President Harding.

The Director of the Bureau of the Budget recommended to the President that the departments and establishments should be kept down in their expenditures for this year, excluding the reduction of the public debt, to three billion of dollars.

Now, the estimate which they submitted, item by item, showed they planned to spend \$3,668,000,000.

They expected to receive this year, from all sources, the Treasury Department, the Internal Revenue Department, the Customs Department, the War Department, \$3,638,000,000.

This indicated a possible deficit of \$30,000,000. President Harding said, "It will not be sufficient that you absorb just that thirty millions and balance the budget, we must go further than that." I recommended that for all purposes, except for the reduction of debt, the Department keep within three billion dollars and that meant a reduction in their proposed spending plan of \$164,000,000. That was announced, and we started out on this campaign for reduced expenditure.

On November 30, we made a review of our progress and found we had succeeded in cutting the proposed expenditures to within \$33,000,000 of the \$3,000,000,000 maximum fixed by the President. If we were to comply with President Harding's wishes, which have become the policy of President Coolidge, we had that \$33,000,000 still to save in the remaining portion of this year.

Now, that reduction at that time, with increased receipts, enabled us to say to Congress and to the people, "We will have instead of a deficit of thirty million, a considerable surplus, and if we wipe out this fifty-three million, we will have so much more."

How do we reduce the expenditures?

We have been reducing expenditures year after year, gentlemen, and we are getting down now to the place where further reduction is a sacrifice on the part of the departments and establishments of the Government.

One of the principal sources of loss and waste to the Government is its decentralized organization, lack of anything like cooperation, lack of community of interest between the various Departments or establishments of the Government.

Our forty-three Departments and establishments prior to the establishment of the Bureau of the Budget might just as well have been forty-three foreign governments, and you would be amazed to know the opposition that came against any attempt to cooperate.

The speaker who preceded me, a very able engineer officer of the Army, was making a plea that the Engineering Department of the Army did not wish to be deprived of any of its prerogatives or work. I am not criticizing his argument. I know he could support it very ably, but whenever we attempt to make any change that looks like a savings from our standpoint, and it means restriction of the prerogatives or im-

portance of any agency of this Government, we have a fight on our hands, and we have been fighting now for three years.

When General Dawes, my eminent predecessor and my friend, entered on this field of operation, that was one of the first things he encountered. He would try to do something, and then he would hear the cry "Hands off," "Hands off," but he was not a "Hands-off" man. (*Laughter.*) He reminded me of what happened to the little girl who went to the party. When she came home her mother asked if it had been a nice party, and she replied, "Yes." Her mother asked her if she enjoyed the party and she replied, "Well, when I came in the house, little Helen Jones turned to her mother and said, 'here comes that little girl, and she has on the same dress that she had on at my last party.'" The little girl's mother said, "You should have come right home." And the little girl replied, "They don't do that any more. I just slapped her face and stayed." (*Laughter.*)

You can apply that to General Dawes.

So, need of bringing these people together, to give them some community of interest, to compel them to see that they were working for, not this division or this bureau, or this Department, but that they were working for the United States Government, has been one of our principal tasks, and gentlemen, we are making some progress. (*Applause.*)

The first step was the appointment of a chief coordinator, whose particular duty was to get the people together and develop the spirit of work. Colonel Smithers was appointed the chief coordinator. He is an Army officer, but has this as his particular job at this particular time.

Now, the first problem that faced us was the extraordinary expenditures and waste in the matter of the printing. That was called to our attention first. So, there was created under Colonel Smithers a Federal Board of Printing. All these people operate under the direction of the Bureau of the Budget. We formulated a Committee to take up the matter of Printing. We added no one to the pay roll. We took from the War Department the man in charge of printing; we took from the Interior Department the man in charge of printing there; we took from all the Departments involved the men in charge of printing and we brought together in the Printing Department all these various people and we put over them, as the head of the Committee, the Public Printer, Mr. Carter, and we got in session and determined that we would make a saving.

One of the first things that we cut out was the embossed letterheads used by the Department heads. You will occasionally receive an embossed letterhead—I do myself, every once in a while, but whenever you get an embossed letterhead from one of the Government Departments, you will know that it is paid for out of the pocket of the particular party using it—they are not paid for out of the Federal funds.

We cut out expensive calendars, and we reduced the size of the annual reports. Congress vested in the Bureau of the Budget authority to pass on what periodicals shall be published and to determine how much money shall be expended on them. We cut down the size of the annual reports and the costs of periodicals. We are standardizing forms and eliminating unnecessary forms and blanks.

In 1922 it cost us \$240,000 for "Authors' corrections in proof." You know what I mean by that if any of you are printers. I used to be employed in a printing office myself when I was a youngster and in those

days if you wanted to correct a line, all you would have to do would be to correct the word in the line and go along with your type, but now you have to throw out the whole line and run a new line. That \$240,000 was for corrections in the proof and that, mind you, after the type had been set up and the proof submitted. The corrections were due to careless preparation of copy. Someone would want to use a new adjective—they would want to use the word "which" instead of "that"—just a little nicer expression of thought; just a little bit closer statement of fact, and so forth and so on. In that way a good deal of public money was being spent for carelessness. Last year it cost \$164,000 and this year we will cut it in the middle if we have to split every infinitive in the English language. (*Applause and laughter.*)

Another thing: We have all our printing done in the Government Printing Office. We have to do that. Now, we have set up there a Requisition Review Board, made up of experts who report monthly. The departments submit requests for certain prints. The Requisition Board reviews these requisitions. The Board says: "I wonder what they want to do with that. They don't need such expensive paper; that is a larger edition than they seem to need," and they criticize it generally, and then the Board goes back to the Department and says: "Don't you think that such and such a paper would do, and had we not better set it in such and such a type, instead of what you suggest?" Now, we saved \$5,000 in January and \$25,000 in February in this way. One of the changes made concerned one of the big Departments that had asked for 4,000 copies of a certain very expensive print. The Requisition Board looked at it and said: "That has a limited circulation," and wondered whether the Department really needed 4,000. They sent back the requisition with the query: "Won't 400 do?" and the Department came back, with the statement that a mistake had been made in typing, and that they wanted only 40. This mistake reminded me of the man who had ordered a bowl of soup in a restaurant; when he got his soup he found two needles in it and he called a waiter over and complained about it. The waiter took the soup back to the kitchen and said: "That was a typographical error; it should have been 'noodles' and not 'needles!'" (*Laughter.*)

We are trying to eliminate from the operation of the United States Government as much of this "needle, noodle" business as we can.

Incidentally, we are paying this year \$23,000,000 for rent and that does not include rentals of less than \$500 a year. We have, during the past year, developed a standard lease that takes the place of 150 odd styles and varieties and curiosities of leases (*Laughter*) in use by the Government. We have eliminated many of the impossible requirements that were in the old leases, provisions by which the Government took both ends of the lease and the middle and for which selfishness the Government has been obliged to pay dearly. We have put some of the equities of good business into the leases. We are doing the same with construction and building contracts. Because of that people are beginning to realize that we are going to make the Government a desirable tenant instead of an undesirable one. So, also, with our Supply and Building contracts. We expect to so modify our contractual methods that reputable people will be anxious to do business with the United States. (*Applause.*)

Now, that is no joke. A contractor out in San Francisco was the holder of a Government contract. Some little trouble arose which, if I had been doing business with any one of you I would have called you up on the telephone and settled it right there. But, this was a contract with the United States Government so the man had to come to Washington. After spending two weeks here and getting nowhere, he wrote to his son in San Francisco and said: "My boy, when you become of age, fight for your country till the last drop of your blood is spilled in its defense, but do no business with it." We are going to remedy that condition and save Government money by so doing. (*Applause.*)

We have a Federal Real Estate Board. Today no agency of the Government can go in the market and hire one foot of space without functioning through the representative of the Bureau of the Budget in the district in which he is located. We have the country divided into seven districts and, mind you, there is not an additional person on the pay roll because of the creation of this machinery. Our Area Coordinator in Boston is Commander Wadsworth of the Navy. He is our Coordinator for New England. The Internal Revenue Unit in Boston needed 4,000 feet of space. In the olden times the Bureau would go out and hire it. Today they apply to Commander Wadsworth to see if there is not Government space available. If the Internal Revenue people had gone out and hired that space without a clearance from the Federal Real Estate Board, when that contract came to the office of the Comptroller General the payment would have been suspended. So, you see, we have real coordination in many ways. (*Applause.*)

Now, Commander Wadsworth had on his desk a list of the space in his section of the country controlled or owned by the Government. He found that the Prohibition Unit had 4,000 feet of space that it was not using. (*Laughter.*) This was not storage space (*Laughter*). The space, however, was not suitable for office use as there were no partitions. Commander Wadsworth took the question up of partitioning that space off. He found the Army had some salvaged material that would be admirable for partitions. He had the space. He had the materials. The workmen to put up the partitions constituted the third part of the program. The Coordinator recalled the fact that the Veterans Bureau had some trainees at its local school and he applied for them. The Veterans Bureau said to him when he made this requisition: "We have an instructor in carpentry here, and we would be glad to put him in charge of these men, and we will be very happy to put up these partitions."

Now, today, the Internal Revenue Bureau has most excellent offices in Boston, in space furnished by the Prohibition Unit, made suitable and habitable through the partitions erected by the Veterans Bureau from material contributed by the Army. (*Applause.*)

We spent last year \$141,000,000 for transportation. Now we have a Federal Traffic Board that works out the proper classifications, routings and methods of shipment.

We have the Federal Purchasing Board and we are developing up-to-date business methods of purchasing.

We have a Federal Specifications Board. We are developing standard specifications. We have already promulgated 130 such standard specifications.

We have a Contract Board.

We have a Board of Federal Hospitalization.

We have a Federal Liquidation Board which has liquidated all the enormous War supplies we brought over from the World War. And these are all things that must be properly liquidated.

Now, gentlemen, these are all money-savers! They are all money-saving agencies.

Now, our estimates for this year:

Last June we knew we had to prepare an estimate for next year. What I have been talking about is the spending of the appropriations already made.

The President said that for all purposes next year, exclusive of the Public Debt, the reduction thereof and the interest thereon, for all purposes mentioned the executive agencies should not submit estimates to Congress exceeding \$1,700,000,000. That was a reduction of \$126,000,000 below this year.

The Director of the Bureau of the Budget announced that as the policy of the President and notified the agents of the Government to submit their estimates not later than August 1st.

On August 1st when the estimates came in and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget came to, after looking them over, he found in place of \$1,700,000,000 for these purposes—and that was the President's maximum—they had submitted estimates for the extraordinary total of \$1,964,202,887.46. I will always remember those figures. They are burned in my memory and every one of them is an indictment against the Departments and the Establishments of the Government which, in this campaign, could not comply with the Executive's requirements. They had added \$264,000,000 more than the President's maximum.

If you had been in my place, what would you have done?

I think the people in the Federal Service appreciate the fact today than when the Director of the Bureau of the Budget gets instructions from his superior, those instructions will be reflected in actual performance. *(Applause.)*

Your Director of the Bureau of the Budget took those estimates in hand, item by item, and I can tell you that that is no child's play when you have more than 4,000 appropriation items. He gave them careful study, using all the information available and all the assistance of the expert helpers of his office. When those figures went to Congress, instead of \$1,964,202,887.46, there went up only a total of \$1,645,791,971.06, which is \$318,000,000 less than they asked for, and \$55,000,000 less than the President's maximum. *(Applause.)*

If that \$318,000,000 had remained in the estimate, do you suppose the President of the United States would have been in a position to recommend a reduction in taxation? No. He would have been troubled with the thought that it might be necessary to recommend additional taxation.

Now, it is not an easy thing, it is not a pleasant thing to cut these estimates right and left. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget faces across the estimate table personal friends whose patriotism and whose devotion to the service he fully knows and with which he is thoroughly familiar. To defeat their plans and disappoint them is not a pleasant duty, but it is necessary. The present Director of the Bureau of the Budget when he entered upon his job, following the experience and also as a result of the experience he had had with General Dawes when he was the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, decided that when the Director of the Bureau of the Budget became "popular" he should be immediately fired. And two years' experience has served to amply confirm the wisdom of that thought.

Now, in conclusion, what is the current condition? What is the current condition of the Budget?

You know what is happening in Congress.

The estimate for receipts during the next year, from all sources under the present system of taxation is \$3,693,000,000.

The estimate of expenditures is \$3,298,000,000, showing a surplus next year, under present conditions, of \$395,000,000.

Now, that expenditure of approximately \$3,298,000,000 means a cut of \$267,000,000 below our expenditures this year.

The Director of the Bureau of the Budget assured the President of the United States that that would be our expenditure program "if no additional burden was thrown upon the Treasury," and, on that guarantee the President based his program of reduction in taxation.

Now, all new legislation that requires additional appropriation requires that that program of expenditure be increased and all new legislation that modifies the existing system of taxation, modifies, of course, our estimate of receipts.

Senator Smoot estimates that the bill that has gone into conference will wipe out that \$395,000,000 surplus that we promised next year and \$162,000,000 additional.

The Soldiers' Adjusted Compensation Act, which has recently become a law, over the President's protest, as I told you has already resulted in there being laid on my desk an estimate which sets forth the possible requirement of \$135,000,000 for the coming year, including the cost of administration.

There is now before the Congress the McNary-Haugen bill which requires an expenditure—no one can state what the initial expenditure will be—but the bill itself states the total expenditure contemplated is \$200,000,000.

There is before Congress today, with fair prospect of enactment, a Veterans' Bureau Bill, liberalizing the laws governing the compensation to and care of disabled veterans—a meritorious Act—but it will add approximately \$42,000,000 annually to our expenditures.

Other measures which I need not enumerate will swell this total to approximately half a billion of dollars in the coming year.

I suppose most of these measures, including the Bonus bill and the Bonus bill are bills of a character that make a strong appeal to important groups of our people. It would have been a simple matter for the Chief Executive to have permitted these bills to have become law as they came out of Congress. I have no doubt they are considered good "vote getters." I suppose it will be a simple matter for the Executive to approve whatever tax reduction bill comes out of the Congress, postponing to the post-election period the inevitable day of reckoning.

But, the President in his vetoes has indicated he does not intend to follow the line of least resistance, but, as head of this great business organization of which you are members, he will insist on a balanced budget and will insist on the relief of the stockholders, the taxpayers of this country. *(Applause.)*

I do not know what you may think about it, but I maintain that with an eye single to the welfare of this country, no other course was honorably possible. *(Prolonged applause.)*

One appeal: I have left my office with some little effort and sacrifice to come here and talk, but I came with a desire to put before you some of these problems. The Budget is your Budget and the Director of the

Bureau of the Budget is your Director. He is laboring in your interests and not his own; they are your problems, not his; they are not the President's; they are yours. You are the taxpayers and you furnish the money that is spent. We are, in season and out of season, preaching to the people of the Federal service that they must think and act in terms of the United States rather than in terms of Bureaus and Departments. You, too, must think in terms of the United States, rather than in terms of your local interests, and restricted interests as you find them in your Districts, States or Cities. (*Applause.*) We must all bear in mind that "U. S." does not stand for "us," but for "United States."

When you are called on to support any project that contemplates an attack on the Treasury of the United States, you should give it just as careful consideration as you would give to money coming out of your own selfish pocket. Give a thought to the taxpayer!

The Director of the Bureau of the Budget stands in Washington fighting your fight. He is independent. He was never a candidate for the position he is trying to fill and the position he has is not so inviting but what he is willing to give it up at any time. With your help and the help of the people in the country he can succeed. He sorely needs your help and support.

What interest do you take in what is going on in Washington? We are helpless if you do not help us.

I am reminded of the story of the two men who were out on the plains some years ago and got in the track of a stampede of buffaloes. One of the men climbed a tree and the other crawled into a hole. The man in the tree was surprised to see the man come of the hole into the track of the stampeding herd. After being manhandled by the buffaloes, he fled back into the hole, coming out again to meet further rough treatment under the hoofs of the herd. This was repeated until the buffaloes disappeared. The man in the tree then said to the other fellow: "Why didn't you stay in the hole?" "There was a bear in the hole," said the other. (*Laughter.*)

I will guarantee, as representing the President, to take care of the Departmental buffaloes if you will look out for the Congressional bear.

(*Prolonged applause.*)

MR. MEDARY. Some of you may have wondered why we turned to the Bureau of the Budget for a solution of one of our difficulties. We had found, just as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget has said, that more than seventy billion dollars had been spent by the Federal government in past years and we knew a material portion of that vast sum had been spent on public buildings, concerning which the officers of the Government may or may not have had adequate information and surveys. The matter certainly reaches high proportions I am sure.

We recognize in the Bureau of the Budget the only agency that really makes a definite effort to get rid of the "casual manner" of appropriating funds. We recognize that the only way to start a far-reaching program which this body can stand back of is to evolve

legislation putting the whole building program on an orderly basis and that can be done only with the interest and the support of the Bureau of the Budget, it is for these reasons that we have asked the Director of the Bureau to come here and speak to us today, not only that he might tell us his troubles but that we might enlist his interest in our program which is based on including under his protecting point of view the appropriations that are required for a proper disposal of the Government's funds for the works in which we are so vitally interested. It has not been announced what the Committees on Buildings and Grounds of Congress intend to do this year and it may be well to consider a protest against making great appropriations for buildings without first having a proper survey of the needs.

The afternoon has gone much more rapidly than I had expected it to. Our Committee has offered three resolutions for convention action. Our purpose is that these resolutions shall crystalize the program so far as the Committee on Public Works can see it. You may approve these resolutions as they are or modify them, and then, after their approval, we will consider the whole Institute as an enlarged Committee on Public Works which will take these propositions to your own homes and you will discuss them with your Representatives and Senators and spend the time between this and the next Convention in forming public opinion and making clear the minds of the legislators on these problems, with a view to fulfilling such a program. You will do what you can to convince them all of the importance of this program and before the next Convention you should place in the hands of the Public Works Committee material from which it will be able to offer substantial legislation which will be the result of cooperation between you and your Senators and Representatives and the National Committee. With such legislation presented to the next Congress we may as a body stand back of it with some hope that it will be enacted into law.

The three resolutions are before you. If someone will move their adoption, they will be subject to discussion from the floor.

MR. GRANGER. I move their adoption.

MR. MEDARY. Individually or collectively?

MR. GRANGER. Collectively.

MR. MEDARY. You heard Colonel Sherrill's remark about some modification of the Plan of 1901. I want to say that in the opinion of the Committee the resolutions already take care of that. They say that the Plan of 1901 is es-

entially an enlargement of the historic Plan of 1792, studied and expanded in order to meet the requirements occasioned by a century of growth of the Republic, and that it is a reassertion of the authority and value of that original plan. The Committee believes that is sufficient. If anyone thinks it should be modified I should be glad to entertain a motion to that effect.

MR. GRANGER. I suggest that the last two lines of the third Resolution (No. 5 in Report of the Board) be changed to read "the spirit of the Plan of 1901," instead of "in harmony with the Plan of 1901."

MR. MEDARY. I should personally doubt the wisdom of leaving it so wide open. That is, however, my own point of view gained from my knowledge of the efforts that are constantly being made to preserve the plan. I do not recommend the adoption of that change in wording.

MR. CHENEY. I second the motion.

MR. GRANGER. Is not this a thing that would come under the Commission of Fine Arts?

MR. MEDARY. The Commission of Fine Arts has no final authority in any of those matters. It has only advisory powers.

After discussion Mr. Granger withdrew his motion to amend. Consideration of the original resolutions was resumed.

MR. PEASLEE. I would like to comment on this resolution, if you please. The first "Whereas" says: "Whereas, The Plan of 1901 for the development of the park system of the District of Columbia and the location of future public buildings was prepared with the advice and cooperation of the American Institute of Architects." I would call your attention to the words "for the development of the park system * * *" and the location of future public buildings."

In the second "Whereas" which refers to the Plan of 1792, it says: "The Plan of 1901 is essentially an enlargement of the historic Plan of 1792, prepared in order to meet requirements occasioned during a century of growth of the Republic, and is a reassertion of the authority and value of that original Plan." Now, the Plan of 1792 was not solely a plan for the development of a park system but a City Plan for Washington.

The fourth "Whereas" says: "The works already accomplished are but a beginning of the orderly and systematic development of the National Capital, along lines of dignity, amenity and beauty."

I want to call attention to the fact that Washington is under a double jurisdiction: The public parks and public buildings are under the Federal Government; and the development of the streets and the highway plan is left with the District Government. The Highway Commission has no architect, landscape artist or other such officer, and the streets are extended without regard to modern city planning. I fail to see how the Institute can pass this resolution, disregarding all city planning after it has accepted that very splendid document prepared by the Committee on Community Planning.

MR. MEDARY. Are you suggesting an amendment?

MR. PEASLEE. I suggest that the Institute should call attention to the fact that Washington, as a whole, the development of which certainly affects the parks and public buildings, should receive a study which should include the streets and highways and not be limited to the "parks and public buildings." I think the resolution should be amended to bring out that fact.

MR. MEDARY. The wording of the resolution is based on the Senate Park Commission Report and follows that. I will be quite glad to entertain any proposed amendment, but an amendment should be in definite form. It can be proposed from the floor and voted on. Are you speaking against the resolution as a whole? If you are, we will put the resolution. If you propose an amendment it should be put in definite form.

MR. PEASLEE. I offer an amendment, that supplementing the resolution there should be inserted: "The American Institute of Architects, in Convention, reaffirms its endorsement of the Plan of 1901, and urges the Congress to authorize the study of the Washington Plan as a whole and to incorporate in any legislation . . ." and the rest of the resolution.

MR. MEDARY. You have heard the proposed amendment. Is there anything further or are you ready for the question?

MR. GRANGER. I think Mr. Peaslee's suggestion is not at all bad. There is a Committee on Washington trying to get a resolution on that point. The District officials are putting through streets without any regard to city planning, and Mr. Delano is working hard on that now.

MR. BORING. Could we have an opinion from the Committee?

MR. MEDARY. I do not believe there is any difference in the Plan of 1901, and what Mr.

Delano's committee is doing. It is doing a wonderful work. It is organizing Committees all over the United States with the intention of directing attention locally in every city to this matter. A number of talks have been given in different cities, informing the citizens of their responsibility for the Federal city. I have personally talked to several groups that recognized the importance of it. I do not see the difference between the Plan of 1901 and any fixed plan. It involves all these things. I can not endorse any part of the Plan of 1901 without first considering the requirements of *traffic*. What has been done on the Mall has indicated that *traffic* is an element that has been considered of first importance. The matter of streets was not specifically referred to because that is considered as one of the elements of the Plan of 1901. The Plan is a basic one and I do not think we ought to lay down any details in a matter such as this, especially when conditions change so materially within ten years.

Under the 1901 Plan the action of the Fine Arts Commission has always been to act in consonance with the principle and develop details in harmony with it as much as possible. I think it quite important that the regions about Washington and the people in them should look to the proper development of the great thoroughfares and be on the alert to see that they are assured in any street plan and protected from interference by local subdivisions. I should think any development of the Plan would be inclusive of that. But I do not think that the Committee would have any objection at all to adding such a provision.

Mr. BOYD. Before we get too tangled up, might I ask if Mr. Peaslee would withdraw his motion and let us vote on the first and the second resolutions separately. The Committee could give us this third resolution again tomorrow morning?

Mr. MEDARY. We have had this before us all afternoon and we have talked about it for some time. I think we should complete this program this afternoon, while we have our minds upon it. I see no objection whatever to Mr. Peaslee's addition, though I think it is unnecessary. But if others do not think it is unnecessary we should include it.

Mr. PEASLEE. The Plan of 1901 was primarily a part plan. It is not a question of the next ten years. It is what is being done now without any technical advice whatever excepting the engineer's advice. The streets, aside from the parking system, are under the juris-

diction of the Highway Commission and the Fine Arts Commission does not touch them anywhere. The question of developing a circle, for instance, came up this week, and reference was made to a local group who helped the Highway people determine where the circle should be put, whether it should be put on the side of a hill with a slope. On recommendation of this informal group of advisers, the plan is being changed. Otherwise, we would have had a circle with one end of it up this way. We do not know but what that circle might become the center of the city in the next ten years.

Mr. MEDARY. I agree entirely with Mr. Peaslee. I know there is much being done looking to the solution of this problem. I do not know how this resolution can bring this about. I understand his amendment merely includes the consideration of a street plan and I do not see exactly how such a resolution would assist the present situation. I think we have to do a great deal more than that.

Mr. BARBER. Would it not be better to cover this by a separate resolution and not involve this resolution? Let it stand as it is and make a further resolution?

Mr. MEDARY. I should be glad to entertain an entirely separate resolution covering the points Mr. Peaslee has made. However, Mr. Peaslee makes this present motion in the form of an amendment.

Mr. PEASLEE. May that be withdrawn?

Mr. MEDARY. Yes, I think it will be well if you withdraw that and prepared an additional motion.

Mr. PEASLEE. Very well, then, I will withdraw my amendment.

Mr. MEDARY. The resolutions are before you, without any further changes. They are as follows: Is there any discussion?

Resolution No. 3.

Whereas, The building program of the United States is now many years behind in the volume of construction already authorized by Congress and the need for greatly increased accommodations has become imperative, and

Whereas, The volume of public building construction and the rental of space for Federal activities in the District of Columbia and throughout the country involves the appropriation of large sums from the public Treasury, and

Whereas, Accurate surveys of requirements and estimates of costs should be the basis of all appropriations, therefore

Be It Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects in Convention recommends to the Congress the creation of a new agency or the reorganization of the Supervising Architect's Office into an agency similar to the Public Buildings Commission, expanded to

include within its surveys all building requirements, including questions of site, of the Federal Government throughout the country, and to furnish estimates of the amounts of appropriations necessary to meet these requirements.

Resolution No. 4.

Whereas, There has been developed an architecture in the United States equal in merit to the best contemporary work in the Old World, and

Whereas, This high standard is found in different sections of the country to be developed from local tradition and to reflect local physical and climatic conditions, and

Whereas, The American Architecture which has received distinguished recognition throughout the world includes many examples of the public architecture of the United States and of the several States, illustrated preeminently in the Lincoln Memorial, therefore

Be It Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects in Convention expresses its conviction that all the public architecture of the United States should reflect the highest standards achieved in private and corporate work, and believes that this end may be attained, greater local interest aroused, considerable economies effected, and the pressure on the existing Government Bureau lessened or altogether relieved, by provision in appropriation bills or by general legislation for the employment of architects in private practice in the manner which has resulted in producing the Lincoln Memorial, the Freer Gallery, the Treasury Annex, the National Museum, and other notable buildings in the Federal City, and a number of the great State Capitols for the several States.

Resolution No. 5.

Whereas, The Plan of 1901 for the development of the park system of the District of Columbia and the location of future public buildings was prepared with the advice and cooperation of the American Institute of Architects, and

Whereas, The Plan of 1901 is essentially an enlargement of the historic Plan of 1792, prepared in order to meet the requirements occasioned during a century of growth of the Republic, and is a reassertion of the authority and value of that original plan, and

Whereas, The public works provided for by Congress and accomplished in accord with the plan during the past two decades (notably the removal of the railroads from the Mall, making possible the creation of a park connection between Capitol and White House and the creation of a plaza at the western front of the Capitol; the erection of a monumental Union Station and approaches; the restoration of the L'Enfant axis as the basis of an impressive central composition; and the creation of the Memorial to

Abraham Lincoln, which has taken rank among the fine structures of the world), have amply justified the wisdom and dignity shown in the preparation of the Plan of 1901, and

Whereas, The works already accomplished are but a beginning of the orderly and systematic development of the National Capital, along lines of dignity, amenity and beauty, therefore

Be It Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects, in Convention, reaffirms its endorsement of the Plan of 1901, and urges the Congress to incorporate in any legislation authorizing construction of departmental or other buildings in the District of Columbia a provision that location and design of all such structures shall be in harmony with the Plan of 1901.

The three resolutions were adopted. (Nos. 3, 4, 5.)

MR. MEDARY. That action covers all three of the resolutions and they are therefore adopted. I take great pleasure in relinquishing the chair to the President.

THE PRESIDENT. I would suggest a rising vote of appreciation to Mr. Medary for his very important work.

The Convention arose and applauded.

MR. LOUIS A. SIMON. There is one impression that seems to have gone abroad that I would like to correct. It is that when appropriations are introduced in Congress for buildings and other construction, they go through without any survey or investigation at all. That is not exactly so. When such a measure, calling for a post office we will say, is introduced in Congress it is first referred to the Treasury Department. A careful survey is made of the requirements in that locality. This information is transmitted to Congress and from the results you will see that that in some instances even though the information shows it is inadvisable to make the contract or to build the particular building at the particular place, the legislation is enacted. The information given by the Department is really in the position of one of the men that Gen. Lord mentioned. The Treasury Department is in the hole with the bear.

THE PRESIDENT. Mr. Albert Kelsey has prepared an illustrated lecture on "Rome, Radiating Rome," which he will deliver now.

Rome, Radiating Rome

(Summary of a Lecture by Albert Kelsey.)

Rome, Radiating Rome was the title of an illustrated address by Albert Kelsey, in which he traced both the spiritual and the material influences of Rome down through the ages—throughout the world.

From the top of the dome of St. Peter's, using an imaginary periscope to see over the curvature of the earth, he showed pictures of what the Roman Church has built in

many lands. Then turning to the material, from the pedestal on the top of the tower of St. Angelo, now bearing a statue of St. Michael in the act of sheathing his sword, a point emphasized by the speaker, through his periscope he again briefly traced the line of march of the legions of Imperial Rome, showing some of the landmarks left behind them—comparatively small units, it is true, in

northern Europe, but growing larger and more majestic in Africa; culminating in the mighty temple of Heliopolis in Asia Minor, larger than any single monument in Rome itself.

By means of a series of unique pictures, he illustrated the stupendous size of the greatest church in Christendom, the vast throngs that still gather there, showing also groups of men from the different companies of the military establishment maintained by the Holy Father, who still wears the rich and colorful uniforms designed by Michael Angelo.

Step by step he took his audience down into the ancient crypt, showing some of the original old walls of the first St. Peter's, then step by step up to the top of the swelling dome of the present structure, showing many curious and significant architectural features on the way.

But while he took this building, or the rock on which St. Peter built his church and the bank on which Hadrian built his tomb as the two great centers of the Eternal City—one the center of the City of the Pope, the other the center of the City of the Caesars—the city, however, was described as but the point from which two sets of rays radiate around the curvature of the earth; and most of all it was the influence and authority that Rome still commands that Mr. Kelsey essayed to bring out with finality.

Using the dome of St. Peter's as the top of the world, down each of its gigantic ribs, which he likened to the meridian lines of the globe, he invited his audience to glance first at Mt. Athos in Macedonia, which is the soul of the Greek Orthodox church and one of the greatest treasures in the world; thence to Constantinople, once the headquarters of the Roman Church; thence to Russia, France, Spain and England. Thence through a more powerful periscope to the United States and to the rich and colorful ecclesiastical architecture of Mexico.

In this and also in the course of the other long journey laying special emphasis upon the spiritual and artistic influence still radiating from Rome—from both its spiritual and its material center.

Imperial Rome—commercial and rapacious like our own civilization, was little by little stressed more than spiritual

Rome, gradually becoming the central thought running through the lecture as well as its climax. "Yet a Saint," Mr. Kelsey reminded his hearers, "even in these days of big business,—none other indeed than St. Michael himself, dominates the ancient tower of St. Angelo, the mediaeval Gothic tower crowning Mt. Saint Michell and the modern avenue in Paris which is now the center and soul of the modern art world—familiarily known as 'The Boule Miche'."

The two long journeys over, Mr. Kelsey then turned his periscope down upon objects in the immediate foreground; swept the seven hills and dwelt proudly upon the American school in Rome, perched securely and beautifully on the Janiculum, the highest of them all.

He described his three visits to that school made over a period of twenty-seven years; describing its growth and ever-increasing influence upon American Art and Letters; appealing for loyal support of the school by the architectural profession and all others interested in the advancement of American culture. He then showed a picture of Charles Follen McKim "who brought truly great Roman architecture to the United States and there modernized and perfected it"—"who throughout his long and helpful life exerted an educational influence and a cultural influence of paramount importance;" concluding with the suggestion that the American Institute of Architects should officially publish a large engraving of Mr. McKim, such as one sees of leaders of the Bar, hung in lawyer's offices, for architects to hang in their offices; as an inspiration; to be inscribed

CHARLES FOLLEN MCKIM

ARCHITECT, SCHOLAR, GENTLEMAN,
PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS,
FOUNDER OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY
IN ROME

(Prolonged applause.)

The Convention then adjourned to meet at 8:30 o'clock p. m.

May Twenty-first—Evening Session

The Convention reassembled at 8:30 p. m., the First Vice-President, N. Max Dunning, presiding.

THE CHAIRMAN. With the galaxy of brilliant speakers we have here this evening, it is certainly not incumbent upon the Chairman to attempt to make a speech, and I do not intend to do so. I think it is appropriate, however, for a chairman to indulge in some reminiscences, particularly if they are a little embarrassing, and I may allow myself a few words along that line.

A number of years ago—not so many years ago—architects were suffering a great deal from self-pity, and at the conventions this feeling seemed simply to exude from all of them. The panacea always proposed for the ills of the architectural profession, economic and otherwise, seemed to be to "educate the public." On almost every question that came up, the final

idea or proposal was that along this particular line the public must be educated. In a general way, the idea was to educate the public in the beauties of Architecture, but in a more specific way it was to educate the public into a better appreciation of the super-genius of the architect himself.

Possibly somewhat as a result of the Post-War Committee's nation-wide cross examination of the architectural profession following the war, it became evident that the architect himself needed a great deal of educating, and there was certainly brought forth a great deal of documentary evidence to show that many of the ills from which the architectural profession was suffering were of its own making; that a good deal of the real or imaginary lack of appreciation of the architect that was supposed to exist in the public mind reflected back to the mediocre quality of service that many architects were giving. The American Insti-

tute of Architects shaped its course and now is carrying on a broad campaign of education that has to do not only with the education of the public but with the education of the architect as well. Tonight we shall hear of different ramifications of the work of the American Institute of Architects along these educational lines.

As a matter of fact, broadly speaking, the American Institute of Architects is a great educational institution itself, dedicated to service to society. It works in many ways, through many committees, and along different lines of approach. And you can hardly name one of the activities of the Institute that does not bear along the general line of education—to educate the public to understand the value of skilled professional services in the solution of their every-day problems; to make them realize the importance of art and beauty in architecture and in every day life; with the architect, to impress upon him the necessity of giving a quality of service that will be a real benefit to society; with the young man, to impress upon him the dignity of the profession, to instill in his mind a love for architecture, so that he will grow up with high ideals, and be able, because of these ideals and the inspiration which he

acquires in his earlier years, to travel the rough road that an architect has to travel before he reaches the point of real accomplishment.

I regret very much to have to announce this evening that Mr. Ellis F. Lawrence, through indisposition, is unable to give the talk that he had intended to give. Mr. Lawrence is Chairman of the subcommittee on General Education. Unfortunately he had expected to give his talk extemporaneously, and his thoughts have not been put on paper; but they will be reduced to writing and published in the proceedings of this convention.

We have with us, however, a gentleman who has given unsparingly of his time and effort to the work of the Subcommittee on Public Appreciation of Art. Coming from my own city, and knowing as I do the tireless energy this gentleman has put into this work, and his unsparing effort to introduce an acquaintance with the Fine Arts into the schools of the United States as a part of the courses in general culture, I know that we shall all be most interested to hear from Mr. George C. Nimmons on what has been accomplished by his subcommittee, with the colleges of America. Mr. Nimmons! (*Applause.*)

Public Appreciation of the Fine Arts

Report by George C. Nimmons.

Five years ago the Committee on Education, in addition to its regular work concerning the Education of the Architect, undertook a new and rather ambitious campaign for the education of the Public in architecture and the allied arts.

In undertaking this work, it appeared that the most promising means of accomplishing the desired end, was first to produce for the public some new and attractive source of information concerning the arts, and secondly the teaching of art in schools and colleges as an essential part of our system of general education.

In pursuance of this plan, the book called "The Significance of the Fine Arts" was published, as you know, and the Association of American Colleges was induced to assist the Committee in introducing Art instruction in college.

This report will undertake to present briefly the trend of public sentiment concerning the book as reflected in the public press and magazines of the country, and the progress made in promoting Art teaching among the colleges.

In quoting from the press notices concerning the book, it may appear that on account of the extremely complimentary and laudatory character of some of them, the Committee is displaying before you, perhaps immodestly, the bouquets which have been thrown at it in commendation of its work. But the fact is that this is your book, and the American Institute of Architects' Seal is upon it, and in behalf of the ten distinguished authors who wrote it and made a success of it, it seems entirely in order that you should know exactly the reception which it has received from the public press.

I have in my possession eighty reviews and notices published by the principal newspapers and magazines in different parts of the country, concerning the book. Of the eighty notices, there are only two which are unfavorable. These adverse criticisms appeared in the "New Republic" and "The Nation." (*Laughter.*) After that the Committee felt that the book was at least normal (*Laughter*) and registered true to form in the estimation of these publications.

In order to give some idea of the general verdict pronounced by the press, I will quote briefly the substance of some of the conclusions reached by writers in these publications.

The New York Evening Post—"The American Institute of Architects deserve gratitude for undertaking so formidable a task and for achieving it so brilliantly."

Atlantic Monthly—"One of the most important books on Art that has appeared in this country in a long time. Better than any other book with which the reviewer is acquainted, it represents and explains the conservative American taste of the present moment."

Detroit Free Press—"An excellent volume on the significance of the fine arts."

Providence Journal—"It is remarkable that so much has been embraced between its covers, and it is interesting to discover that any single essay will stand as a serviceable working outline for the progressive study of the subject it treats."

Minneapolis Star—"The American Institute of Architects may be praised quite wholeheartedly for this contribution to the literature of the Arts."

Washington Post—"The popular appeal made by this volume is bound to be great and have a far-reaching influence."

The Armour Engineer—"The writer believes that no more promising step has been made in recent years in America towards furthering popular acquaintance with the fine arts than that represented by this volume."

Los Angeles Times—"A valuable work."

The Chicago News—"We announce this book and suggest that it is the best of its kind on the market."

Hartford Courant—"It is a fine thing when such an organization as the American Institute of Architects has the vision to realize the need for a book like this, the enterprise to plan it, and the competent zeal to carry it on to completion."

The Engineers' Bulletin—"The success of every engineering structure of the future will be measured not alone by its structural provisions, but by its aesthetic appeal to the community."

"The Significance of the Fine Arts," with many illustrations, simply and concisely, tells the story of man's effort at self-expression in the arts through the ages. It will interest the general reader and should therefore be in every private library. It will be of service to all groups of societies who are taking an interest in the physical or aesthetic development of their communities."

Dallas Texas News—"This book will recommend itself to anyone desiring information on the subject."

Chicago Post—"This book is the answer. It affords a very vivid glimpse, one that increases, not quenches, ones thirst for knowledge."

Boston Transcript—"This book, admirable in its spirit, and bubbling over with contagious enthusiasm, should do much to bring hitherto uninitiated readers into that patrimony of beautiful things, and of love for them whose mission is to illumine history and transfigure life."

Huntington, W. Va., Dispatch—"One of the very few books of its kind and period that future historians of taste will find it necessary to consult."

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus, of Harvard University—American Institute of Architects Journal—"It should exercise a strong and lasting influence on American popular education in the future."

Topeka State Journal and other publications reprinted the resolution passed by the American Federation of Arts at its last Convention at St. Louis, "That the warmest congratulations and approval be extended to the American Institute of Architects, through its Committee on Education, for the distinct and valuable service rendered toward the awakening and promotion of an interest in art through the publication of its book 'The Significance of the Fine Arts'."

Many other quotations from the press might be given, but these no doubt are sufficient in authority and number to show that public sentiment so expressed indicates that the book is a valuable contribution to literature, of a very high order, and likely to be regarded as one of the leading authorities of our time on the subjects which it treats.

The Committee on Education, in behalf of the Institute, desires to express to the ten authors of the book its sincere appreciation of their untiring efforts and self-sacrificing co-operation, which contributed so largely to the success of the book. The authors are: C. Howard Walker, Ralph Adams Cram, H. Van Buren Magonigle, Paul P. Cret, Lorado Taft, Bryson Burroughs, J. L. Olmsted, Edward H. Bennett, Huger Elliott, and Thomas Whitney Surette.

In giving publicity to the book, the Committee was dependent entirely upon these gratuitous book-reviews and notices, and upon the activities of the College Committee in connection with the movement for art teaching in college. The latter has not yet had time to function for any extensive sale of the book, but it is expected that the de-

mand from this source will grow continually with the development of this work.

Arrangements have recently been completed and the book is about to be published by B. T. Botsford, Ltd., in England.

There have been no funds available for a paid advertising campaign, and consequently the means of increasing the initial sale have been limited.

The total number of copies sold to date is approximately four thousand, which, under the circumstances, is considered satisfactory.

The plan of the Committee as to royalties accruing from the sale of the book is that after funds advanced for the first cost have been reimbursed, the income shall go permanently to the Committee on Education for the promotion of its work—the public appreciation of Art.

While one object of the book was the reading of it by the public generally, its other object was its introduction into the colleges as a text and reference book in the teaching of the appreciation of Art.

When the book was first published, the question was asked by many educators as to the best way in which to use it as a text-book. Unfortunately, art teaching in college for the purpose of appreciating the fine arts is so rare, and so far from being standardized, that the Committee found itself confronted with a question which was rather embarrassing. No one seemed to know just what a proper course of study should be which might be introduced into the average American college, and which would serve to train students properly to understand and appreciate the Arts.

To meet this demand, the Committee decided to create one. It was fortunate in securing the services of one of the best authorities on this subject, Professor Holmes Smith of Washington University, and the aid of other art teachers. This outline of the Art course is now complete, and has been published by the Press of the Institute. It contains a complete description of the course, the methods of teaching, the equipment needed, and a valuable list of books and authorities on the subjects treated. It is based upon the use of our book as a text-book. This now puts the Committee in the position to say to the Colleges: "Here is a text-book for the teaching of the fine Arts, and here is an Art course showing how to use it."

A word of explanation as to just what is meant by Art teaching in college seems to be in order. The present situation among the colleges is that our system of college education, generally speaking, does not require students who graduate and receive the regular college degrees to know anything about the fine arts, except possibly poetry. In the eastern colleges, particularly, and in some of the larger colleges throughout the country, the fine arts are more or less well represented, and may be studied as electives during the college course; but in the great majority of colleges—and there are 600 of them in this country—little or nothing of the fine arts was taught up to five years ago, when the Committee first took up this work.

The Committee's position is that every student, no matter what his profession or calling is to be, should be taught enough about architecture, sculpture, painting, music, and the allied Arts, that he may not necessarily be able to practice these Arts, but that he shall understand them sufficiently to appreciate them and to be able to enjoy and deal with the activities and products of art in an intelligent and proper manner.

This the Committee believes is so useful and so essential for life that it should be an integral part of the education of every student who graduates from college.

In connection with the work of promoting Art teaching in college, Mr. C. Howard Walker, as you will probably recall, made a lecture tour clear across the country last year, visiting the colleges and addressing the students,

faculties, and town people of those localities on the need and advantages of instruction in the fine arts. This year the Committee was fortunate in securing his services again, and he made a similar tour among some of the Eastern colleges. These talks and lectures exerted a very helpful influence in bringing about the introduction of Art instruction where it did not exist before, and in improving the character of such instruction where it had already been started.

In spite of the previous lack of a definite art course, the work of promoting art teaching in the colleges has not been deferred, and the progress made is most encouraging.

Dr. Frederick C. Ferry, past Chairman of the Committee of The Association of American Colleges, which has been allied with the Committee on Education in this work, recently made an investigation for our Committee of the results of this movement for art training in college, and of the extent to which the book was being used up to this time as a text-book.

Of the 86 colleges investigated, it was found that 63 were teaching art, and that a majority of these have introduced new art courses since 1919 and 1920, and are already using our book, "The Significance of the Fine Arts," either as a text-book or for reference. The fact was also revealed by this investigation that various institutions which have never had any instruction in art propose to establish such instruction in the near future. In only one case did it appear that art training was regarded as an unsuitable subject for their curriculum.

At Yale there is the most complete department of the fine Arts, which not only confers the degree of Bachelor of Fine Arts upon students taking the required courses, but also offers opportunity for students taking other courses to elect a most excellent course in the appreciation of the arts. Our book, "The Significance of the Fine Arts," has been adopted here as a text-book.

Harvard also is most thoroughly equipped for teaching Art, and on account of the increasing demand there for a course in the appreciation of art and for the training of curators and directors of museums it has specialized in an art laboratory courses, by which instruction is given, by competent instructors, of a study of the specimens among the unsurpassed collections of the Fogg Art Museum.

In 1894 at Harvard there were two professors in the Fine Arts Department. Now there are 17 professors and instructors, giving 44 courses to 450 students.

At Columbia a new course in the appreciation of art has been started, and it has already called upon the architectural department for instruction to these various colleges.

In the Pennsylvania State University there has also been adopted for the students generally a course in the appreciation of the fine arts.

If space permitted, many others of the larger institutions should be mentioned for the excellent work they are doing in the teaching of art, and particularly for the great service they are doing in training and supplying teachers of art, who will be needed in increasing numbers in all parts of the country.

There is one other college which I desire to mention that will serve as an illustration of an institution of the smaller colleges which was influenced by the Committee on Education to create an art department, according to a statement of its president, Dr. D. J. Cowling.

This is Carleton College at Northfield, Minnesota, a typical progressive up-to-date western college, with modern buildings and equipment, and a corps of competent teachers. The students are from the farms, villages, and cities of the West, and represent that type of citizens and farmers from whom some of the future leaders of the country naturally will come.

A few years ago this college had no instruction in the fine arts. Now it has a four years' course in the fine arts, and

the most encouraging thing about it is that out of the 830 students enrolled, it has the unusually large proportion of 150 students who are taking the art courses. The college has a group of competent teachers and lecturers, who teach the History of Art, Architecture, Painting, Sculpture, Music, Landscape Gardening, Town Planning, Drawing, Painting, Modelling, and Interior Decorating, and they confer a degree of Bachelor of Fine Arts upon students who take the full prescribed courses in Art.

If the Committee had accomplished nothing more than to be instrumental in bringing Art training into this one college, it feels that it would be sufficient return for all their efforts when the far-reaching benefits resulting therefrom are considered.

To supply the means by which the great message of Art may be unfolded to these students for the rest of their lives is doing them a service which can hardly be over-estimated. Art training will serve these students well in whatever calling or profession they may engage. It will not only be of great practical benefit and use in all of the various walks of life in a practical and material way, but it will open up to them experiences of a spiritual nature which are the source of many of the principal joys and pleasures of life.

These are the claims for Art training, stated in a general way, which are usually accepted; but there are others which are sometimes stated in the form of more or less flowery platitudes about Art, which do not register anything but the visionary or the impractical in the judgment of many practical people. Yet there is one claim for Art teaching which touches a very vital spot in our whole system of education.

Art training has a most direct bearing upon what is so commonly considered to be one of the chief objects of education—that is, culture. Culture is defined as the systematic improvement and refinement of the mind, and the refining of the mind aims above all things to create good taste as an essential attribute of the character of a gentleman. Taste is the faculty of discerning beauty, grace, congruity, proportion, symmetry, order, or whatever constitutes excellence, particularly in reference to the manifold activities and products of the fine Arts which are a part of our daily life.

As human actions and expressions of the mind are commonly originated and controlled by what gives us pleasure and meets our approval, the faculty of taste becomes responsible for much that we do, much that we say, and much that we feel.

If, therefore, the faculty of taste during the process of education is not trained by appropriate studies so as to enable it to discern beauty, grace, proportion, symmetry, etc., then the actions and expressions of the mind will naturally tend to be in bad taste and likely to offend or displease those who are really cultured and refined.

Anyone, therefore, who by his ignorance commonly violates the standards set up for good taste by our civilization can hardly qualify as a gentleman; and there is nothing which so embarrasses a college graduate going out into the world to make his own way as the lack of training which refines the mind and establishes for it proper standards of taste.

This applies particularly to the students who come from homes where there may be no lack of love, affection, and all the cardinal virtues, but little of culture and refinement, which the parents in their struggle for existence may never have had an opportunity to acquire. It is usually the case that such parents fully realize their own deficiencies, and that they will struggle and save to send their children away to college, not so much to acquire knowledge and mental training as to secure that refinement and culture which they did not get, and which they desire above all the other accomplishments for their children.

Such defects in training can be overcome in a way, and usually are, by the college-trained man; but the process is a hard one, usually accompanied by many hard knocks and embarrassing and discouraging experiences. It is far better that such training should be given in college, where it belongs, and where it can be done more thoroughly and effectively.

It scarcely need be argued that the one study best suited for developing and training the faculty of taste is the Fine Arts.

Neither science nor philosophy nor mathematics nor any of the studies of the regular college courses are concerned particularly with those subjects which have to do with the development and training of the faculty of taste. It is the study of Art which deals with beauty, symmetry, grace, proportion, etc., and it is Art alone that can reveal best the true standards of taste and aesthetic judgment.

It is most encouraging, therefore, that I am able to report the marked progress made by the teaching of Art in college, and the increasing number of those institutions which are becoming interested in art sufficiently to start new Art departments.

There is abundant evidence that the people of the country are awakening to a better appreciation of Art, and that in time it will be given its proper place in our system of education.

Nothing can so stimulate the advancement of our Art as a better understanding of it and a universal appreciation of it by the people.

If the progress of this movement continues, it will have the effect of preparing a congenial soil from which our Art may blossom forth as it has never done before.

As is usually the case when a nation has achieved great success in commerce and industry, such as ours has done, it inevitably turns to Art to glorify its achievements and express its noblest ideals in the highest forms of beauty. It is then, and only then, when the people have such aspirations, that the artists can rise to those heights of inspiration which produce the masterpieces of the world.

It seems, therefore, that the greatest service which the American Institute of Architects can give to the cause of the fine Arts is to promote the Art education of the people; and the present Committee on Education earnestly requests that the Institute carry on this work and continue to charge its Committee on Education with a continuance of this work long after the term of the present members has expired.

(Continued applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN. It must certainly be a very deep source of gratification to members of the American Institute of Architects to know what this Committee on Public Appreciation of the Fine Arts has been able to accomplish, both in the publication of the book "The Significance of the Fine Arts," and in the success that has attended its effort to have this book adopted for use in the colleges of the United States, and to realize that what has already been done is only an encouraging indication of what we believe will be done in the future. We can hardly overestimate the tremendous effect that this effort must have in the future on culture and on the appreciation of the Fine Arts by students who are to become the influential citizens of the United States.

I have pleasure in introducing the chairman of the Subcommittee on Architectural Education, in charge of the Department of Education of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—Mr. William Emerson. *(Applause.)*

Architectural Education

Report by William Emerson.

It seems presumptuous for anyone who has so recently joined the group of teachers of architecture to undertake to speak on the topic of architectural education. Possibly a previous acquaintance with that work at the Beaux Arts Institute of Design in New York, and some few years of acquaintance with the practice of my profession, combined with recent years at Technology, may excuse my venturing to put before you the results of that combined experience.

It has convinced me that our problem as educators is essentially a human problem—human because those whom we are trying to teach are human beings, and because, should we forget for a moment that we were human beings, we would at once lose any possibility of ever effectively accomplishing our purpose.

Those human elements that we undertake to deal with in the schools may be roughly divided into three groups. These are the high school graduates, perhaps the largest of the groups that come to us; then the college graduates; and outside of both of those, the special students, the students whose training has been largely in the field of experience, and who come to the colleges generally without entering through the regular examinations, but take special preparatory work while they are there, and establish a standard of performance that is in many instances a pace-maker for all the rest of the school.

The different schools in the country react in different ways to this class of material. The technical schools and State universities have shown a greater adaptation of their curricula to the needs of the high school graduates, while those in the great independently supported universities show a tendency to restrict their courses to the holders of college degrees; but all of our schools welcome the third group of whom I have spoken. They are perhaps our most precious asset in certain ways.

In our endeavor to equip these students we have necessarily to establish certain basic principles that must form the foundation of our principal courses, such as drawing, in which is included modeling and water colors, history, construction, design. Those are the essentials. All of our schools offer them in varying relations to one another. With them should go as rich an accompaniment of the humanities, or cultural subjects as the individual circumstances will permit. In other words, we recognize that the skeleton construction of our educational edifice needs both flesh and blood and clothes to bring it to the perfection for which we are striving.

The undertaking is a difficult one to handle under the best of conditions, yet if limited, as I have indicated, it might be comparatively easy of solution. Unfortunately this is only the beginning. We have yet

to teach them to think for themselves. We have got to put them on their feet. We must have so trained them in habits of thought and methods of work that they may eventually be able to assume the responsibilities of independent architects.

These are things that take time to accomplish. We generally have four years at our disposal in which to inculcate the essence of these general subjects. They are inadequate. We cannot do it in four years. The students that come to us are generally too immature, even at the end of their four years, to grasp adequately the real significance of what we are giving them; but we must do the best we can, and if I embarked on a discussion of the advantages of a prolongation of our course of study it would take much longer than the time that is at my disposal. I simply want to record the fact that the public is generally coming to a recognition of the need for a longer period of study. The schools have recognized it. They have pronounced themselves in favor of it; but is there not something more needed in our curricula than the mere teaching of subjects, teaching definite and concrete things? Is there not a soul that we want to search for? Is there not a prompting spirit? Is there not something that should animate our whole educational system in such a way as to make it live and breathe and be the inspiring force that it has been found to be throughout the ages, that has won the devotion of teachers for years, that has made the teacher of architecture who was equal to his responsibilities someone who was loved, admired and respected perhaps as much as anyone in his community?

I think, as I speak, of the man who was the parent, I might say, of all teachers of architecture—Professor William R. Ware, who founded two schools of architecture, who gave to each one a breadth of conception, a beauty of standard, and a nobility of thought, that has not been exceeded in our own times. He set the pace for us all. We are proud to follow him; and it is that living force that he inspired that seems to carry our teaching beyond the bare essentials of a curriculum.

Is not this the thing that we are searching for above all else? Is it not in its essence the gift of imagination? Is it not the spark of creative imagination that makes schools and the teaching that they try to do, of vital value to us as architects?

I believe it is. We are convinced of it, and are trying to instill it into our teaching.

The difficulty will always be, in any set curriculum, so to introduce such a spirit as to make it effectively applicable. The schools are hampered, if you like, by the very nature of their responsibility; but there has been a teaching element throughout our country of recent years that was prompted by just such a spark of imagination, just such a spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion as I have referred to; and in referring to that school—I mean the Beaux Arts Institute of Design—I should like you to think of it not merely as a method. We are all familiar with that. I want you to think of it as the personification of the spirit of self-sacrificing volunteer effort on behalf of other students, other less fortunate men in the community. Many of that group of men who founded the Beaux Arts Institute of Design thirty years ago—and there were twenty-seven of them—are still alive. In fact, only seven of them, I believe, have died in the interim. There are some of them here with us, possibly, tonight. Those men came fresh from a new source of inspiration. It was found in a foreign country. They

brought back that name with them. They brought back more than a name, but the name has clung to them ever since, and in some minds, I think, that has acted to their prejudice, but if we as architects frankly face the accomplishment of these men, we cannot deny the immense service that they have rendered to our community and to our profession.

They started with ten students. The first year there were perhaps forty projects rendered. Last year there were about eleven hundred students, and over three thousand projects turned in. That, as it seems to me, and as it must seem to you, is something that goes far beyond the limits of a name, of a locality, or of any particular group of individuals. It is something that is national in its significance. It is something that has spread far afield, that has aided us as schools in our efforts, even though in many ways it has been a cross to us. In other words, the thing that it has not been able to perfect is its administration. The technical details of its performance have not been perfect. It has grown too fast, and its organization has not kept pace with it; but there is in that school a great animating idea, a great expression of purpose, a splendid expression of the finest intent through self-sacrifice and through devoted effort that we could readily find. That is the Beaux Arts Institute of Design; and in speaking of it in those terms I am speaking both as a member of that society, as a teacher in one of the schools of architecture, and as one of your professional brothers, believing that in this school there is something so worthy our admiration that it would be a pity to let a sense of failure in the mere details limit our recognition of its very true and real accomplishment.

Our President this morning, in his address, very pertinently spoke a word of warning in regard to the risk of too thorough a standardization of our methods of teaching throughout the country, lest thereby we should kill that spark of individuality which is so vital to the life of architecture wherever the true spirit exists.

I think it may safely be said that while the schools and the Beaux Arts are cooperating as they are at the present time there is no real risk of any such uniformity of performance as to kill individuality. The schools certainly—and I can speak for many of them—are animated by the strongest desire to have the individual student produce the thing that he wants. They are trying to get the criticisms of the projects on a basis of extracting the student's idea rather than implanting the teacher's idea.

That is about the most difficult thing that is asked of the teacher. It is very much easier, when you see a lot of students' sketches, to interpret them as you personally interpret that particular program. That is not teaching as we understand it. That is a mere lazy man's way of duplicating something that is not in itself of any intrinsic value. We want to create the thinking process in that man's mind in such a way that we shall have his individual conception of the program or the project before us. Therefore I believe that our President's warning, while timely, is not really one that is at present imminent; that is to say, the risk of it is not imminent.

I think we want to look out for it. I think the schools should be alert to avoid such a uniformity in their practice as will result in anything that might be called standardization of the teaching of design. We can apply that to methods, possibly, but when it comes to the detailed application to the individual, certainly not. We need every ounce of individuality that there is. We may want to control it; we may want to direct it; we may want to point out that individuality which is a mere breaking loose from the safe, accepted convention, is nothing more than license rather than liberty. We should like to make that differentiation; but therein lies the chance for us to help our students to be themselves.

In that group of architects who expressed their faith in their fellow man in the Beaux Arts Institute of Design, there is one who above all others has typified the effort that that group expresses. That man is Lloyd Warren. Lloyd Warren was known to many of us, and wherever he was known he was loved and valued. Lloyd Warren set the example of sacrifice by his own life, by his own contributions. He gave all that he had in time, in thought, in means, and he finally gave his life. I believe that that typifies the spirit that animates that particular group of men, and I believe that typifies architecture as we in the schools see it; and I therefore should like to make this statement on behalf of the schools and of all teaching elements in the country:

Accepting the facts that are before us, the accomplishment that has crowned these thirty years of unselfish devotion, we are now ready to recognize the significance of a

result that has stretched far beyond the narrow limits of a society, a locality, or a name, and we should hail as an accomplishment of national significance the work that bears the name of a school whose founders have been the friends of our country ever since we became a nation.

That is the offering that I have to present to you.

(Continued applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN. I am sure we have all listened with the greatest interest and benefit to Mr. Emerson and to Mr. Nimmons. I now wish to present the directing head of the Committee on Education, Mr. C. C. Zantzinger, chairman of the general committee. (Applause.)

Architectural Education—A Review

By C. C. Zantzinger, Chairman of the Committee on Education

As Chairman of the Committee, it is my business to summarize what the other gentlemen, members and Chairmen of the subcommittees, have put before you.

With the deep thought that I think you all realize has been given to his subject by our esteemed collaborator, Mr. Nimmons, as an inspiration to the rest of us on the committee who worked with him, we have cast about during the past years to find a way to bring the importance of the appreciation of the fine arts home to the rising generation. We have given a lot of thought to it. I might say we have been at it for some ten years, off and on. We believe—given that this matter of the fine arts is so fundamental to all our education as Mr. Nimmons has told us this evening—that the thing that would do most toward it is this: To introduce questions bearing upon the fine arts on college entrance examination papers. One word of explanation: In order to enter college it is not necessary to pass an examination, for many colleges admit on certificate. On the other hand those colleges that still require examinations have organized what is called the College Entrance Examination Board, and this Board draws up a series of entrance requirements which, when approved by the several colleges who they represent, are used as the basis of the entrance examination papers written by the Board. The prestige and position of the colleges which use these papers is such that this Board exercises a very far-reaching influence on all college entrance requirements.

Mr. Nimmons has told us that the subject of the Fine Arts is all pervading. In the study of history, of literature, of languages, all of which are required for college entrance examinations, the most ready exegesis, the most ready illustration at every turn is the subject of the fine arts; and yet it is hard to believe that there is no question—and I say it advisedly—bearing upon the fine arts asked on any college entrance examination paper, so far as I know. It was suggested to me that if questions bearing upon the fine arts could be introduced on college entrance examination papers we would be well on our way towards arousing the interest of the rising generation in the fine arts. Shortly after this I learned that the college entrance examination requirements in history were about to be revised and I was fortunate in being able to meet one of the members of the committee having this revision in charge for the College Entrance Examination Board. He listened sympathetically and promised to bring my suggestion to the attention of his committee. I felt that much had been accomplished, that we were about to take the first step. You may imagine with what disappointment I learned

that it had been impossible to introduce any question bearing upon the fine arts into college entrance requirements in history. While it was easy to convince one man in personal conversation of the desirability of doing that which I wished and which we were all convinced was so desirable, it was impossible for him to convince his committee that these new questions were of a sufficient importance to be incorporated in the revised entrance requirements.

I realized, ladies and gentlemen, that I was up against more of a problem than I could solve if I was to continue to earn my living. You may perhaps realize, then, with what joy I had the following experience:

Our colleague, Mr. Butler, asked me to meet Dr. Fredrick Keppel, the head of the Carnegie Foundation in New York. Butler very tactfully indicated to me that it was up to me to talk about this subject of mine, and when I met the doctor I waited for the opportunity, and began to sell the idea. After I had gotten well started, I was somewhat interested to see an expression of amazement on Doctor Keppel's face. It was not interest, I assure you—simply amazement. (Laughter.) He said: "Why, I think you are trying to sell this idea to me. You do not have to do that. It is already sold." He was the first man I had ever found to whom the thing had already been sold, and in reply to my question as to how this had come about Dr. Keppel summed up a series of experiences which he had had in a recent tour while inspecting the work done under the auspices of the Foundation. I do not recall any of the places mentioned by him specifically nor the names of any individuals or corporations, but the impression that remains with me of what he said is something like this:

"When I was in 'Budapest,' I was of course entertained by a bank president who was also president of the local Chamber of Commerce. Over a cigar after an informal dinner at his house he asked me if I had met the new American representative of the 'Standard Electric Export Company' who had come to 'Budapest' recently with letters to him. He said he had found him to be a most competent engineer, eminently well-informed as to the technical requirements of his position and manifestly brilliant and most competent. He had in fact been so impressed with him that he had asked him to meet some of his friends and family at dinner, and he was surprised to find that this gentleman did not seem to enjoy the evening. On inquiry he learned that he was uninformed concerning the history of 'Budapest,' that his knowledge of their national artistic development and that of the adjacent lands was prac-

tically nil, and that his hostess and her daughters had found it difficult to maintain a conversation with him on any of the local artistic topics of the day by reason of his seeming lack of interest in all such subjects. He, the bank president, had been impressed with the American's competence but was amazed at his social or cultural shortcomings."

"Now," said Dr. Keppel, "that is the thing we have got to change. That is the reason why the idea is already sold to me."

It is with great regret that I have to announce to you, ladies and gentlemen, that Dr. Keppel has been unavoidably detained and will therefore not be able to address the Convention tonight. On the other hand, while I do not know what it was in his heart to tell you I can say this, that he has assured us that the Carnegie Foundation is going to take up this question of introducing education in the appreciation of the fine arts into our system of education.

Means must be found to get this thing across to the undergraduate. I believe that this can be done only through the continuous effort which such an organization as that of the Carnegie Foundation can supply. Your Committee will look forward to the opportunity to collaborate with them in what we have every hope may prove to be great results in this direction.

There is upstairs an exhibition of the work of the medalists in the schools recognized by the American Institute of Architects. You are aware that the Institute gives to each one of the accredited schools a medal each year to be awarded by the faculty to the student who, throughout his four years, has profited most by the instruction of the institution which he attends. There are seventeen of these schools, and each one gets its medal. The name is given to us by the faculty. We supply the medal. They do the rest.

Through the cooperation of the schools this year, we have before us upstairs an exhibition of drawings, representative of the work of many of these schools. I think there are some twelve. Our committee likes to express to the gentlemen who are the heads of these schools our appreciation of their cooperation with us in creating this exhibition for the profession. It was not quite understood by all the schools just how this exhibition would be considered, just what the nature of the exhibition each one was to make should be; but, none-the-less, they have, in their usual spirit of loyalty and assistance, produced a very interesting show; and I shall much appreciate hearing from all of you after you have seen it as to what you think of it, what you think the different schools are doing. It is their endeavor, admitting the difficulty of the medium of expression, to show to us, the practicing architects, the influence that their teaching has upon the students that came to them. On that basis, please, look at the exhibition rather than just as a show of drawings.

There is another part of the exhibition which consists of some drawings made by the students of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design in competition for the Paris Prize, and other minor concours. It is particularly fortunate that they are shown at this time in conjunction with the other work and as an illustration of the work of this great teaching force of which Mr. Emerson has told us.

Mr. Emerson has laid before you gentlemen a synopsis of what has been accomplished by the Beaux Arts Institute of Design. It has been a development that has been watched by all connected with it with the greatest interest. Of course I, too, am a member of that Institute and of the Beaux Arts Society. There are many of you here who are and have been familiar with it from the start. We have recognized many of its shortcomings. We know the difficulties under which it has labored. All of you here have worked on Institute committees. You know how

fearfully difficult it is to give continuity, to get complete results.

Imagine an institution that grew from forty projects in one year, forty sets of drawings in one year, to three thousand some twenty-five years afterwards, and imagine that the direction of all this has been done gratuitously. Programs have to be written, and that in itself is the most awful chore that has ever come the way of a long-suffering chairman. It is a job merely to write one program after you have picked an interesting subject; but for a group of men who do it for the love of it, definitely to draw up a string of programs for possibly two years ahead, and see that they are proper for the use of students of differing stages of development, to be sure that they are right, is hardly the sort of service to be asked of a man on the street who is earning his living doing something else. That is a full life's job. That is what it is abroad. The man who writes the programs at the École des Beaux Arts is a man who is paid to do it. Now, here it has been, and is, done gratuitously. Of course the Institute of Design has been open to some criticism, but is it not evident on the face of it, I ask you, that the need for what they had to offer cried aloud, or it never would have been a success?

There was that work to be done. Nobody else was doing it. There was no other method of filling that requirement. These gentlemen did it. And now their programs are used every year by practically every college in the United States that has a school of architecture. If they are not used as they stand—perhaps they may not be suitable in some detail—they are used as the basis of rewriting. They have done the original thought, and they are helping all the time. For that they get not one sou market. Nobody gets a thing out of it, except the feeling that they have rendered their service, that they have been able to help our country to better its art through placing before it the traditions that they have brought from a land that has an older artistic tradition than ours.

Of course their essential notion is—and I speak not only of us Americans who have come from the École des Beaux Arts, but I speak of all Frenchmen who go to foreign countries to practice architecture—their ideal, the ideal that we learned in France, was to make the architecture of the country in which it was erected indigenous to that country; to take the traditions there, the materials there, and use them logically, beautifully, and in a manner suitable to that climate, and so on.

The best example of what I mean is the great museum in Cairo, which was done by a Frenchman, and yet is as purely Egyptian as anything could well be.

These are the traditions that we brought home from France. These are the things that have been recognized by the teachers, by the students of our land as valuable; and it has been our privilege—I perhaps include myself wrongly—it has been the privilege of these men to put that thing at the disposal of our country. The dues of the Beaux Arts Society are applied to this work of education, but are inadequate. Lloyd Warren contributed liberally during his lifetime. Since his death there has been a hole in the treasury. The American Institute of Architects—which, as we know from Mr. Waid's statement this morning, is pressed at every turn for funds enough to carry on so many activities so very well worth while—has found it possible to contribute this year \$500 to the work of the Beaux Arts Institute.

The Beaux Arts Institute of Design is making a plea for support. I should like, as Chairman of your Committee on Education, to call that plea to your attention, and to request your careful consideration of its merits. They need money. Only if they get sufficient money will they be able to carry on and expand this work.

They are laboring under another difficulty, the result of their own success. When I was in Paris twenty-five

years ago, there were always about a hundred Americans at the school. Every year, as they came home, they were pressed into the service of teaching or whatnot in helping the Beaux Arts Society. Not so many men are coming home now. Why? Because our schools are so good that they do not have to go to the Beaux Arts any more, and this Beaux Arts Society is one of the chief elements of making our schools so good. It has exercised a national influence, and it is now suffering from having done that work.

I lay these facts before you for your consideration. I shall be pleased to answer any queries that any of the chapters may wish to put to me. I would rather have you correspond directly with Mr. Emerson, who is a member of their board of trustees; I esteem it a privilege to be able as chairman of your committee to bring to your attention this most important factor in education in our profession. It is worthy, I think, of the support of every American architect and of every patron of the arts.

(Continued applause.)

General Education *

Report by Ellis F. Lawrence

The Committee on Education is impressed with the ever widening scope of its obligations. That the foundation for the greatest success, both in securing appreciation and performance of artistic achievements, penetrates back into the early life of the child—is no longer a debatable question. The system of education adopted, for the most part in our public school system, tends to leave the stamp of mediocrity on its product—breaks down desire for self-expression, and robs the child of an environmental opportunity for finding himself.

Right education stimulates independence and freedom of thought and endeavor. The means by which this may be achieved must be such that the various types of mind and temperament dealt with are respected. The danger of the system is standardization and no school of art or architecture is without its record of retarded ability and stifled desires on the part of its students—and no University or college is without its too great quota of misfits. Prescription of courses in collegiate circles continue this same handicap so late in life that often men and women are graduated without ever having been touched by the beauty of creative arts, either as sensitive critics or as producers.

Design is like foreign language—a speaking knowledge of it can best be inculcated in early childhood. It is difficult after college age, to overcome set habits of thought and, once it is fixed—indifference to the message beauty brings to him who can, if he will, hear and understand, is the great enemy of mass appreciation and individual ability to create things of beauty.

From a paper by Walter Scott Perry, Director of the School of Fine and Applied Arts of Pratt Institute—on "Essentials in Art Instruction for the Public Schools," the following well-known educators are quoted:

President Neilson of Smith College.

"They (the colleges) turn out little in the way of individuality, founded as they are upon sixteenth century ideas and traditions that have not kept pace with the great advance in industrial achievement. They are much of the same pattern as though there were but one recipe for the training of the human mind. There is an enormous unoccupied field to be cultivated, not in making more Vassars and Smiths, but in creating institutions that will cater to great numbers of boys and girls."

Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University.

"The greatest education need of the United States today is, in my opinion, the adoption of the following program and discipline in schools and families:

Enlist the interest of every pupil in every school in his daily task in order to get from him hard, persistent and enjoyed work. Cultivate every hour in every child the power to see and describe accurately. Make the training of the senses a prime object every day. Teach every

child to draw, model, sing or play a musical instrument and read music. Make every pupil active, not passive; alert, not dawdling; led or piloted, not driven, and always learning the value of co-operative discipline. Teach groups of subjects together in their natural relations. Make sure that every pupil has a fair chance to learn the elements of agriculture, dietetics, cooking and hygiene; every boy the elements of some manual trade and every girl the domestic arts. The instruction in hygiene should include the defenses of society against the diseases and degradations consequent upon ignorance, moral depravity, poverty and vice.

What some people call frills and fads in schools and family life, like music and drawing, are really of fundamental importance. The variety of studies offered by the new program is essential to the discovery by every pupil of the kind of work he likes best, and the variety of elective studies in high schools and colleges is indispensable to the development of American Scholarship and to the general attainment of joy in work. A human life without joy in work cannot be a happy one. The continued success of the American Democracy in government, industries, and social organization depends upon the adoption of these principles in the bringing up of children, in management of industries and in the use of leisure."

Dr. George D. Strayer, Director, Institute of Educational Research, Teachers College.

It is the business of the school to prepare children for participation in all those activities which make for the common good. However specialized they may become in later life, it is essential that through education they come to have a sympathetic interest in the work of all men. Schools should give children command of the tools of investigation and inquiry. More fundamental than reading and arithmetic are the courses in shop or laboratory in which children become acquainted with processes or gain skill in home making. Music and fine arts antidote the three R's. He is a poorly educated man who lacks in appreciation of the beautiful.

The question of efficiency in the General Education of the future architect, as well as that of his clientele to be, is of special interest to the American Institute of Architects for as Dr. Samuel P. Capen, formerly Director of the American Council of Education has said: "Ignoring for the moment the splendid achievements of the professional schools, the first thing demanding correction is the fact that Americans enter upon professional careers at least two years later than citizens of other countries."

This indicates both the need of a system of basic elementary education capable of salvaging the art impulses of the race, and of continuing general or so-called cultural education parallel with professional training. To admit

*This paper appears as if read by the Author.

that this is impossible, would be to admit that art is a thing divorced from life.

This Committee should have as its goal the attainment of the real spirit of inquiry after truth in the message of art in all our educational institutions as it apparently exists at Amherst College, judging from the following news article:

"Recently Amherst has been holding a discussion on art. Now in many colleges such a topic might conceivably be discussed almost any time, but in how many colleges besides Amherst would such a discussion transform the college into a forum of the whole, debating whether the intrinsic quality of art is based on convention and tradition, or is a universal spirit and form?"

The discussion continued from day to day, and from one week to the next. The professor of philosophy opened the attack upon art; the professor of Greek came to its defense; the professor of religious history rallied to the support of his classical colleague and as many of the students as could jam into the class-room, participated in the joint debate. Art has been the leading subject of conversation on the campus and in the fraternity house; the discussion has not been settled. Perhaps nobody's views have been changed. That doesn't matter at Amherst. They have had it out, gone to the bottom of the matter, and discussed the problem as a community topic."

Considering the above facts and comments of such leaders in the educational world as have been quoted—your Committee deprecates the tendency to eliminate art and manual training from the curricula of the grade schools—as it welcomes the attempt to revitalize our educational system. It urges participation in this undertaking of all members of the Institute, and especially of the various Chapter Committees on Education, cooperating with this—the central committee on Education of the Institute.

Also of great importance to the profession of architecture, as well as to the public which it serves, is the question of educating the craftsmen upon whom must rest the responsibility of execution of the architects' creations. That this phase of the problem comes within the scope of this Committee's duties, cannot be doubted when the basic causes for the depletion of the ranks of the craftsmen are understood.

The false standards created under our General Educational system, in the fields of economics and ethics, as well as in those of art, and therefore those of the "constructive sense" must be at the source of the trouble. Before any solution can be made, the source must be purged of its faults.

The ever-increasing proportion of students turning college-ward is alarming those educators whose business it is to find resources to properly meet the demand. The craftsman-minded are too often urged into college life by their elementary school advisors, on the basis that such must be the objective of every worthwhile, ambitious youth. The dignity of labor, of joy in work, of the creative and building impulses, is somehow rarely stressed in the early training of our youth, and too seldom is applied the "job analysis" urged by Dr. Capen, as a routine part of elementary education, in order to fit the curricula to the particular needs.

In place of being confronted for life with the "Inferiority complex," the craftsman should be proud of his heritage, even as should he of the "white collar job," when he belongs and fits in.

The process of readjustment will at best be slow, since the source must be reached. The demand for the change is coming from many groups, however, and we should add our voice to the number. In the meantime, measures alleviating existing faults are being taken by government

authorities, various Congress movements, Trade Associations, and by individual Chapters.

This Committee commends especially the work being done along these lines by the American Construction Council, the Building Congresses of New York, Philadelphia and Portland, Ore., and urges the organization of similar organizations in all states or large communities.

To aid the solution of the apprenticeship problem, this Committee gives the following Fundamental Points endorsed by the Conference on Apprentice Education in the Building Trades, held at Washington, D. C., on November 15th, 1923, under the leadership of the Federal Board of Vocational Education:

1. A thoroughly representative committee composed of all interests in the industry is essential to determine need and to supervise training. This Committee should include the representatives from the groups interested, including the following:

- Employers and contractors.
- Employees—labor.
- Manufacturers of building material.
- Public Schools.
- Architects and engineers.
- Transportation agencies.
- Real Estate.

2. Part-time or evening schools should be provided to supplement the trade training of apprentices.

3. All-around training for apprentices is needed more than specialized training.

4. National associations should set up fundamental training standards for apprentice training and make information thereon available for instructional purposes.

Local variations can be taken care of locally.

5. Cooperation with public schools is essential in promoting apprentice education. This cooperation should be realized in the following specific fields:

- a. Vocational guidance toward the building trades.
- b. Determination of mental and physical fitness for the job selected.
- c. Vocational training.

6. Adequate incentives should be provided to induce boys to enter upon apprenticeship, such as,

- a. A guarantee through joint action of a group of employers of continuous employment through cooperation among contractors.

- b. A guarantee of opportunity to master the trade and become a craftsman.

- c. A guarantee of opportunity to secure training in technical phases of the trade—mathematics, trade drawing, science, etc.

- d. The elimination, so far as possible, of intermittency of employment after apprenticeship.

7. Pre-employment training for employed apprentices or boys under contract for employment is recommended.

8. Emphasis should be placed upon dull season (for certain trades such as bricklaying) and part-time (for such trades as plumbing) to follow up the initial training given in the pre-employment period.

9. The local representative committee should see to it that well-qualified instructors are provided.

10. The difference between the problems involved in training apprentices for the building trades, and those involved in training for shop trades (such as printing) should be recognized.

As a promising method of giving the craftsman proper encouragement and recognition, the Committee recommends the organization of Guilds of Handicrafts, similar to that now operating in Oregon. This movement, endorsed by Secretary Hoover, gives, through its installation, public recognition to master mechanics of character. This Guild is strictly honorary, the members being selected carefully

by the Oregon Association of Building and Construction, representing the entire industry. Gold buttons, the insignia of craftsmanship, are presented by State Officials. No affiliations with the unions are necessary.

Guild headquarters are maintained and the Guild has entertained the Oregon Chapter several times and has been entertained by the Chapter in return. Under the stimulus of the interest shown, the influence of the Guildsmen for good workmanship is already felt on the job, and the men are experimenting in fields untouched in this territory, such as sgraffito.

Guildsmen are being trained by the State, under the Smith-Hughes act, as teachers in the trade, and may qualify under the proposed apprenticeship system for Oregon, as teachers and advisors to the apprentices.

The Committee cites as an excellent example for the Chapters to follow—the work of the Educational Committee of the Washington State Chapter, which is interesting itself in the character and ability of vocational teachers in the public schools of the state; in supplying the schools with exhibits of fine architectural design and delineation; in giving the teachers for teaching material, model plans, and in preparing for the schools talks on the trades and architecture.

Indifference to these important phases of education on the part of the architects of the country is deplored by

this Committee, which again stresses the vital importance of reaching the source of the present breakdown, whatever steps are taken to remedy this or that immediate fault.

While the Committee feels its duties pertain especially to the protection of the Architectural Profession and the Building Industry, it holds that the safety of the democracy itself is at stake.

THE CHAIRMAN. It is certainly most inspiring, and it should be a cause of great enthusiasm to know of the splendid program which is being carried out by the Committee on Education of the Institute, and to realize the great measure of success which has attended their efforts. I am sure I speak the sentiment of every one in this audience in extending to Mr. Emerson, to Mr. Nimmons, to Mr. Lawrence, and to Mr. Zantzinger our hearty appreciation of what they have offered to us. (*Applause.*)

(Thereupon, at 10:25 p. m., the Convention adjourned to meet at 10:00 a. m. on Thursday.)

May Twenty-second—Morning Session

The Convention was called to order by President Faville, at 10.00 a. m.

THE PRESIDENT. The order of business this morning will be a continuation of the consideration of the resolutions presented by the Board.

THE SECRETARY. The subject before us is the report of the Committee on Publications and Public Information. I will ask the Chairman, Mr. Van Pelt of New York, to present that report.

Public Information.

MR. VAN PELT. I feel that in some quarters of the Institute, I am the most hated of any of the members. It has been my duty to write letters from time to time, insulting letters, to every Chapter's Public Information Chairman. I believe these Chairmen are naturally forgiving, but I do not see quite how they can forgive me. The printed report is before you, so I am not going to take up the time of the Convention this morning and trespass still farther, except with one or two things that I want to bring very clearly before the members.

First, "The Functions of the Architect," as you know, has proven a success. Over thirty thousand copies have gone out. It ought to be revised, this year or next year.

Second, during the study of the problems that the New York Chapter has taken up on Uneconomic Practices in the Building Trades, and of whose committee I am vice-chairman, we have found a serious condition to exist that

we believe ought to be remedied. The New York Chapter at first thought of trying to undertake the local problem itself, then believed it was really a matter for the Committee on Publications and Public Information of the Institute to take up. It is the "Function of the Owner" or his relation to a job.

It is surprising what a lack of information most people have about their duty as owners when they begin to build, and about their duty and relation to the architect and the job. Therefore, I trust the Committee on Public Information of the Institute this coming year may find time and be willing to undertake a document that could be handed out to owners and give them some idea of these duties and of their privileges and what it means to think and act in the relations that necessarily ensue.

The third thing that I want to speak of is the matter of the new policy that I believe, and that I think most of us believe and I hope the Board believes, should be taken up by the Institute in regard to public information work. If notice of a Chapter meeting is sent to a newspaper, it simply does not come out. I have tried it in New York. The Public Information committees of the other Chapters throughout the country have tried it, and those notices do not appear.

The notices about this Convention are appearing all over the country at the present

time. I have here in my hand (indicating) 181 different clippings, and this is only a small part of the number of notices that have appeared, that I have been able to get hold of. Between seven hundred and fifty and one thousand notices have actually been published since the first of the year and others prior to the Convention in preparing the public for the other notices that will come out, reviewing the Convention after it is over.

MR. WARD. Mr. Magonigle says that he would like to have them read!

MR. VAN PELT. I will leave that engrossing duty to Mr. Magonigle. Those who read the Washington Post this morning saw a very interesting article placed on the front page, leading the paper, giving notice of the addresses of Col. Sherrill and Gen. Lord yesterday afternoon. That article was not written by a newspaper reporter, but by Mr. Grady, the man handling our work. If the article had been written by a newspaper reporter it would probably not have been as accurate in detail, and perhaps would not have appeared on the front page of the paper. It merely shows what can be obtained by a professional who is giving full attention to architectural news. We think the owner is foolish when he tries to build his own house, yet the Institute has been going on trying to do its own press work in an unprofessional manner.

Mr. Grady tells me that paid advertising is not a wise thing for the Institute to indulge in because if the advertising managers of the different publications begin to imagine that they can obtain money from the Institute for advertising, they will get behind the editors and not permit news items or notices to appear without paid advertisements. Only in isolated cases in a particular Chapter that may happen to have a newspaper so devoid of desire to forward the education of the public in Architecture and the Arts that it can only be won over by cash does he believe it would be wise for the Institute at large to engage in any paid advertising. Press notices are far more valuable than paid advertising.

Now, the handling of this work by an expert is not a very expensive matter. It is a thing that has been undertaken by all or practically all of the important professional societies in the country. I do not know that the bar association feels the necessity of touch with the public, it may not interest them; but the American Engineering Council, the American Chemical Society, the American Federation of

Churches, the National Manufacturers Association, the Academy of Political Science, the Carnegie Endowment, Columbia University in its Department of Public Information, do. Oh, I could run on for more than an hour and bore you more than I am doing at present with a list of the different organizations that undertake professional press agent work of this kind.

The American Institute of Architects is about the only organization of importance that is behind in the race and has not taken up work of this sort. I very much hope, therefore, that next year it may carry on its work in a professional manner with Mr. Grady who has had such very great experience, and who is doing such excellent work and will allow no break in the continuity of the press work. A break in the continuity of work of this kind is most disastrous. (*Applause.*)

THE SECRETARY. I would like to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Convention approves the work already accomplished by the Committee on Public Information, and endorses in principle its program for the further development of the work, as set forth in its report, such development to be undertaken under the direction of and after conference with the Board of Directors.

The resolution was adopted.

THE PRESIDENT. The Committee on Credentials is ready to report. The report will be presented by the Chairman, Mr. P. C. Adams.

* Report of Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Adams then read the report of the Committee which was correct except for several minor changes offered later. The report showed a majority vote to be 110.

The report was accepted as corrected.

The President then requested the Credentials Committee to act as Tellers of the elections.

Fellowships—Procedure.

THE SECRETARY. At yesterday's meeting the question of Fellowship procedure was laid over until this morning. The amendment offered by the Board is before you. You will remember there were two changes in phraseology made in the amendment. Perhaps I had better read it as it now stands:

Fellows: Article II, Section 1. Strike out the third paragraph and insert the following:

The name of each candidate selected by the Jury shall, before nomination, be submitted to the members of the Chapter of which he is a member and then to all Members and Fellows of the Institute. The Jury shall then nominate to the Board of Directors for election such candidates

* Appears as Appendix I.

as it considers entitled to recognition, stating in each case the reasons for its choice.

The Jury shall formulate rules for its procedure, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

Amend Section 2—Mode of Election, to read as follows: Fellows may be elected only at the regular meeting of the Board of Directors preceding a Convention.

Such election shall be by ballot; at least ten members of the Board to be present and voting. No nominee shall be declared elected against whom two or more negative votes have been cast.

The names of all nominees so elected shall be read to the Convention and declared to be Fellows of the American Institute of Architects.

No nominee who fails of election shall be eligible for renomination for at least one year.

Section 3. Nomenclature. Remains unchanged.

The resolution is before the House.

THE PRESIDENT. The resolution has been seconded. Are there any remarks?

MR. KENDALL. I regret I was not present when this matter was under discussion yesterday, and I have no particular desire to discuss before the Convention the resolution as submitted.

As a personal matter and not as a member of of the Jury, I would like to speak of some of the reasons which appeal to me as good reasons for the proposed change in the present method of election.

I presume it is known to all that the present method of election is by nomination to and election by the Convention. The candidates are named to a body of two hundred or more delegates by whom the question of their eligibility for election must be considered, a question which might possibly involve a discussion of the personal or other qualifications of a candidate nominated for this, in my own opinion, high honor.

It has seemed to me that there ought to be some check upon the action of the Jury. At the present time, and under the proposed amendment, examination into the qualifications of a candidate, and the passing upon the reasons why a member of the Institute should be honored in this way, is placed in the hands of the Jury. The Jury conducts a preliminary investigation and there are sent to it privileged communications for careful consideration. Last year the Jury spent two whole days in deliberation, after a long period of correspondence between the members of the Jury, the Chairman, and the Chapters. It submitted a list of men whom it deemed could be honored by the Convention. The Jury will always, I believe, thoughtfully and carefully consider the qualifications of any person whom it may nominate, but it seems to me that the check which is now in the hands of the Convention should not be altogether eliminated. There is a possibility that the Jury may

make mistakes—they are human—and their judgment may not always be as perfect as it should be. There is always, also, the possibility that if the judgment of the Jury should not be approved by the Convention and a man be rejected by his fellows, it therefore carries a sort of public reflection, a public rebuff of the man whom the Jury desires to honor.

I believe we have on the Board of Directors, under the regional arrangement, a member from each of the sections of the country who is somewhat familiar with the men in his own neighborhood, who knows their qualifications. The recommendations before the Jury can be considered with perhaps a more intimate personal knowledge than can be given by a Convention. If there is discussion over the qualifications of any member, it is done in private and most carefully. We should hesitate to come before the Institute in Convention assembled and discuss reasons for or against a man, and therefore it seems to me that this check which would go from the Jury to the Board of Directors is a proper one. I hope the amendment placing the power of check in the Board of Directors will be adopted. (*Applause*). I believe in the resolution and I hope it will be adopted.

MR. UPJOHN. Yesterday we had an amendment to this motion which changed it to read that no nominee who fails of election shall be eligible for renomination for one year. When I voted on that, and I think a great many in the room voted on it the same way, we were of the opinion that this was a change from the former rule. The By-laws now say that rejected candidates are not eligible for election at the next annual Convention. This really provides for an elapse of two years. I think we ought to thoroughly understand that. I move that the proviso of one year be changed back to the period the original resolution contained—two years. That is, no nominee who fails of election shall be eligible for renomination for at least two years. That was the intent of the original motion, and I think it is the intent of the By-laws.

MR. PARKER. I second the motion. In the present form the phraseology is meaningless and should be omitted.

MR. GOLDSMITH. If we wish to take any such action, we will have to reconsider our former action.

MR. UPJOHN. I move that we reconsider the action taken yesterday, which made a limitation of one year.

The motion was seconded.

THE PRESIDENT. Is there any discussion.
The motion to reconsider was carried.

THE SECRETARY. The motion before us now is that proposed by Mr. Upjohn, which is on the adoption of a provision that no nominee who fails of election shall be eligible for re-nomination for at least two years.

The motion was carried.

THE PRESIDENT. The amendment as a whole, and as amended, is now before the House.

MR. KOHN. I believe that Mr. Parker proposed the insertion of the words "of the Board of Directors."

THE PRESIDENT. That amendment was accepted yesterday.

The question is on the adoption of the resolution proposed in the report of the Board, and as amended.

The resolution was adopted.

Report of the Committee on Nominations.

THE SECRETARY. The Committee on Nominations has made its report as follows.

"Your special Committee on Nominations begs to report that it is in unanimous agreement in presenting the name of Charles Butler, of New York, for the office of Second Vice-President."

THE PRESIDENT. Nominations for the office of President are now in order. Will you read the names, Mr. Secretary?

THE SECRETARY. The ballot as it now stands, reads as follows: For President and Director, D. Everett Waid, of New York. *(Prolonged applauded.)*

THE PRESIDENT. Are there any further nominations for President?

MR. BOYD. I move the nominations be closed.

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

Thereafter, nominations from the floor, added to those received by petition composed a ballot sheet as follows:

President and Director, D. Everett Waid, New York; *First Vice-President and Director*, Edwin Bergstrom, Los Angeles, and Ellis F. Lawrence, Portland, Oregon; *Second Vice-President and Director*, Charles Butler, New York, and Abram Garfield, Cleveland; *Secretary and Director*, Edwin H. Brown, Minneapolis; *Treasurer and Director*, William B. Ittner, St. Louis; *Director, Fourth District*, Nat Gaillard Walker, Rock Hill, S. C.; *Director, Seventh District*, Olle J. Lorehn, Houston, Texas, and William J. Sayward, Atlanta, Georgia; *Director Ninth*

District, Sylvain Schnaittacher, San Francisco; *Honorary Members*, Edward Bok, and Charles Custis Harrison; *Honorary Corresponding Members*, Charles Herbert Reilly, and John Alfred Gotch.

The nomination of Wm. B. Ittner, for Treasurer, was made by the Committee on Nominations after receipt of a telegram from Richard E. Schmidt, who was nominated by petition, in which he withdrew his name.

The Honorary and Honorary Corresponding Members were nominated by the Board of Directors.

Report of the Building Committee and the Restoration of the Octagon Property.

THE SECRETARY. The next order of business is the report of the Building Committee, which will be presented by Mr. Waid, the Chairman.

Report of the Building Committee

May 7, 1924.

The Building Committee in presenting its report deals with

First, maintenance and repairs and present condition of the Octagon House property.

Second, restoration of the Octagon House.

Third, the proposed new Institute office and convention headquarters.

First. The Committee understands that its primary duty is to keep the property in good condition and make such repairs as will maintain the Octagon House against deterioration without undesirable use of new material. A careful survey was made of the stone work which shows some evidence of disintegration and it was decided that the old material should be retained as long as possible and not replaced with new stone until absolutely necessary. Miscellaneous small repairs have been made. Exterior metal and woodwork have been painted. Interior trim and walls and ceilings generally have been painted.

Another aim of the Committee has been to protect the building against fire. In the year 1917 an automatic sprinkler system was installed. During this past year the old hot air furnace was discarded and a new steam heating system was installed with radiators placed as inconspicuously as possible.

The semi-modern and dangerous gas lighting system has been put out of commission and within the past few weeks the building has been wired for electric lighting. A few essential and harmless light fixtures have been provided and in the stair halls a pendant lantern and some bracket fixtures, designed in appropriate style even though electrically lighted, have been installed.

The grounds within have been cleaned up and put in order to await future development. The lawns or parkways outside the brick walls have been seeded and planted with hedges and the trees cared for.

Second. In the line of restoration work the first undertaking has been the Drawing Room. A generous gift of \$5000 for the purpose, from the Allied Architects' Association of Los Angeles, has been used to furnish that room in a manner consistent with its probable condition in 1800. It is hoped that the room will be found acceptable when a carpet, still lacking, is secured.

The late Henry Bacon and Mr. Charles Platt took a keen personal interest in this effort and to the former we are indebted for the portraits of George and Martha Washington which are copies by Charles E. Mills of the paintings by Stuart.

To Mr. Platt our thanks are due for the gift of two fine old engravings.

Our fellow member, Mr. E. W. Donn, has given unselfishly of his time and taste in supervising the heating and lighting, etc., and the installation of furniture and fixtures.

The Institute is under obligation to Mrs. Frederick L. Ackerman who has contributed her skilled experience in searching for carpets and fabrics and supervising the making of the window hangings.

The Edward F. Caldwell Co. very kindly made and installed the light fixtures at cost.

Your Committee believes that the basement kitchen can now be restored by the installation of a fine typical equipment of the Colonial period.

It is hoped that our successors will follow as rapidly as funds will permit, with the furnishing of the dining room and bedrooms.

Whether or how soon the whole of the Octagon House shall be completely restored and furnished and whether it shall be a purely historic museum standing as an exemplar of good residence architecture of the period of 1800, remains for the Institute to determine.

Third. The Committee presents for the consideration of the Convention a revised design for the proposed new Institute Office and Convention Headquarters. The drawings show a building containing offices, an assembly hall and exhibition rooms which in future might be occupied fully by the activities of the Institute. For some years to come portions of the building could be rented to affiliated societies and to individual architects for use as studios or offices. This proposed new building could be made the Washington headquarters of the Institute and its situation looking out over the gardens of the Octagon House would be an agreeable one whether the Octagon House be retained as a tax exempt museum or whether it be presented under proper stipulation as a gift to the government.

Your Committee realizes that the design even if adopted should be modified in many details before working drawings are developed. But the design is presented in its present condition as a basis for further action. If the Convention approves the scheme in general, we recommend that the new Building Committee be authorized to raise a building fund, and at the same time an endowment fund to carry the property without an undue burden upon the future.

Respectfully submitted,
D. H. BURNHAM,
FISKE KIMBALL,
ROBERT D. KOHN,
SETH J. TEMPLE,
HORACE WELLS SELLERS,
EDWARD W. DONN, JR.,
CHARLES A. PLATT,
HOWARD VANDOREN SHAW,
WM. MITCHELL KENDALL,
GLENN BROWN,
D. EVERETT WAID, *Chairman*,
Octagon House Building Committee.

MR. WAID. As you have heard from the Board's report, previous conventions have given authority to the Board and the Building Committee under the direction of the Board to proceed with these ideas as they stand now as the basis for the development of the

working drawings. It is entirely competent for the Convention to change its mind and if there is any change to be made now is the time to bring it up and now is the time to take such action as you wish. I should say, as the report indicates, that the Committee itself does not present the drawings as final. For example, the entrance on 18th Street needs further study and I think considerable modification. There are a great many details about which the Committee is not at all ready to decide definitely, and with which it is not satisfied; but if there are any criticisms of the fundamental plan, we would like to hear them. I think any such criticisms ought to be brought out at this Convention, so that we may change our procedure if it is necessary to change it, and not start on a false basis. We cannot hope to carry it through with enthusiasm and success unless we have the support as a unit of the entire Institute. A little later we want everybody who has studied the plan in any way to make his contribution of suggestion or criticism, regarding details, but anything which would affect the general scheme ought to be brought out right now, so that we may know just what is to be done about it.

MR. LUBSCHEZ. Just as a matter of information, would Mr. Waid please tell us how much study has been given to the plan which might, in some way, preserve the old stables?

MR. WAID. The Committee used every endeavor when it began its first study on the basis of preserving the entire Octagon property as it was, and especially the old stable, but even those that had most affectionate regard for the old stable and had utmost respect for the traditions could see no way out of it. It seemed impossible to retain it without injuring the whole scheme.

MR. MEDARY. Mr. Lubsczez has touched on a point that I have felt strongly for a long time. In looking at these plans and speaking to a Convention about them in the past I have thought of the stable many, many times. You have heard what Mr. Waid has properly said on the improvement to the house as an historical monument, and the possibility of turning it over to the Government. There are a number of splendid monuments throughout the country, but I doubt whether we have anywhere in our eastern cities a monument that represents all that this little group represents. It was a self-contained home, more than a house, with the stable, with the smokehouse, the garden, and the well. I believe it is almost unique in that respect. I do not believe the

preservation of that stable is as impossible as it may seem, and if it is, I believe its preservation is more important than the building of a Convention Hall. I was on the Board when the two properties were bought. I remember there was a lot of opposition to the permanent fund. That purchase has, nevertheless, been amply justified by the fact that these properties are worth a great deal more than we paid for them. It was believed that they would offer an opportunity to build on such space as we might need for ourselves. At that time the thought of a Convention Hall was brought up, but we must remember that we use a Convention Hall only once a year and we will have to rent it throughout the year in order to maintain its expense or to meet its expense. It was not considered at that time that it was possible for us to do it. I do not want to criticize the project of putting up a Convention Hall, because I know the Convention has endorsed that idea. I do want to make a plea that the stable be retained—do not tear it down. We have a Committee on the Preservation of Historic Monuments that is looking after every one else's historic monument but our own (*applause*), and it is high time that we preserved our own. I should oppose any plan that would destroy the stables at the Octagon.

MR. FOX. I want to endorse what Mr. Medary said. In the pre-convention committee meeting which was held in Chicago, we went into this subject at great length and made it a matter of chapter discussion. Mr. Medary's remarks reflect the trend of that discussion. The Octagon house is the cherished possession of the American Institute of Architects. It is dear to the hearts of all of us. It is more than a possession, it is a heritage. It is a monument in the ownership of which all of us are proud to share. I think we will all admit that the architectural profession is an important one, and we will also all admit that we fail to take the important place in Washington, as we do in other important Metropolitan centers, that we have a right to expect from an organization of our magnitude and importance. I think there is hardly a city in this broad country of ours where the plumbers' organizations do not possess physical manifestations of importance that excel anything the architects put forth. I know of no reason why the Octagon House should not remain in the possession of the American Institute of Architects. I see no reason why it should not be developed in a manner com-

mensurate with its importance. The architects as a profession transact a great deal of business in Washington. Our executive headquarters have been for the most part moved to New York, and I have no doubt that if some of our talented imaginations be brought to bear on the subject the stable could be developed into suitable space for such of the executive offices as remain in Washington. And as to useful application of the house itself why not make a club of it, a national club of architects, a club located in Washington for the benefit of the organization all over the country. We have reached a stage of development in this country where hotel enterprises are building country clubs for their guests. Why should not the Institute have a club in Washington to which the members of the Institute could come and use as a residential headquarters here, a headquarters from which our influence can be brought to bears on legislative matter in the interest of the American Institute of Architects. I believe we have enough national legislative matters now before us to justify maintaining such a headquarters for that one purpose alone. I believe it would give us standing with Congress and the Country, and for the purpose of opening up the discussion I would like to suggest that the Octagon House subject be referred back to the Committee with the recommendation that they see whether something of that kind can not be done.

MR. KELSEY. I can add nothing whatever to the completeness of Mr. Medary's statement, and I sincerely hope his idea of maintaining the unity of the headquarters will prevail.

MR. BOYD. I feel that the time has come when an honest difference of opinion is expressed. I hate to take issue with the Chairman of the Committee. I have this matter at heart, as Mr. Medary has, and I may say that when I was Secretary of the Institute I called attention to the fact that the Convention went on record requiring that the stable be taken down. The fact was that the Building Department of the City of Washington had condemned the structure as unsafe. The matter was presented, and a vote was taken that it be removed. Those that lived close to it wanted to keep it, and thought we should do everything we could, even if we violated the wish of the Convention. Therefore, through the action of the Chairman of the House and Building Committee, and the Secretary of the Institute, the matter was presented to some of our members and a fund was raised with which we were able to keep

the building from falling down. Today it is there, and I hope it will always be there.

MR. PARKER. I should like to second the idea expressed by Mr. Medary, and to say a word, if I may, as this is an open discussion, against the suggestion offered by the Chicago Chapter. I think it is highly desirable to keep the Octagon as a living, useable building. Personally I would be very much opposed to making it a monument, a dead relic of the past, just to go and look at. I think there is an interest and a value in keeping it as a really working unit. I would like to see it, therefore, maintained as the Secretary's Office. I like to think of the Secretary's desk there. It was always a great moment in my life, a great moment of pride, when I sat there in that room and felt that that was the official headquarters of the Institute. I like to think that the Executive Secretary is constantly there, under that influence, and in that dignified position. I like to think of the Octagon as the home of the Institute. That is quite different from thinking of it as a house of a shifting group of individual members of a club. The club idea to me is undignified in connection with the Octagon, but I think the legitimate use of it for our secretarial and administrative affairs is a dignified use of it. The old owners no doubt wrote their letters there, and there is no reason why we should not, and I should dislike to see the Secretary's Office moved out of the Octagon House. I think it is highly desirable that the Octagon be maintained as a living thing, the living office of the Institute. Such rooms as may be given over to an exposition of the rooms of the period, for the use of the members to hold meetings in, or to meet their local chapters in; all that is admirable. And I certainly hope that the Committee with this matter in charge will find it possible, and I am inclined to hope that the Convention will instruct them to find it possible, to keep the stable. I have always felt that that was highly desirable. (*Applause.*)

THE SECRETARY. Let me read the resolution of the Fifty-fifth Convention in regard to the property:

Resolved, That the Octagon House and grounds be restored as nearly as practicable to their original condition and the house appropriately furnished, but retained as the office of the Institute, and that on the adjoining 18th Street property and a limited portion of the Octagon property there be constructed a Convention Hall, Architectural Exhibition and Committee rooms, equivalent in general scope to the tentative scheme submitted by the Building Committee, and be it further

Resolved, That the matter of such restoration, and new construction be referred to the Board of Directors with full

power to develop final plans and proceed with the work as soon as they shall have secured the necessary funds.

MR. MAGONIGLE. I move that the resolution of the Fifty-fifth Convention be reaffirmed by this Convention.

The motion was seconded.

MR. WAID. May I say before we put the resolution that I am very much interested in the sentiment expressed following Mr. Medary's expression. I might have expressed myself before a little differently and explained that there is a growing feeling on the part of the Committee itself that we should find a way to preserve the old stable. I believe by just a little expenditure for moving the stable a few feet, we would get over the difficulty. Surely that would not be destroying our historic monument if we moved it a few feet from its present location. I can assure you that the Committee appreciates this whole discussion of the affair, and will be governed by the very evident desire of the convention to preserve the stable.

MR. YOUNGBERG. Tell me, what do you mean by "a few feet"?

MR. WAID. Not over ten feet.

MR. BOYD. With these words by Mr. Waid, I wish to withdraw any expression I may have made and feel that it is perfectly safe to leave the matter in the hands of Mr. Waid and the Committee. (*Applause.*)

A DELEGATE. I would like to insert the word "stable" between the words "house" and "grounds" and make it read "house, stable and grounds."

MR. KOHN. As a member of the Building Committee I trust the amendment will not prevail. A restoration of the stable to its original state, if that is the term to be used, might be wholly objectionable to the neighbors. And when we also think about restoring the stable to its original state, do we also restore the horses, and put them back in the stalls?

An extended desultory discussion followed and various suggestions and amendments were made and withdrawn.

MR. KENDALL. It is a very interesting discussion which we are entering on. The handcuffs do not appear, but they are still there. By the time we have the Committee so tied up with the restrictions that we are about to propose, we will remove all opportunity for discretion and make it difficult to bring about the development of the property to the degree that we have in our minds. I think the Convention would be wise to let this discussion serve as information for the Committee, as has been

suggested, leaving to them the power they now have, trusting to their discretion.

MR. KIMBALL. Mr. President, if the Convention will pardon an old-fashioned view—I have sat in these meetings since '92: I have time and again seen the dignified position of the American Institute as a custodian of historical monuments threatened. I cannot express better what I would like to see accomplished than to say that I would like to see accomplished what Mr. Kendall has expressed

he would like to see avoided. I am for a fence with no gates or holes in it.

THE PRESIDENT. The subject is becoming involved. Let us have a clear statement of the case.

MR. KOHN. I move to lay the whole subject on the table.

The motion was carried.

THE PRESIDENT. The Small House Service Bureau will engage the attention of the Convention. I have pleasure in introducing Mr. Robert Taylor Jones. (*Applause.*)

The Architects Small House Service Bureau—Its Accomplishments and Its Program

Address of Robert Taylor Jones

This is a tale of what a handful of men have been able to do working under the stimulus of a great ideal and without thought of substantial personal gain. It is a story of success. I do not hesitate to say that every member of the American Institute of Architects may be proud of what has been accomplished. The Small House Service Bureau is an established, going concern. It has done something more than make a beginning toward achieving its ambition.

I should like to have you remember as I go very briefly through the course of our growth that all this work has been done by a handful of men—by a little group which has stood by the ship and guided it through a somewhat stormy passage. As I tell you what has been done, I hope that you will continually hear the undertone of this motive of the *few*—less than a score actively engaged. If you feel at the end of this that as members of the Institute you may be proud of our achievement, remember the limitation of our numbers and how great our labors have been. If you should feel perhaps that less has been accomplished than might have been expected, you have the answer to it in the small number of people on whom we have been able to call for assistance. Let me beg your indulgence while I repeat my motive—a *handful of men*.

Perhaps it is not necessary to go into the historical background of the Bureau. You have been told about it many times. It began with a group of architects in the Northwest who were appalled with the vicious character of the small house architecture of that region. These men saw that the prevailing architecture of the small home was being determined to a major extent in the various service rooms of material dealers in that district. These dealers employed in some cases scores of persons to make the designs and to give such technical service as they felt impelled to give after the bill of goods had been sold. These men were supplying this service not because of any desire to serve in the capacity of architects, but because they were forced to do so in the absence of the architect from the field of small house designing. The Bureau was devised to overcome this condition through making a service available to small home builders which would at least insure them adequate plans and which would also follow to some extent through the construction of the building. The scheme of service was based on the distribution of stock plans.

The condition of small home architecture in the Northwest is, as you know, not at all peculiar to that part of the country. All over the nation we have plan factories whose interests in distributing small house plans are simply those of extending selling campaigns and of moving merchandise,

so that the solution at which we have arrived in the Northwest could not be restricted to that single district. Its application to the whole country was so real and the solution so reasonable and effective that inevitably the Bureau had to find a form of organization which would make it useful to this whole broad land.

You are familiar with the way in which this larger organization has been developed. The old Small House Service Bureau of Minnesota has given way to a national organization known as The Architects' Small House Service Bureau of the United States. There are regional Bureaus located in certain definite districts all over the nation operating under the license of the United States Bureau. The United States Bureau is in turn controlled by you—the Institute—through a Board of Directors to which the Institute has the power of appointing a majority.

The first large opportunity the Bureau had to show its work and to make its service directly available to home builders was through the co-operation of the Southern Pine Association. A book of plans was printed. In this there were one hundred and two designs representing practically all forms of small house construction, though mainly of frame. Almost immediately after this a second book was published by one of our Divisions. This was financed through a section of advertising matter printed in the back of the book. These books were the beginning of the study of our problem. We learned through them what the small home builder really wanted and what could be done in the way of serving him within the limitations which architects would say were fundamental, and also within the limitations of stock plans. As time went along we found opportunities to improve our service through the co-operation of Weyerhaeuser Forest Products, and another collection of designs was produced. Subsequently a group of plans were prepared for the National Builder, a trade magazine in Chicago. Then one of our Divisions produced a number of most inexpensive houses of the cellarless type for the Estate Stove Company of Hamilton, Ohio. One of our Divisions has recently completed a collection for the Common Brick Manufacturers, and still another group of plans just about to be released has been prepared for the Celotex Company, manufacturers of insulating lumber. There are a number of other manufacturers who are negotiating with us for collections of plans. These will be produced by the various regional Bureaus so that in time each of the Bureaus will have designed a collection of houses, and we shall have almost every typical arrangement of small house plan worked out in every sound system of construction. The manufacturers who work with us in this way realize that

our plans are not only sound from the point of view of real architecture and the best uses of the materials they have to sell, but that by thus co-operating with us they are helping to establish a great idea of public service. They are helping to broadcast propaganda in the interest of better architecture, better housing, better citizenship.

Obviously the Bureau movement could grow only through a campaign of education by which the home builder would realize the difference between plans drawn overnight by persons untrained in fine architecture and those which are developed by the orderly processes which architects know alone can produce good building. The home builder must be told also about the proper uses of materials, not only so that he would realize the inferiority of certain products, but more especially to be led to a lower estimate of his own ability to make wise selections. We must tell him something about the real economic value of sound planning and construction—how houses that look poorly will bear a lower market value than houses built of the same materials costing no more but properly designed—the economic value of fine appearance. We realized that we must show the enormous waste that is going on in the building of homes—homes that are inadequate from the point of view of every economic and architectural principle that could be laid down.

It was found rather early in our career that the newspapers of the country would be most glad to help us in this work of educating the small home builders of the nation. The public service nature of our work appealed to them. They realized also that by building good will for themselves in this way there would be a reasonable reward for them in the regular discharge of newspaper business. Accordingly a service was developed about which the newspapers could assemble the advertisements of manufacturers and dealers. The newspapers were approached with the idea of such a service. The first paper to make use of it was one in the Northwest, the Minneapolis Journal. The satisfactory results obtained by the Journal made a compelling story which we could present to other newspapers.

The Chicago Daily News, the second paper to take on our service, has been printing stories about the Bureau—stories about its plans and its service—for two years. Just now it is issuing every Saturday a special issue exclusively devoted to home building. In column after column there appears statements about the functions of the architect. Such vigorous and broad public assistance to the whole cause of architecture has rarely if ever been given before.

As time went along we secured the co-operation of most of the great metropolitan newspapers of the country. I shall not attempt to name them all. The list is nationwide. More than one hundred large newspapers are represented.

Each week in each one of these papers there is shown the design of a small home. There is also a story about financing or about proper uses of materials, ways in which to reduce costs, how to pick out a lot. These stories are in line with our policy to create a sense of confidence in good materials and good workmanship. They are intended to show conclusively how poor materials and cheap workmanship waste the home builders' money.

Then to accompany these stories we have devised a column of questions and answers much like the questions and answers on public health that have been run in many newspapers. These questions are constructive. They are most carefully devised to improve building, to get the home builder to use the kind of things that an architect would rely upon. This is a kind of an open forum to which the anxious home builder may address the questions which are troubling him.

If you could see from day to day the great flood of inquiries which we receive from people who know of no way to get their building questions answered correctly save through directing them to us—people who do not know what an architect is, what he does, what his function is—if you could realize the enormous trust and confidence which these letters indicate, you would be at once touched and delighted.

Then also we are gaining the respect and co-operation of the manufacturers. You can understand how a varnish manufacturer, for example, is pleased when we tell people that three coats of varnish are better than two; how cement manufacturers are interested when we tell people that there is no substitute for cement in concrete; how roofing manufacturers are interested when we say that a thicker shingle is better than a thin one. We earn good will and get it in ever increasing volumes.

Just remember that these stories and printed questions and answers go out day after day, week after week, year after year, pounding away on one idea—the betterment of architecture, the improvement of conditions for the home builder.

Every time we release a newspaper story there is a statement which accompanies it about the American Institute of Architects and the United States Department of Commerce. As I tell you about this today, there is going out from the general office at Minneapolis releases which will be printed in the Sunday newspapers, the total circulation of which will reach four million readers—four million stories about architecture—four million stories carrying the imprint of The American Institute of Architects. You will not think me over enthusiastic, I trust, when I say that this is the greatest volume of promotion the Institute has ever had and that the good will which is continually being built up by it must inevitably find the reaction which the architects of America would hope to have it find.

And do not, I ask you, forget the background of this narrative, the background of a handful of men working without much encouragement and with little assistance.

After we had an experience of this kind for a year, it occurred to us that the newspapers could utilize re-prints of the stories and small house designs which they had been releasing, and in answer to this we formulated the plan book to which we gave the resounding title "Help for the Man Who Wants to Build," in which was collected the year's issue of newspaper releases. You have that book before you. You will see that it contains designs from many Bureaus, all of these in fact that were producing designs during the past year. This book received an initial printing of 12,500 copies, but before the ink was dry as many more were sold. Before we could get a delivery of paper sufficient for the second edition we had enough orders more to make that printing 50,000 copies. These booklets are sold by the newspapers. They carry their imprints. They are sold for a few cents. On every page you will find the imprint of the American Institute of Architects. On almost every page you will find something relating to the function of the architect and why he is best able to serve. Every page that you see before you has been written in the cause of architecture.

To complete the story of the service we have given the newspapers, let me say that we have helped them in various ways in the building of model homes which the papers have personalized and exploited. As a telling example of this, perhaps you will be interested in the demonstration now being put on by the Chicago Daily News. The News is building three of our houses. In order to obtain the necessary co-operation of the local architects, the contract which we devised with the News involved the approval of the Chicago Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the employment of an architect

whom the Chapter would recommend to carry through the operation. We obtained that approval before we started to work. An architect is regularly engaged to carry through all the processes, and the houses are now being erected.

Each week the story about how Tom, John, and Charles News built their homes appears in the paper. This is the special issue of which I spoke before. Every issue tells about selecting materials, what constitutes good planning, how to finance the home on sound economic principles. We get the name of the architect into the operation in countless ways. Is it not fair to say that among the nearly four hundred thousand readers of the News there must be many thousand who each week hear for the first time about the value of the architect's service and whose confidence in houses not produced by him are beginning to be shaken?

I cannot in the short time allotted to me give you all the details of this and other similar demonstrations. Suffice it to say that every house built in this way builds good will for the Service Bureau and the cause to which it is pledged.

Other forms of publicity about our movement have taken place in the national magazines. We release from time to time designs in Hearst's International, which has given us two pages each month for two years. We have had stories and designs in Good Housekeeping, in the National Real Estate Journal, in the magazine of the Modern Woodman, in Country Life, in Farm Life, in the Flower Grower, in Popular Science, and in many others. The technical stories we have prepared have been re-printed. Some of them have been put into pamphlet form for further distribution. One story I am told has been printed more than ten million times. All these stories recall again and again the work of the architect. When we tell about the Small House Service Bureau movement we are obliged to tell about the architect. You will excuse me if I seem to be overenthusiastic about the ultimate good that such educational propaganda may build up.

We have been unable to avail ourselves of all the opportunities of publicity that have been afforded us. For example, we have had negotiations on for many months with a great national magazine to build a series of demonstration houses in widely separated districts. We have not yet been able to go through with this scheme for the reason that we have not sufficient strength to take on one more task at the present time. The amount of work that can be done by a few men, many of them working without compensation, is limited. Remember that the theme of this story is a handful of men.

One of our greatest opportunities for service has come through the Better Homes in America movement which is being directed by Mr. James Ford. We have published a book of plans for the organization, and are working with them in their efforts to make convenient, attractive, and wholesome homes accessible to all American families.

To complete the discussion of our forms of publicity, let me mention briefly our monthly bulletin "The Small Home," a copy of which we have placed on your desk. Many of you are subscribers to this little magazine. We console ourselves with the thought that it is the best small home magazine that comes from the printer's hands. It has a small circulation, but it goes to people who are interested in homes. It provides a medium within which we may release our completed designs.

Like all other samples of the printer's art, it is expensive. We are obliged, in view of the fact of our modest resources, to ask the co-operation of the manufacturers. We are delighted to show you the representation of national manufacturers in the advertising pages of the bulletin. You will see who our friends are. You must understand what a satisfaction it is to us to have secured the substan-

tial assistance of these people. We must say that not every manufacturer owns an "Open Sesame" to our pages, for if he has not a service and an article to supply which we can whole-heartedly endorse, our space is not for sale to him at any price possible to the imagination.

"The Small Home" bulletin is not in competition with any other magazine on earth. It is not another architectural magazine. It is a direct-to-the-consumer publication, edited by architects for the home builder and not for architects. It is the only publication in America that sticks strictly to the small home of from three to six rooms in size. It publishes only its own material and illustrates only Small House Service Bureau houses. As you read it over, please remember that it is not directed to you, but to the individual home builder whose needs are very great and whose capacity to understand the function of the architect has not yet fully developed.

In conclusion, before I show you the illustrations of the scheme of design developments we are carrying through, let me beg your indulgence while I repeat once more the motive of this discourse. All this work has been done by a handful of men, working without much encouragement from its own association, subject to violent criticism by architects who have not known what the Bureau is doing, condemned by those who felt that our first designs are not really good architecture, opposed by those who have thought that stock plans could not in the nature of things lead to buildings truly architectural, criticized because it was thought that we would come into conflict with state laws licensing architects, criticized by unworthy contractors who have found our plans too exact for their greater benefit, criticized by speculative builders who have thought our designs were structurally too sound for the normal pocketbook to reach, and so on, and so on. But we are going on, and we shall continue to do so with increasing power and vigor, doing an efficient work, making a greater impression for the cause of architecture. Is it too much for us to ask for your co-operation? Some of the men more actively engaged in Bureau work have not only contributed large sums of money, but vast amounts of their own time. Most of the one hundred and six architects who now hold stock in the Bureau have subscribed during the past year and many of these have not yet worked into an active association with us, so that it is true to say that practically all the work has been done by considerably less than half of this number, by perhaps not more than a score of men. Some of these have given not less than half of all their time to the work without any compensation whatsoever.

This month there will be twenty million re-prints of the Bureau's service. Are you satisfied to let these few men do it all? If you believe in the Bureau movement, if I have been able to show you that it is founded on real logic and that it is doing an excellent piece of work, are you content to allow the small group of men to stand behind this movement unassisted by you? We ask your co-operation. We ask you to join the Bureau now operating in your region. We ask you to add your strength in this great movement.

(Continued applause.)

(Mr. Jones concluded his report with lantern slide illustrations which effectively demonstrated some of the achievements of the Small House Service Bureau, and were of great interest to the delegates.)

At the conclusion of the lecture, at 12.40 p. m., a recess was taken until the afternoon session at 2.00 o'clock.)

May Twenty-second—Afternoon Session

The meeting was called to order by President Faville, at 2.00 p. m.

THE PRESIDENT. The Convention will come to order.

THE SECRETARY. The Secretary has an announcement to make. He has been informed that a bill for the registration of architects in the District of Columbia has been favorably reported by a Committee to the House of Representatives. It has already passed the Senate. Any delegates who know members of the House Committee on the District of Columbia could probably aid the cause materially by calling them up, urging their support of this measure. That sort of help would be appreciated by the Washington, D. C., Chapter.

Greetings from American Construction Council.

THE SECRETARY. I have the following telegram from the American Construction Council:

On behalf of the American Construction Council I desire to send greetings to your Convention, and to wish you a successful Convention. I am glad you are taking up industrial relations as a part of your program. This is one of the things which the American Construction Council is particularly interested in, and has given much time to this year. Your chairman of the Committee, Mr. Robert D. Kohn is an important member of our Council, and, in addition Mr. D. Knickerbacker Boyd, our Executive Vice-President tells me he will be an attendant, so I feel sure that you will learn all that we are doing, and how we can be mutually of service to each other in this matter. I am sorry that I cannot attend myself.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, *President,*
American Construction Company.

Regional Plan Committee of New York,
Telegram.

THE SECRETARY. I have the following telegram from Frederic A. Delano, Chairman of the Regional Plan Committee of New York, which will be gratifying to all of us.

On behalf of the Regional Plan Committee of New York and Environs I desire to express appreciation of the services which many leading architects of New York have rendered to the Committee in making our preliminary studies. Under the leadership of Wm. A. Boring, Cass Gilbert, D. Everett Waid, Harvey Corbett, and Thomas Hastings the groups of distinguished members of your profession in this city have sacrificed their valuable time to assist us with our work.

When our preliminary engineering and economic studies are more advanced, it is our intention to avail ourselves of further opportunities for seeking the co-operation of the architects.

With cordial greetings and assurance of our desire to collaborate with your Institute on the meeting for 1925 in New York, I am

FREDERIC A. DELANO,
Chairman of Committee.

Industrial Relations.

THE SECRETARY. In regard to industrial relations, the Board has to offer Resolution No. 8, which is as follows:

Whereas, these "Congress" groups appear to have succeeded because their membership of contractors, material manufacturers and dealers, labor, sub-contractors, architects, engineers, etc., work jointly at their common industry problems, such as apprenticeship, seasonal employment, industry codes of ethics, unfair practices, shortage and over supply of labor, of materials, etc.

Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects cordially recommends to every Chapter of the Institute where no "Congress" group now exists that it create a Committee to study the work of such groups already in operation and to try to organize similar work in their own cities and districts seeking for that purpose the help of existing engineers, builders, labor and material dealers associations and all other elements interested in the building industry.

MR. PARKER. I would like to suggest a substitute resolution, not to change the purpose, but to broaden it to include the idea that the committees be organized for the purpose of cooperation with such Congress groups where they already exist. I suggest the following substitute:

Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects cordially recommends to every Chapter of the Institute that it create a committee to cooperate in the work of such "Congress" group if already in operation in its home city or district; or consider the organization of a similar group, seeking for that purpose the help of existing engineers, builders, labor and material dealers, associations, and all other elements interested in the building industry.

MR. KOHN. I would like to say that in any district where they are interested sufficiently, the Chairman of the Committee on Industrial Relations will be delighted to send reports of the New York group, or the Boston group, or any other group to local committees.

MR. BOYD. Speaking as the Executive Vice-President of the American Construction Council, of which Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt is President, we would be very glad to cooperate with Mr. Kohn in every way possible and with Mr. Parker.

THE PRESIDENT. The resolution is before you.

The substitute resolution was adopted.

Proposed Universal Contract Forms.

THE SECRETARY. You will note in the report of the Board of Directors on the proposed Universal Contract Forms, that during the past year the final draft has been re-

arranged and slightly revised. Mr. Parker has a resolution on this matter which he will offer at this time.

MR. PARKER. In presenting this resolution I feel moved to say just a word about my relationship to it, lest I be misunderstood. It has created a first rift in the hitherto delightful relationship between Mr. Kemper and myself. Mr. Kemper feels that I am perhaps a partial parent of the present standard Documents and that to be also a God-father to this new document creates a sort of illegitimate relationship that should not exist, and I do not wish you to think that I am fostering this new movement on behalf of the Institute with any feeling of faithlessness to our present documents. We are in this effort solely with an altruistic point of view. The Institute did a splendid piece of work years ago, and established a standard document for the building industry. The national contractors, the ones doing work in many different districts, started the present movement to see if there could not be developed a universal form, applicable to all branches of this Construction Industry.

We have gone into this with nothing to gain but simply feeling that we must cooperate by making our work available to the other branches of the industry provided that the interest of the Institute in the present Standard Documents is properly protected. I therefore offer the following resolution:

Be it Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and hereby is authorized to approve in the name of the Institute the Standard Contract Forms prepared by the Joint Conference on Standard Construction Contracts when such forms are satisfactory to the Board; to give authority for the publication and use of such forms in such manner as shall entirely protect the interests of the Institute in the present American Institute of Architects copyrighted Standard Documents; it being understood that the Institute shall have sole authority to copyright, publish and sell the new form intended for use in "Construction of Buildings," but that until otherwise ordered by Convention action the present Standard Documents shall remain the official Standard Contract Documents of the Institute and the new draft of Standard Contract for "Construction of Buildings" dated March, 1924, shall be copyrighted in the name of the Institute, printed and distributed solely for study and not for other use or sale.

Nothing herein contained implies present approval of any portion of the present tentative drafts.

The present draft is in much simpler form than it was a year ago, and it will take a close study to note now the difference either in form or phraseology between the present draft for "Construction of Buildings" and the present Standard Documents. In the second form, that will be for "General Construction," the word "engineer" will be substituted for the

word "architect" and it will be applicable to all contracts under the control of engineers. There will be various differences between that form and the form developed for building, even in fundamental clauses such as those covering payments, and a number of clauses will be entirely omitted and other clauses substituted.

I move the adoption of this resolution, and I may say that I anticipate that it probably will be a considerable number of years before the question of substituting the new form for our Standard Document would be urgent, because I look on the question of the adoption of this new document by the engineering organizations as probably a fairly slow process and I feel that they have no right to expect us to make such substitutions until they have actually put their form into substantial use. If they do adopt this form, and it comes to be generally used by engineers, it may be of some benefit for us to adopt this slightly modified form in place of our present document.

MR. MORRIS. It occurs to me that there is one thing in the proposed draft which it would be well for the convention to consider, and I would request Mr. Parker, if he would be so kind, as to explain about the somewhat radical difference in the arbitration clause as proposed in the new draft and as compared with the arbitration clause in our present Standard Documents.

MR. PARKER. I did not know that the convention wanted me to go into details of the document. I am perfectly willing to do so, if the convention desires. I was not going into this matter of arbitration because my thought is that very likely the clause in our present document might be finally approved for the new form without any change, although it might be changed in the engineering document. We have adopted the general principle of arbitration, but engineers are still very sceptical about the reasonableness of arbitrating anything that they may decide. They want no interference with their authority. Well, if they are willing to pay for that privilege perhaps it is reasonable; but there has been throughout this discussion a growing tendency on their part to accept the principle of arbitration to a limited extent. The Institute's Standard Documents, speaking only from memory, state that except for decisions on artistic matters all the architect's decisions shall be subject to arbitration. The new form puts it in reverse English as it were and states that all decisions of the architect or the engineer shall be final, except for the elements of time

and financial considerations involved in the decisions, which if there is no agreement, shall be subject to arbitration. The draft as it now appears in the document was written by me with the effort to harmonize the two points of view, appearing to give up something, when really there is nothing given up. I do not believe that there is any dispute in the building industry that does not involve time or money, and time is money. I have never seen any intention on the part of a contractor to dispute the owner's right to have what he wants. That right is given to him by the contract, and he can make any change that he wants to in the contract. The contractor cannot dispute any such change. The contractor can dispute, and he should have the right to dispute, subject to arbitration, the resulting adjustment of the contract involved in such change, but the change itself can be made, and he cannot dispute that in any way. The owner can change concrete to solid gold if he has the money to pay for it, but the question is how much he should pay for it, and that is subject to arbitration. I cannot imagine any dispute arising except on the basis of time or money, and therefore the phraseology was put in that way.

THE PRESIDENT. Are you ready for the question?

The resolution was adopted.

The Scientific Research Department.

THE SECRETARY. The next matter before the convention is that of the Scientific Research Department. Mr. Dunning will explain the matter to the Convention.

MR. DUNNING. I believe that Mr. Kern, the Technical Secretary of the Department, has a written report. I thought that it would be well for him to present that report, and then I can explain the reasons that led up to the organization of this new Scientific Research Department.

MR. KERN. I want to state in the first place that this report was not written to read to the Convention. We have a printed report that tells what we are doing and how we are doing it. It goes into a great deal more detail than this report that I have here. About two months ago I was asked to be present at a meeting of the Research Council, composed entirely of manufacturers of building material and appliances, and to explain to them or tell them just what work went on in the Office of the Scientific Research Department. This is the stenographic report of my talk to them, and since I believe it a fact that you will never read the printed report and that it

would never do for the producer to know more about your own activities than you do, I will just tell you what I have told the producers.

The work of the Research Department of the American Institute of Architects was originally established by the Institute to aid the Architect in obtaining reliable information on building materials and appliances and to enable the Institute to cooperate with other national bodies dealing with problems of construction. Therefore, we needed contact with manufacturers of such building materials and when the office was first started the only way we could get information was through acquaintanceship with some individual in some company or else go without the information. The need for an intimate contact with the producer was a logical development.

I might state that we got very poor results by writing to the manufacturers. It generally took about three letters to get any real information out of them.

The office is now the joint office of the Scientific Research Department of the American Institute of Architects, and the Producers Research Council affiliated with the American Institute of Architects. The employees are employees of the Institute. The Council decides the service it desires during the current year and the Institute estimates the actual cost of such service and contracts with the Council. The extent and kind of service depends, therefore, more on the Producer than on the Architect.

Some of the work of the office is primarily for the benefit of the Architect, and some for the Producer. Since it all has a bearing on the selection or use of building materials and appliances, both the Architect and the Producer are to a greater or less extent affected.

There are many activities of the office conducted primarily for the benefit of the Architect. The Institute is represented through this office on committees of the American Society for Testing Materials; committees of the American Engineering Standards Committee; and committees of the Division of Simplified Practice. The Institute cooperates in many activities of the Federal Specifications Board; National Fire Protective Association; Underwriters Laboratories; National Vigilance Committee; Research Laboratory of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers; Engineering Laboratories of many Universities; Bureau of Standards; Forest Products Laboratory and other government activities.

We have been collecting for the past four years, a technical data file for the benefit of the Architect. This has recently been opened to the

members of the Producers' Research Council.

We reply to inquiries from both the architect and the producer. If we can not give the information desired, we endeavor to refer the inquirer to the proper place for the information.

We have developed the Standard Construction Classification for Filing and feel that it is slowly but surely being adopted by both the Architect and the Producer.

We also conduct the Structural Service Department of the JOURNAL in which we give abstracts of information received from research laboratories, etc.

I might say in that connection that the speaker is the Technical Secretary of the Scientific Research Department, and acts as Secretary of the Structural Service Committee, thus providing intimate contact between these two activities.

There are also activities conducted primarily for the Producers, such as keeping members of the Council posted on developments of the Institute; reviewing the leading architectural publications and referring the Producers to articles dealing with the business management of architect's offices and of practices affecting the relationship between Architects and Producers. We are also accumulating data from which to prepare a list of the leading works of the leading architects. This office establishes contacts with other Institute committees, such as committees on Contracts, Small Houses, Architectural Education, Industrial Relations, etc.

We collect data on advertising, and advise individual members on advertising. We write no copy, and much of the service is telling the Producer what not to do. We predetermine the effect trade literature will have in Architects' offices, and in this we have been rather successful.

For your information, I will say that we do not do any of your thinking, for we do not believe that we can do that better than you, but what we do is collect information for you, and turn it over to you and let you draw your own conclusions.

We are keeping the members of the Producers Research Council posted on the activities of the Institute, and I believe that some of them know more about what it is doing than do some of the members of the Institute. They read what we send them.

We are also accumulating data from which to prepare a list of the leading work that is being done. Very often a manufacturer wishes to get in touch with some architect who is more or less well known along some particular lines. We do not tell the manufacturer how to sell his products. We simply tell him what the architect ought to know about his product and how the archi-

tect would like to have it presented to him. And so far they have been following out almost entirely the suggestions that have been made to them.

Briefly what we are doing is that we are trying to do collectively for you what every one of you has to do individually. We are trying to make trade literature worth saving, and make it easier to save.

Much of the work relates to standardization subjects. The office is not advocating standardization, and it is not opposed to it. It is simply representing the Institute in the standardization movement that is going on, giving the Architect's point of view, and determining whether the standard meets with the approval of the architect. *(Applause.)*

THE CHAIRMAN. Will Mr. Dunning draw this subject to a conclusion.

MR. DUNNING. I should prefer that Mr. Lyman Clark, Secretary of the Producers Research Council, do that.

The Producers Research Council

MR. CLARK. The Producers Research Council, affiliated with The American Institute of Architects, has asked me to say a few words to you this afternoon. After your convention of a year ago your Directors wisely concluded that the Producers Section of your Structural Service Committee was quite an unsatisfactory arrangement. Most of the Producers acquiesced in this conclusion. After several meetings with your Board, it was finally agreed that the Institute would set-up the Scientific Research Department and the Producers would organize the Producers Research Council.

Such organization now exists. It has adopted a Constitution and By-laws, and a copy has been presented to your Board of Directors. The Constitution provides for an annual meeting one day previous to and at the place of the annual meeting of your Institute. The purpose of date and place is to receive any message your Board of Directors may present which would require action by the Producers Research Council.

Therefore, we held our first annual meeting in Washington on May 20th. There were present two-thirds of our membership. The consensus of opinion was that it was a most satisfactory meeting.

For the benefit of some of you who do not know, I may say that the Producers Research Council is made up partly by corporation membership and partly by associated industry membership. All told, several hundred corpora-

tions are represented. The business of the concerns probably amounts to between two and three billions of dollars annually.

What I would like, however, to impress upon the Convention is that your affiliation with the Producers means more than the simple gathering of a few individuals. We, as representatives of either corporations or associations, in reality, represent over one million men and women employed in the mine, in the quarry, and in the factories, who are engaged in rendering to you a service of providing the materials without which you would cease to be professional men.

The Producers in their organization have set up standards in keeping with the high standards of the Institute. We are organized purely for the purpose of rendering a service of betterment to you all as members of this Institute. We offer to you the knowledge we possess, the results of our researches, and the good-will of our principals. We ask you to call upon us for any material help we may render to you as a body, to your Chapters, to your schools, or to you as individuals. We shall be always pleased to comply by rendering our best efforts in the spirit of the high ideals of the Institute. (*Applause.*)

MR. DUNNING. The activities of the Research Department have been so completely covered that it is unnecessary for me to add anything to what has already been said. I believe it is recognized that time will develop the wisdom of the action that has been taken by the Board in putting this work into force. (*Applause.*)

THE SECRETARY. There are two resolutions before the Convention, proposed by the Board of Directors, in connection with the Scientific Research Department. Resolution No. 14 is as follows:

Resolved, That the Board appoint a Committee of three Architects, located in New York, to act as an Advisory Council to the Scientific Research Department.

The resolution was adopted.

THE SECRETARY. Resolution No. 15 is as follows:

Resolved, That the Board request each of the larger Chapters to appoint a Standing Committee on Scientific Research to advise with producers in its locality and prepare data for reference to the Central Department in New York City.

The resolution was adopted.

What is Precedent Doing to American Architecture?

THE PRESIDENT. The meeting will be turned over to the presiding officer, Mr. H. Van Buren Magonigle. The discussion subject to be presented is "What is Precedent Doing to American Architecture?"

Thereupon Mr. H. Van Buren Magonigle took the chair and addressed the convention as follows:

Plagiarism as a Fine Art

Address of H. Van³Buren Magonigle

When the President of the Institute asked me to organize and conduct a session of the Convention this year, he gave me a free hand in the choice of topic and of the men to treat it. It appeared pretty obvious that the subject worthy of devoting a whole session to must be one of real and deep significance to the profession and be in the public interest as well. And it seems to me that nothing to do with architecture is of such vital consequence just now, in these days of readjustment to the conditions of a world awry, as to direct the thought of the whole profession, those now practicing and those who will take our places, toward the future of American design. If art be, as I believe it to be, the expression of the civilization that gave it birth, the inexorable recorder of the taste, culture, and intellectual and spiritual level of that civilization, then we architects have a grave responsibility toward contemporary society that its taste and ideals may be worthily expressed and recorded for posterity. Shall the record be an inspiration or a warning?

It was clear to me also that I must choose my coadjutors from the profession itself, since only designers may discuss

design with that degree of insight we may not expect to find in even the most enlightened and intelligent layman. And in surveying the available field I have chosen men who not only represent differing schools of thought and disparate training, but who are eminently qualified by all their talents to make valuable and constructive contributions to the subject. They need no introduction to you. They are William A. Boring, Ralph Adams Cram, William L. Steele, and Walter R. B. Wilcox. Professor Boring will, I hope, not object to be called an Authoritarian, Cram I trust will not flinch from the designation Mediaevalist or even Gothicism, Steele is of that school of which Louis Sullivan was another notable exemplar, Wilcox may be called a progressive eclectic. I shall have something to say also but just where to place myself I know not—the Classicists I understand won't have me, and the Gothicismists repudiate me, which permits me to roam at large in that delicious and irresponsible freedom known only to the excommunicated. Geography, which is to say environment, has a lot to do with moulding a man's ways and habits of thought and I took that into consideration also in framing the list from

which the ultimate choice was made: Cram from Boston, Boring trained in New York and Paris, Steele in Illinois, Willcox in Boston and Philadelphia and the far Northwest, myself chiefly in New York.

As the chairman of this session, I have seized the opportunity to have the first word—and perhaps the last as well.

The most difficult part of the task was to find a name for the subject to be discussed. I knew perfectly well what it is, but what to call it on the program! Something urbane, something non-explosive, something safe—but not so safe as to make the delegates decide to go somewhere else this afternoon. Various titles suggested themselves—The Use and Abuse of Precedent—The Architect and His Use of Precedent—Adaptation or Creation—Collation or Design—all of these and others came to mind. At last Mr. Kemper suggested the official title—What is Precedent doing to American Architecture. But I will not conceal from you my own preference, which is—PLAGIARISM AS A FINE ART.

For, ladies and gentlemen, we architects in America have raised plagiarism from the low estate in which it languishes in the other arts and professions to the rank of an art in itself and one highly esteemed. We applaud its successful practice by each other, we educate our public to applaud it, and our public responds with enthusiasm and rewards us by bestowing further opportunities for its exercise. Before you damn me quite for such a statement and bristle at it as a base betrayal of a guild secret, let us consider together and see whether I am far wrong.

In literature, the undergraduate who borrows the thoughts and phrases of any other man, living or dead, is plucked if he is found out; in our schools of architecture the unfledged plagiarist gets a medal—the fact that he is unfledged has nothing to do with his not being plucked. The mature writer, novelist, poet, dramatist, who appropriates the intellectual capital of any other author, living or dead, is universally condemned and the offence is rare.

In music, that subtle and elusive art in which it would seem almost impossible not to repeat harmonies heard perhaps years before, the composer scrupulously avoids the faintest far-off echo of the strains in which other musicians have sung out their souls; and should he perchance fail to do so by never so faint a recall, the critics and amateurs of music instantly pronounce his work reminiscent and the value of his composition is nullified at once; thus, in music the mere reminiscence of another's work is banned.

Pass the sculptors of the world in review and ask ourselves if they, in all the vast company of works they have wrought in the long history of their art, have not sedulously avoided the repetition of pose or gesture or character that has been used before. And what should be the fate of the sculptor who adapts another man's work, living or dead, to his own uses and calls it his own?

What of the painter? Is he content to repeat the concepts, the tones, the handling of light or of pigment of dead or living men? Is not his life devoted to the search for a meaning, a coloration, a technique, a point of view, that shall be his very own? The merest novice instinctively recoils from such heady flattery as the implication that he draws just like Michael Angelo; he wants to draw as well as Angelo but he wants to draw like himself, not another, however exalted.

It is their glory and their pride to be themselves, to be individual, these fellow artists of ours. In short, in the arts of Literature, Music, Painting, and Sculpture, plagiarism is not—well, shall we say, not admired? And the plagiarist, with us so envied, so emulated, and so rewarded, with them weeps and gnashes the despairing tooth in outer darkness.

Let us ponder these things well and then let us look ourselves square in the eye, perhaps in the sacred privacy of the bath room mirror, and ask ourselves whether we

architects are plagiarists or not, and if we are, Why? And if we think not, then let us try to formulate a plausible argument to prove that while plagiarism in literature, music, sculpture, and painting is most justly to be condemned and its practitioners ostracized, it is different, somehow, in architecture, and excusable, even laudable. Or let any two of us look each other in the eye like the Two Augurs and try to keep a straight face as we solemnly aver that our work is our very own, individual and original and, above all, that it is appropriate to our own moment in history and exactly expressive of American ideals and of the civilization of the twentieth century in the United States.

Pecksniff, you know, used to add a water spout to a pupil's design and call it his own. May I descend to the vernacular long enough to suggest that Pecksniff was a piker?

Call it by all the gentle names we may, call it adaptation, refer to it as we used to in a certain office after a particularly flagrant piece of cribbing—"the old man has been anticipated again"—that which we commit daily and hourly is plagiarism; and the dictionary defines that as "the act of appropriating the ideas of another without due acknowledgement; literary or artistic theft." And you will not be surprised to learn from the same authority that a plagiarist is one who plagiarises. I dare say we could distinguish grades of guilt, just as in law we have manslaughter, justifiable homicide, murder in the second degree and just plain murder. Let us extract what comfort we can from any excuses or sophistries we may construct, let us point with a finger trembling with resentment to the august figure of Shakespeare and the contention that the American School of Architecture of the present moment is essentially imitative, plagiaristic. I am not bound, I conceive, to name the exceptions which will confirm this rule; we may safely leave them to the apologists for the system.

There was a moment of great promise in the history of American design when it looked as though the influence of the genius of Joseph Morrill Wells would direct American thought toward a virile and fruitful eclecticism that would lead in its turn toward an architecture we could fairly call our own. Of all his work his last was his best and ripest. It is a fabric woven of so many threads of influence, visible and invisible, tinged with the memory of so many beautiful things, so subtly and cunningly wrought, controlled by so sure a grasp upon the technique of terra cotta, brick and marble, that it became under the hand of this lamented master a new and original work of art, respecting tradition but kindling a new fire from its slumbering embers. But Wells died in the very early nineties just as the great wave of building set in, and in the rush to keep up with the demands upon the profession the photograph and the monograph began to exert their deadly, pernicious persuasion. The World's Fair in Chicago came on and turned our minds toward Greece and Rome, and another Classic revival ensued. There was no time to devise new and native envelopes for the many and diverse new structures that were to spring up over night; and so began the baneful abuse of precedent which, from the expedient of busy hours became a habit, then a method, then was erected into a virtue, and here and now, after a long and prosperous career, is being basely assailed. Dear old Aunt Plagiarism! How sad it is to be betrayed by one of your old frequenters!

We architects know the reasons for our parlous state. We know how driven we are; how little time our manifold duties leave us in which to think or to invent; how often we have to take the shortest road to a result; and how easy it is to drift. We know too the popularity of Follow-my-Leader in our profession. We know that after the issue of every new book upon some freshly exploited corner of

Europe with measured details complete, an eruption appears upon the face of American architecture just as inevitably as certain people exhibit a rash after indulgence in strawberries. Every new building, foreign or domestic, is the signal for a dozen or more illegitimate offspring with a fatal resemblance to the responsible parent. When the book on the Grand Palais was published about 1900, the facade designed by Girault, a natural development by a Frenchman of a style indigenous to France, the Louis Seize, had an immediate and immense vogue here; straight-away American design displayed flat oval cartouches wherever they could be handily hung, and ropes of laurel which suddenly left the light of day and burrowed into the solid stone to ooze out below somewhere and hang limp, exhausted by labors no laurel garland is really fitted to perform.

Three or four years ago some new books on the work of the Brothers Adam appeared, work exquisite in its delicate strength and refinement, low relief in ornament and restraint in its use, a style eminently suited to the domestic scale of its period and destination. Instantly there was the usual race to use this fresh ready-made material. It was considered a triumph of genius to make your relief so very refined and flat that unless you caught it in a cross light you couldn't see it near the sidewalk; and its presence at the top of a twenty-story building was a secret shared only by the architect and the birds. With a consistency one cannot sufficiently admire, our window reveals in buildings in the New York version of the Adam Style are becoming so slight that I for one walk on the other side of the way for fear a deep breath will pull acres of plate glass down upon me.

And just now in New York, because presumably of the notable success of a certain splendid bank building inspired by the Romanesque of Lombardy, there are signs of a coming epidemic of the crudities and *naïvetés* of the 8th and 9th centuries; and Christian symbols, the emblems of the four Evangelists among them, adorn buildings of decidedly profane significance—which is after all a kind of *naïveté*, isn't it? A sort of happy innocence, a don't-give-a-damnateness that is enviable and rather charming. Pillaging the defenceless dead is, one would think, bad enough; but what shall we say of the logical sequel, robbing the living, quite openly, without apparently any sense of its enormity, without a "by your leave or damn your soul or any other like civility"? I refer to the preposterous practice of using the several monographs that have appeared in the past few years, upon the work of living and practicing architects, as copy books in our drafting rooms.

If I had my way I should substitute for a certain unpopular amendment to the Constitution one forbidding the use of books and photographs to any architect after ten years' study of precedent and tradition in school or office.

I might go on and enumerate special examples of our favorite crime, our dearest vice, but I have said enough I think to indicate my meaning and your own memories will supply the omissions.

But perhaps someone is saying "What does this fellow mean? Does he ask us to forget the past, forget the history of our race and of our art?" Ah no! He means no such thing. He is no iconoclast. He has a whole private Pantheon of strangely assorted deities that dwell together in amity, collected in the course of what is getting to be a rather long professional life. No one believes more ardently than he in the just and true value of tradition and precedent. He believes that art must develop much as language develops. No man having something to say invents a new language to express his new thought; he uses the parts of speech familiar to us all, uses the alphabet of his race, and with these simple elements in new combina-

tions makes us burn or shiver, tremble or exult. Each art must respect the traditions of its past and develop new things with the old say just as new leaves grow on old trees every spring. The leaf does not despise the roots hidden in the earth over which it quivers in the light of a new day. Mass and proportion, heights and widths, walls and openings, voids and solids, mouldings and ornament, light and shade, these are the simple elements of the language of architecture, capable of infinite modulation and variety, plastic to the expression of an individual temperament or of the genius of a nation.

In what I now feel to have been a beneficent pause in the pressure of professional life, the decline of practice during and since the War that afforded time for thought and appraisal, my thoughts on design have been turning, in a kind of intellectual and moral stocktaking, in the direction I am indicating here. I have been wondering whether it is possible to accentuate the vertical movement of a design if conditions of site, or light, or height, or use, suggest it, without its being Gothic or being immediately so labelled. May we not ourselves decline to think of it as Gothic, and regard it as the natural result of an economic condition, as the Gothic was of a spiritual? Is it possible to oppose to the strong light verticals of columns and their shadowy intervals corrective and balancing horizontal shadows without having what we do called Classic? Is it impossible, somewhere, sometime, somehow, to have what we do called Just Architecture? Must we forever work in terror of the pestiferous maker of categories who lurks, paste-pot in hand, ready to clap on a label the moment a piece of work is done. Above all, may we not fool him by ceasing to design things that deserve all the labels he can plaster on them through a long summer day? May we not design an architecture firmly rooted in tradition, appropriate to its uses and therefore of infinite variety; free from freakishness as it is free of pedantry, from the timidity that shrinks from the responsibility of placing two mouldings in a certain relation unless toilsome search through the books reveals the glad fact that what we propose has been done before by some braver soul; or from the revolutionary and unbalanced temerity that would sweep the alphabet of our race and art into limbo and substitute for it some impromptu and illiterate gibberish?

Do any of you remember Zenobia, the heroic queen of colonnaded Palmyra, who figured in our childhood's copy books? What would be thought of our penmanship today if we continued to reproduce the correct but colorless Spencerians of that copy-book script? And what would be thought of our mentality if we repeated at frequent intervals as the staple of our conversation the statement "Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, was a heroic Queen." Might not our penmanship as that of mature men be described, by kind persons, as perhaps lacking in character, and might not our mentality with some show of justice be rated as a trifle limited in expression? Yet what, after all, are the columns and orders and details collected in Mauch and other compendia but the Spencerian script of school days? And the statement that Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, was a heroic Queen, while a thrilling pronouncement in earliest youth, ceases to arouse a passionate interest after the first few hundred repetitions; but it is cognate to the old architectural platitudes we solemnly repeat as the phrases of our daily architectural speech.

I do not know of one architectural school in this country (and if I am doing one an injustice I rejoice in the exception and respectfully salute it) in which the basic elements of architecture are taught—to repeat the figure already used—a part of speech. Of course we have the famous Orders; but we hear little in elementary instruction of walls and how to build and use them, of openings and how and

why to place them, of void and solid and how to span and cover in these voids from solid to solid; of conceiving of architecture, not as a succession of styles ready made to our use, but as what it really is—the arrangement and modulation of light, of shade, and of shadow. Guadet has been crying the secret aloud to heedless generations of students and teachers. Viollet-le-Duc long ago suggested the rational use of precedent in the study of a problem. And in literature, Stevenson in his 'prentice days, to use his own words, "played the sedulous ape" to the great masters of English, one by one, that he might penetrate the mystery of Style by a study of their styles; with the result that he formed a style of his own, rooted in the best traditions of the use of the English language, but so distinct, so personal, that a mere fragment of it torn from its context is recognizable anywhere. But the present day draughtsman in America is helpless without a book open on the table before him, and a pair of proportional dividers to ensure the accuracy of his crib lest he be chided by us, his chiefs and superiors, for departing from the copy we have set him. In Paris we spend years learning to evolve a design from the intrinsic conditions of the problem without looking at a book; but the moment the gang-plank is made fast to these shores we yield ourselves to the embraces of the siren Plagiarism, unfair yet not unlovely—and so delightfully easy in her manners.

May we not solve an architectural problem in terms of the elements of architectural speech, constructing our own phraseology, developing our own idiom, instead of repeating the phrases and sometimes the entire compositions in which the men of generations dead and gone have expressed the ideals and the modes of thought and living of civilizations long since passed into silence? Must our minds, until we drop doddering into *our* last long sleep, go instinctively first, not to architecture as just architecture but to the thing represented by some qualifying adjective such as Spanish, Byzantine, Elizabethan, Colonial? Must we forever repeat the gestures to which the chlamys of the Greek, the toga of the Roman, or the hooded cloak of the Middle Age, are appropriate and graceful vesture? Is it impossible to be expressive, even eloquent, even beautiful, in that virile garment the American pant?

Please observe that I am not dogmatizing; I am asking. This is not a lecture, it is an inquiry. And my contribution to this occasion, like those you are very soon to be privileged to hear, is directed toward one single end and that end is the stimulation of thought.

Now, if ever, in the dawn of a new and different tomorrow, is the time for self-searching, for ruthless self-criticism, for high resolve and for laborious and sincere endeavor to cease stammering in alien tongues and to develop and to learn to speak plain and clear, eloquently and beautifully, the language of our own day, the idiom of our own civilization.

I do not propose that we should rush out from here and instantly, in the twinkling of an eye, change the character

of American architecture. I have always pleaded with impatient laymen for time for our profession to find itself. I know that we cannot evolve a national art with a true native content and accent in a few years. But is it not time to make a conscious and deliberate beginning; to cease to drift; to cease to borrow and commence to pay the world the debt we owe it? If we were mere tyros there might be some excuse for us as there was for the men of 1890, for they had no such supporting background as that they prepared for us. We have worked out our own skeleton, native and American, but we continue to drape it in the costume of Harlequin, a thing of shreds and patches from the European ragbag, too indolent or too indifferent or too ignorant or too driven to devise new garments for it; and the children of our fancy, poor things, are forced to figure in life in the garments of their great-grandparents, cut down and made over—a process that fails to conceal their poverty. We could do better by them. I believe the American architect can do anything: But he is a captive in the squirrel cage of the styles; sooner or later, one by one, they all come 'round. If the styles would only die of fatigue and Style be born—and liberated!

For we have had a generation of design now. We are, as a school, sophisticated, even erudite—too sophisticated, too erudite—and there seems to be little sign of change in our ideals or methods unless a change from the style in which we make our buildings masquerade or from the man to whom we play the sedulous ape, a change from the delicate sophistications of the Brothers Adam to the crudities and quaintnesses of the Lombard Romanesque, may be considered change. Of course I am speaking just here of what is going on now in New York, the town I know best. If this latest wave has not yet swept beyond the Palisades that are said to mark the New Yorker's western horizon, fear not! It will! New York always gets these advance styles first—but I hasten to say there is no cause for jealousy in that fact.

Let us, in the silence of after-hours when every one else has gone home, or in the quiet of the office on a Sunday, sit down somewhere and think; remember our responsibilities as the pilots and guides of a new generation of mankind; pause to take our bearings, estimate the winds and the currents and our drift and so lay our future course that what we do shall shed lustre on this, our own, generation; and men in ages yet unborn shall say—There were giants in those days, creators not collators, who gave richly but were too proud to borrow or to steal.

(Continued applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN. The next speaker is Prof. William A. Boring. It is a pleasure to introduce Prof. William A. Boring, of the Columbia School of Architecture.

What is Precedent Doing to American Architecture?

Address of William A. Boring

In considering this inquiry it may be well for us first to agree upon what is a reasonable interpretation of the term Precedent as used in criticism and in the design of architecture.

A direct copy of the main features and details of an admitted example does not, as I understand it, fall into the proper meaning of the use of precedent.

Precedent to me means form which has been accepted as the proper expression of good logic, fitness and beauty, proven by the test of time and accepted as a standard upon

which new expression can be modeled and with which it may be compared.

The testimony of all history indicates that art forms grow like living things. They evolve from the simplest rudimentary ideas and forms, slowly changing to conform to changing environment, and eventually reach a climax which might be classed as perfection. This period of perfection rarely endures for from it there is usually a retrogression and often entire disappearance.

In this evolution those forms have survived which, by reason of fitness and beauty, have captured the imagination of the artist, and by him are crystallized into new design to meet new conditions.

Such forms come into the category of Precedent, as I understand the term, as clearly as the establishing of a comprehensive style, as for instance classic was the precedent for the Renaissance.

While we may be safely guided by Precedent within certain limitations, there is a point beyond which our design, if too obviously influenced by the prototype, fails to properly reflect the true expression of the new product and of the individuality of the artist. Creation is not stimulated where there is direct copying of a Precedent, but on the contrary it is hindered in free expression.

For illustration let us admit that the English revival of Greek architecture fails to reach that exquisite refinement of proportion and purity of form which the antique monuments reveal; we nevertheless admire and copy the adaptation of Greek ideas which we see in English domestic work. It is better suited to our needs than a pure Greek interior would be even were it designed by Ictinus or Callicrates, for we are essentially English, we are not Greek, and our architecture must and will admit that fact in spite of any rare exotic flavor with which we may try to adorn it.

Neither can we comfortably settle down in rooms of strictly French design. However admirable they are as works of art, they were developed amid surroundings not at all in harmony with our social life, and while we use them as models of beauty and good taste, we cannot copy them exactly and successfully to meet our own social needs.

Precedents must be in harmony with present ideals or at least be suggestive of agreeable ideas, otherwise they cannot be accepted as useful and inspiring for guidance in design. Forms admirable in themselves but not applicable to the problems of today are not useful to the designer.

While ancient Egyptian Art was highly developed we can use as little of its forms as we can of modern Russian architecture, because the forms do not fit our needs. Antiquity adds nothing more of value than does modernity, age not being an essential quality of beauty.

It appears that when it has served its purpose in the development of style to meet the requirements of new environment, Precedent is abandoned. The new art, being perfected, goes forward as the most important and logical expression of the new age.

In the time of Pericles, what was then modern Greek art was a higher type of art expression than anything the world had to that time seen, and it was natural that precedents were not sought for. In the age of Augustus the Roman architects were not scouring the world for precedents. When Roman art was young Greece furnished the precedents, and even the architects to use them for the development of Roman architecture, but when they had arrived at their own style and outgrew everything else, the Romans, like young ambition, spurned the rungs of the ladder on which they climbed.

Whenever a nation seeks precedents for its expression in art, it by that token admits that it is not satisfied with its own expression; that it is not contented with what it has accomplished, that it demands better architecture. It acknowledges that certain preceding periods in the course of civilization have reached a higher degree of cultivation in art. A nation showing these symptoms has healthy growing pains.

When America reaches her apogee in art we will probably show much less interest in the architecture of the past. In fact we probably will have either copied all of it or bought it all and reerected it in the United States.

Along in the early eighties a firm of architects in New York began to work rather closely to precedent. The

buildings they designed were so much better than anything till then produced that, in spite of the cry of Plagiarism, the entire architectural world began to study precedents.

Enthusiasm for the Colonial swept the country like a prairie fire.

Symmetry took precedence over the picturesque, withered papier mache garlands curled up, glass bottle discs fell out of stucco gables, round shingled towers lost their banners, and architects began to use precedent.

After the Italian Renaissance had taught the lesson of simplicity, dignity and scale, the transition in public buildings to the grand manner of the monumental school was an easy step.

Our public competitions now have the severity and stateliness of the Grand Prix de Rome of 1830. Extreme dignity and simplicity, with almost archaeological fidelity to classic precedent, interestingly arranged, is a fair description of the winning designs in the majority of our great public competitions.

The precedent of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts has taught us method in our study of plan and composition. Our schools are training the student to design in sound classic styles which accustom him to beautiful forms while he devotes his energy to plan and composition.

He thus cultivates a sense of fitness and good taste, and when this quality is established he may then be original, but until then, unless he is one of those rare geniuses we discover occasionally, he would better stick pretty closely to precedent.

But we are no longer teaching only historic forms as the basis of design. Modern methods of construction and present day requirements have developed new problems in design which must be reckoned with.

The struggle with the immature mind is to make it work logically, and at the same time to feel that there is something really alive in architectural design. We can train the student to draw, we can teach him to theorize, we can instruct him in history, and we can show him how to construct buildings, but routine instruction will not teach him to design. We can put all kinds of knowledge into his brain, but design has to come out through his soul. Design comes from that divine love for beauty, and the gift divine for its expression which is given but sparingly to the minority, and in fullness to only a favored few.

It is comparatively easy to feel something one must express in painting and sculpture, but to really feel it in architecture, and to be able to express it, is the mark of genius.

The big tonnage of building in America is not vitalized by architectural quality. It will be so vitalized only when judicious use of precedent is more widely accepted by the intelligent practitioner. He must build for convenience, he must build for safety, and his impulse is to build as beautifully as his quota of genius makes possible, but he will never create beauty by logical deduction alone, nor ever without precedent, and of these two sources of inspiration he will be far happier to see in the publications his creations from the latter than from the former.

Had the elevator been known in Italy in the year 1500 the tall commercial building would not now be a difficult structure to make beautiful.

Every tried experiment has so far failed to produce in a tall shaft crowded with uniform windows and perched on a plate glass base, a type of beauty we can safely leave to the future generations as precedent.

It is, however, a problem which can be solved; a very interesting type it is, distinctly American, and in it are the elements of a strikingly beautiful expression of architecture.

The new Shelton hotel in New York suggests in a rather rugged way a spirit of design which is most inspiring, and

it is one of many recent buildings which lead us to expect beauty in the skyscraper.

We expect the architect to begin his design by logically determining the facts, functions and general disposition of parts; but he should soon envelope these great hard facts in a web of design which he spins over them, concealing everything except the spirit of the design. When the facts are logically disposed we forget them, for in contemplating the design we see only the beauty of the expression, if beauty exists.

If the facts are badly composed we feel the trouble in the design, for they cannot be concealed.

What precedent cannot do is to guide us in those problems for which we find no prototype. We must, when we meet such situations, be guided by good taste and logic. All that precedent can then do is to recall to us beauty of form and composition. We must work out our own salvation in the tall office building, the skyscraper hotel, the many storied apartment house, the subway station and the traffic tower. Our brave attempts to design the ideal office building conclusively, proves the difficulty of creating a beautiful new and extraordinary thing without the guidance of precedent.

It is impossible for anyone to design an important building free from the influence of precedent. One always does use precedent consciously or unconsciously, and cannot free his mind from the impression made by buildings of which the image lingers in his memory.

If Letarouilly had published a twelve story palace with each floor the same in plan and height of ceilings all alike, a water tank and elevator shaft on top, and with the dignity and charm of a Bramante masterpiece, and paying a 10% rate on the investment above all charges, including amortization and brokers' fees, medals for the best apartment house designs would have the value of the German mark.

If Lepautre had thought of it he could easily have dashed off a traffic tower which would guide us to a complete solution of the traffic problem.

There are building problems arising from our modern ways of life for which we find no precedent. When such a problem arises we are cast away in the fog of uncertainty. We go on groping for a precedent. Fog horns all about us are resounding with warnings to be modern, to let construction show us the way, to avoid the dead classic. Then we resolve to go on dead reckoning; we know about mass, about line, about proportion and classic detail. With these as guides we tackle the design. It is not easy work. Study goes on over study until the entire universe of form has been tried.

We are convinced that this probably would have discouraged Baldassari Peruzzi when all of a sudden we see a light! We have an ideal! A bran new ideal! We make a telling sketch of it and call our partner to admire. He looks it over, lights a cigarette, and says, "Well, it might do, but I never did care particularly for the things in that book, why don't you look in Later Renaissance in England?"

But is there not danger in relying for inspiration too much on what has been done in the good old days when everything had charm?

Do we show the right spirit when we are satisfied to follow precedent which easily fills the needs, instead of searching more earnestly for a design to meet each particular problem?

Is it quite fair to Peranesi to use his inspiring etchings of Roman ruins mechanically reproduced on tinted paper as magazine covers instead of honestly working out a thoughtful design which might reflect the contents and ideals of the publication?

Precedent is doing good to American architecture when it brings us back to good taste after the aberrations of those newly discovered American styles which bob up now and then.

The Lincoln Memorial, the Boston Public Library, the University of Virginia, and the New York City Hall, while original designs, are founded on the truths laid down in precedent.

Precedent is changing the redwood jig-saw house of California into that semblance of solidity seen in the masonry construction of Italy, Spain and Mexico, and the plan into a logical and luxurious arrangement with court, arcade and balcony, delightfully picturesque and rambling; the kind of villas with stucco walls and tile roofs we see on the hillsides of Italy.

Precedent is guiding the design of luxurious midwestern homes toward conservative originality which has marked character and beauty, and the broad flat well wooded areas available in that fertile country are converted into landscape gardens of a distinct and handsome type.

The precedents inherited in the houses built by our great grandfathers are leading us back to intelligent disposing of masses, purity of detail and good taste in furnishing the modest dwellings.

The public is in sympathy with the work based on precedent. Good architecture is demanded and appreciated more and more each year. There was never in the history of the world such activity in building as there is now, in America, and there was never before such a high average of useful, comfortable and agreeable buildings as we now inhabit. Our mechanics enjoy comforts denied the King of England when the precedents of our popular domestic homes were in the making.

With all the intelligent effort now directed toward better architecture, and the vast experimental laboratory the building industry affords, it seems reasonable to expect and cherish the hope that some day, before the coal beds are exhausted and the sun spots turn off the light, the effect of precedent may lose its potency for our guidance, because we shall have attained the goal toward which all eyes are turned, a beautiful, logical, modern American style of architecture.

(Continued applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN. It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you a very well known figure, former Vice-President of the Institution, and head of the School of Architecture at Oregon, Mr. Walter R. B. Willcox.

What is the Use of Precedent Doing to American Architecture?

Address of W. R. B. Willcox

Discussion of architectural precedent—its use or misuse has gone merrily on since time out of mind. If it be futile to expect that it will ever end, at least one may hope that architectural design may sometime more certainly satisfy the one and suffer less from the other.

Such outright copying of others' work, in whole or in part, as American Architects do, would condemn its perpetrators as plagiarists, were it paralleled in other forms of art. Yet the practice wins high praise, and begets a naive wonder on their part that the public

lacks interest in its results. Even mild objection to it seems to stir apprehension in the minds of those who put unflinching trust in the use of motives and details invented, or copied in turn, by architects of other periods of the world's history.

Architecture and the profession of architecture would, I believe, win greater authority and command a greater popular interest, if this apprehension were quieted—if the work of architects, who deny the authority of formal precedent, was judged with sympathy; if it might be thought to aim for the same goal as that of their critics—that goal which is pleasing form, proper use of materials, fitness of ornament, harmony of color, appropriate scale, dignity, simplicity and convincing character.

I know of none who disregard precedent in its explicit forms, who has not felt the thrill and been inspired by the beauty of the great architecture of the past, nor of that of alien races; none who has not sought therein the secret of fair proportions, delicacy, power, unity, quaintness or those qualities—but in such a way that they shall speak of his own time, rather than of ages past.

They have courage, who undertake a new expression, which, since unfamiliar, they are aware is little likely to be gladly received by those with whom popularly accepted judgments customarily rest. They support a great purpose, who, recognizing "the simple force of need as an element of beauty," attempt an architecture that will, as they think, more truthfully, if not more beautifully, interpret our own thoughts and aspirations.

Perhaps, a free and easy borrowing from other's work does more accurately portray our present bent. We find little time in which to perfect our deeds. We are slaves to haste and imitations, and strangely confuse the superlative with superiority. We seem to admire big things, *swift things, loud things, elaborate things*. That, after all, may be an unconscious expression of our national genius, whereas any other practice may be but prophecy of a changing spirit. Suppose we consider our general habit and judge how, in other relationships, it might be regarded.

Reasoning from analogy has obvious defects as a mode of argument. It seldom is convincing. But sometimes, it awakens reflection as closer logic will not. Are the analogies between architecture and painting, architecture and sculpture, music or poetry, close enough to impress us with a proper sense of what freedom in architectural design might be like? Would not one more apt be found in a field of creative effort hedged about by limitations similar to those which surround architecture, limitations inherent in the nature of the product?

Architecture, unlike painting, sculpture, music and poetry, seeks an aesthetic expression of a practical condition. Whatever the limitations of mediums used in forms of art other than architecture, the artist is bound by none other, external to himself. His art is an expression of emotion, calculated to awaken an emotional response. But while architecture may awaken an emotional response, it must give expression to a practical idea—must solve a practical problem—must meet requirements of a utility. To arrest attention, even where habit has not already dulled perception, an analogy taken from a fresh field—one where the requirements of utility hamper the artist—may be more likely. For the purpose, appraise the analogy of the automobile.

About 1895, the automobile manufacturer—all unconsciously, no doubt—was holding fast to precedent. He was producing the "horseless carriage" after the pattern of the narrow box buggy. Much difficulty had been met in adapting it to mechanical power, as the speaker has reason to suspect, because a client used to take him to ride in one of the first "marvels of the age" brought into the State of Vermont. The engine—steam—was under the

seat, and apprehension was felt, when flashing along country roads at the terrifying rate of twenty miles an hour, lest the newfangled affair blow up. Frequent examinations were made to see that the fuse plug had not become congealed because of some undiscovered properties high temperatures.

Manufacturers, however, almost immediately became aware of the absurdity of harboring difficulties of their own making, by clinging to precedent in the matter of vehicular form. They ceased attempts to adjust motors to inconvenient spaces in existing types of vehicles and began to build automobiles of shapes that would better accommodate them. They let form follow the essential functions of the new vehicle—a motor receptacle and a passenger conveyance. They produced new types of vehicles to meet changing conditions of life.

Early designs were not free from just criticism, and improvement in motors was accountable for a large part of the public's interest, but with standardization of mechanisms, persuasion rested more and more with appearance. Today, while mechanisms have well nigh reached perfection, the artistic evolution of the automobile has been no less surprising. In large measure, it has become an aesthetic expression of a practical utility.

Are not the positions of the designer of automobiles, and of buildings comparable? As of old, buildings are shelters for Man's activities; but these are not the same as those which engaged races of people long gone. They had houses, temples and tombs, as we, but they did not have our schools, libraries, hospitals, banks, factories, nor our commercial buildings. As for houses, temples and tombs, probably only the last named were used in the way we use them.

How are creators of the two things viewing their respective problems? One might ask "How has the architect regarded the problem of automobile design?" No doubt, many of us remember, how, a few years ago, an automobile manufacturer held a competition for the design of a car body, and sent programs to architects throughout the country. I imagine many an architect tried his skill at producing a design which would be an improvement over existing models. I imagine, also, that none who tackled the problem gave a moment's thought to historic types of vehicles. However beautiful he may have thought many examples of ancient vehicles to be, he would have felt that to attempt adaptation of some old type of conveyance to requirements of the modern automobile, would be an experiment disappointing to the manufacturer and without interest for the public. He would have realized that what was hoped for was a *new thing*, not an old thing made over to fit a new idea. That, I sometimes am driven to think is what the public hopes of architecture—a fresh expression, not reiteration of an old one: and that, too, however willing it may be to grant a greater beauty to the old forms.

Had the designers of automobiles proceeded as most of us designers of buildings do, they would have done one of two things; either, they would have cast about for models of vehicles of shapes and spaces to accommodate seats, steering gear and engine, or they would have chosen models for their intrinsic beauty and tried their ingenuity upon arranging the mechanism to fit a chosen model. The outcome of either process probably would have resembled results obtained by architects following such practices—an assortment of historic styles, each copied with such care that it would have been but a reminder of something else, not a fresh creation answering a new condition of life.

Let us assume that the automobile designer from 1895 on, had thus pursued his object. Fresh from the triumph of his first creation—the horseless carriage—let us assume that he had turned his back upon the future and led in

the past. What might have been his viewpoint today? As an attempt to find an answer to the question, may I describe an imaginary visit to an automobile plant that *might have been?*

On exhibition, were a number of vehicles of historic design. They were advertised as the last word in automobiles. Among them were vehicles which looked, for all the world, like old Roman and Etruscan wagons, Italian barouches, German carriages, French landaus, English coaches, Irish jaunting carts—all sorts. A salesman was explaining the difficulties met with in adapting a splendid reproduction of a Greek chariot to the necessities of an automobile; how concealment of the motor, and provision for an invisible third wheel to take the weight borne by tongue and horses in the original, were strokes of genius. To objection of a possible customer, than an arrangement which required one to stand while driving was uncomfortable, the salesman replied, that although a seat would be a convenience, integrity of design proscribed its use—that a reputation for scholarly design was of too great value to be jeopardized by violated precedent.

Lacking knowledge of vehicular precedents, the customer assented perforce, but complained, that a fellow would feel awkward driving the thing around, dressed in business or golf clothes—that "He'd have to wear a tunic!" With a semblance of patience, the salesman tried to reassure him by saying that, surely, there was no more reason for such a feeling than that a man who mounted the steps of the Sub-Treasury in Wall street should feel the necessity of donning a toga to escape a sense of conspicuous inconsistency. The customer turned listlessly to examine another model.

The incident reminded me of the answer of an architect of a large city library, to suggestion by the Board of Trustees that a closed space over the main vestibule be provided with windows—that introduction of windows at that place would utterly ruin "his" design, a reproduction of the hexastyle porch of the Erechtheum. Having only uncertain knowledge of historic architecture, the trustees, naturally, were stumped, but I can imagine that the whole race of architects were well damned in the thoughts, if not in the speech, of members of the board of trustees.

Elsewhere, a salesman was praising an adaptation of a coach of the Empire. He admitted that the step was inconveniently high, the springs too much in evidence, and the diameter of wheels needlessly great, but argued that "consistency of design" outweighed such objections. A bystander, noticing a pleasing bit of ornament on another car, intimated an inclination to buy, if the device which had struck his fancy could be incorporated in the Empire design. With apparent condescension, the salesman explained that, while its form seemed not inharmonious, since the device did not appear until later, its use would be an anacronism seriously detrimental to the reputation of the designer—especially among his fellow-designers—and that strict adherence to precedent in the smallest detail was the rock upon which that reputation had been built. He was quite sure that upon reflection the importance of such consistency would become apparent.

Evidently, the questioner was embarrassed. He blushed, and his eye wandered off around the room. Suddenly, it lighted up. "What's that vehicle?" he asked with interest. "Oh," answered the salesman, with a faintly patronizing accent, "that is a 'purely utilitarian' vehicle—just a car—no real design to it—just a practical affair." But the customer had become alive with interest. With some hesitation, he remarked: "Of course, don't know anything about vehicular architecture, but, you know, I like that. It strikes me as a sensible contrivance, and I don't see why it isn't a good-looking car. You know—

that is something I can understand." With feigned interest, the salesman smiled and questioned, "Yes?"

I remembered I had heard similar remarks from sensible people about architecture, and I had a notion that the customer meant just about what they meant, when they had said that sort of thing about buildings, namely, that he knew nothing about historic vehicles; just as they meant, that they knew nothing about historic buildings. He had notions of what constituted a good-looking car, as our clients have notions of what constitutes a good-looking building; and like the latter, he would have been alive to considerations of form and proportion, whereas he went dead over a matter of history.

The salesman left his customer to find what satisfaction the latter might, in the conversation of a mechanic who had studied cars in the making. I was interested to observe his changed manner. He seemed free to express himself. He piled questions, and the mechanic explained what he called the "nice points of design"; the proportion of the height to length, the position of the wheels in relation to the body, the shape of the engine hood and driver's canopy; how, not only did they meet every practical consideration, but were shaped and joined in a way to make a "beautiful car". So he went on, and the man who didn't know anything about vehicular architecture seemed to understand him and to become more and more interested.

I was cogitating upon this, when the salesman, noticing me unattended, approached, and as if he sensed a sympathetic spirit, remarked, by way of introduction, that people didn't know anything about Art—that they knew only what they liked. "We've got to educate the public," he said. "That's the only way it will ever respond to a cultured taste. We are doing much in the way of education, but it is a slow process—there should be still more publicity. Articles on the history of Art and Vehicular Architecture by leading designers, appear in the technical journals, but, unfortunately, they seldom reach those outside of the business. Some get into the popular magazines, and we are trying to get the newspapers to print articles on the subject—going into the origin of wheeled vehicles. I don't know when wheeled vehicles *did* first come into use, but archeologists have gone into the origin of their evolution from the days of prehistoric Man, and their writings are a valuable contribution to popular education. They touch interestingly upon vehicles of Assyria and Egypt—though, as a matter of fact, we haven't been able to make much use of their designs. Somehow, Egyptian models don't seem to fit into our idea of things. One clever chap *did* make a sensation with an adaptation of one of King Tut's funeral sleds, but it was only a 'stunt'."

"Of course, these writers 'stress' Grecian Art—the classic period, when Art reached the highest point in human history. An adaptation of a Grecian model is always good. The public generally knows that, even though it may not appreciate its fine qualities. It is really surprising, that designers experiment with other styles, when they know they cannot surpass what the Greeks did."

He paused for breath, or because he had summed up the situation. I was beginning to wonder if it were the public that needed the education, but noticing models, designs for which, obviously, were obtained elsewhere, I said: "I see that you don't confine yourselves strictly to Greek models?" "No—No," he replied, "our designers are gaining great facility in adaptation. They are finding 'inspiration' in vehicles of all old countries. Of late, a pretty free use is made of prototypes from anywhere—except the Orient. That's another case like Egypt; we don't seem to understand Orientals. Their old vehicles were beautiful, but their art was their own, and we don't seem to assimilate it as we do that of the Europeans."

Here my informant launched upon a new phase of the subject. "There was a time not long ago, when designers were sharply divided upon the question of adaptability of historic styles to modern uses. Some argued that Romanesque vehicles were best adapted, while others, a little later, championed the Renaissance—chiefly, the Italian. The latter, finally, convinced those who were supposed to know about vehicular architecture that that particular period surpassed all others in that respect. Since then there has been a strong trend toward Gothic motives—they surely did good work in those days! Just now, opinion seems to be universal, that as long as a designer is 'consistent'—doesn't mix his precedents—he can, if he is able, produce a really artistic design in any of the styles." After a pause, he added, "now and then, a man does something 'original', but he doesn't get very far. Few are interested—many contemptuous—and, well, it costs so much to produce an original design, that few manufacturers can afford to have their men undertake such experiments."

"The cost of designing, today, in the crush of competition, is something to be considered. That is one reason, I suppose, why Greek and Roman work is so highly regarded—especially the Roman—by the manufacturers. You know—there was a celebrated Italian designer of the Renaissance—Lavigno, by name—who became so infatuated with vehicles of ancient Rome that he made measurements of all he could find. From these measurements he produced four or five average types and made drawings of them, and today they are published in cheap and convenient form. Manufacturers and designers couldn't get along without a copy of that work. Knowing the style of the four or five to be used, a job can be handed over to a subordinate, who refers to the proper drawings and obtains the exact proportions of all parts of the proposed model—relative thickness of wheel-spokes to diameter of hub, width to thickness of tire, size, shape and place of every decoration—each style had its own particular kind of ornament and a particular place for it to go, you see. It's a great book for manufacturers—and for designers, too—why, just come with me."

He led the way to a large room in which men were at work over drafting tables. "These men," he said, "have been specially educated as vehicle designers. They have had four or five years training in vehicular design based upon historic precedent. Some have spent two or three years abroad studying originals. Their education—which is now thoroughly standardized upon the historic basis—begins with a thorough study of that very book, and it makes them of almost immediate service to a manufacturer."

On the tables were scattered about photographs of all kinds of vehicles. Men were to be seen scrutinizing them, copying bits of ornament, or some larger motive, or faithfully reproducing the entire design of a vehicle shown in the photograph. Noticing my interest, my guide said: "I want to show you our library." We entered a room furnished with tables, and surrounded by alcoves filled with books and portfolios. "We have hundreds of volumes and thousands of photographs of historic vehicles. It gives us quite an advantage over some of our competitors. Then we have quantities of illustrations of contemporary adaptations of old vehicles by designers in other estab-

lishments. These illustrations appear in our trade journals and are very useful—gives us an idea of what our competitors are doing and prevents them from getting very far ahead of us." "You mean," said I, "that you appropriate the designs of other factories?" "Oh, yes, they all do that. The publications illustrate the design of every new vehicle of importance that appears. Many illustrations appear in all the journals, so they accumulate rapidly. But the publishers are in business to make money and they have to run about the same stuff as their competitors. Manufacturers supply the photographs, because, naturally, they like to have their work as widely advertised as possible—it is good for their own business."

"I suppose 'original work' as you call it, is also published?" I inquired. "Oh, yes, occasionally. But since manufacturers are not interested in the work of an original genius—can't afford to make use of it, in fact—the publisher regards its publication as a waste of valuable space in his journal." "It is all very interesting," is all I could find to say. "It is," finished my salesman-friend, "It is—but despite all this educational publicity, the public does not appreciate the Art of vehicular design—it isn't interested. If we could only get the history of vehicular architecture introduced into the lower grades—" But here my friend was called away and I found myself wandering aimlessly on the street, reflecting upon what I had seen and heard. I wondered if he had hit upon the remedy for the deplorable situation.

In closing this crude analogy, I want, if possible to escape misunderstanding. I offer it as an instigator of reflection. I know that we cannot get fine wine from empty casks. I know that the best wine is the product of long fermentation therein of the richest juices from the fruit of the vineyard, in which abides the essence of its flavor. As for architecture—its loveliest, most glorious examples, I believe, will be a product of a freed imagination guided by deep insight into the spirit which has imbued the great Art of the world, in whatever field—rather than of adherence to explicit forms, will, in more general terms, be a product of that culture which Matthew Arnold, as you may recall, defined as "a pursuit of our total perfection by means of getting to know, on all matters that most concern us, the best which has been thought and said in the world; and through this knowledge, turning a stream of fresh and free thought upon our stock notions and habits, which we now follow staunchly but mechanically, vainly imagining that there is a virtue in following them staunchly which makes up for the mischief of following them mechanically."

(Continued applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN. I did not realize when I made up my band that I had so many educators on it. I only found that out this morning. The next speaker is Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, who is also an educator. You know that he guided the destinies of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for a long time, and I now introduce to you a figure that is known to us all.

The Value of Precedent in the Practice of Architecture

Address of Ralph Adams Cram

In the words of the cautious Mediaeval Schoolman, "Distinguo." The question is not one that admits of a categorical answer. "Value," where, when and to whom? All is relative, even Revelation, and wise

men know it even before Einstein—about 2,000 years before, or earlier. Precedent was of little value to Anthemius of Tralles, to William of Volpiano and to Suger of Saint-Denis, but it was the stock in trade of

the protagonists of the Pagan Renaissance. If civilization has unity, beauty, the spirit of adventure, joy in life and *faith*, one need not stop to think about precedents, or seek them out. Beauty and significance will pour into the world through the arts, and the artist (all free men then are artists) cannot help himself. If civilization is chaotic, ugly, fearful, unhappy and infidel, precedent will be called on at every juncture—but it will do little except add plausibility to artifice. If I have to create a monastery for Benedictine monks, precedent is what I must build on, but if the problem is a movie theatre, a Christian Science temple or a storage warehouse for confiscated "hooh," precedent is measurably ineffective as a stimulus.

I protest that the customs of the past, whether they did or did not rely on precedent, and how much or how little, have no bearing whatever at the present time. However varied the types and phases of civilization, they all hung together, they developed in a sense one from another, possessed actual identity in their sense of major values, from the time of Pharaoh Akhnathun than that of the Emperor Charles V, but what we have had since is a new thing with neither resemblance nor relationship to what has gone before. If there was civilization in Egypt, Greece, Rome, Byzantium, Moorish Spain, the Middle Ages, the fifteenth century—and God knows there was—then we have it not, and if ours is a real civilization then there has been none before. What we are involved in today is a brand new creation brought into being by coal, steam, printing, gunpowder, Protestantism, neo paganism and democracy. The question is not whether it is good or bad; it is different, loath, stock and barrel, and because it is so blazingly, so staggeringly different, it sets itself apart from all history and must be dealt with *de novo*.

There have been eight great art-epochs in the history of Europe, each the perfect expression of a civilization that varied in degree from the others but was always notable and sometimes supreme. In every case there were at root these qualities I already have catalogued: unity, beauty, spirit of adventure, joy of life and faith. The present time is marked by the opposite of each one of these qualities. The result is spiritual, social and material chaos. In each one of the eight epochs I have named the creative artist was driven by the dynamic of his time to do what he did and he needed to be taught nothing but his craft. He was not driven to deny the high gods or break the Ten Commandments in order to achieve "self-realization," he was modest enough to know that the same "self" was probably not worth expressing anyhow, and of slight interest to his fellows. He had a bigger thing to manifest and that was the corporate soul of the time. This was the impulse, the form followed by nature.

And now? Well, what have we for inspiration? What are the great, universal motive forces of society? Passionate desire (generally satisfied) to own an automobile, a victrola and a radio set. A deep yearning for the movies, jazz music and really good bootleg gin. In place of the beautiful gods of Olympus and the kindly shy spirits of the woods, or of the Sacramenta and splendid worship of the Catholic Church we have the Fundamentalists, the W. C. T. U. and Zion's Herald. Where once were argonauts and Crusaders and Conquistadors and merchant adventurers, are now big business, high finance, efficiency experts and advertising. The craft-guild and artist-guild have given place to the predatory trade union, the Rotary Club and Odd Fellows Hall. Congress and

the State legislature and the city council and the ward boss have ousted statesmen and patriots and great leaders of men. Main Street triumphs over Thebes and Athens, Venice and Mont-Saint Michel and Bruges, while George F. Babbitt sits in the high places of Pericles, Dante and Sir Thomas More.

This sounds like an indictment, but I mean it for a description, and its object is the emphasizing of differences. Of course we plagiarize, barefacedly, because at present there is little else we can do, and just because of this difference that exists between our own time and the others that have gone before. There is no longer any group of powerful influences dominating society. There is not even one (if we except safe evasion of the Volstead Act) and it is out of these universal impulses that styles derive, not from the genius of one or more great artists. This I believe is absolutely true of architecture and measurably true of all the other arts. Is there any style on earth prior to that of the Academic Renaissance that we can trace back to a specific creator? Great names gleam in each, but every one shines forth after the style, whatever it is, has reached its full development.

The reason is not far to seek. Art is, in the second degree only, a medium of self-expression, varying to a certain extent between one art and another. Music, poetry and the drama are the most personal and the least dependent on spiritual and physical environment. Painting comes next, perhaps, but here the universal force takes greater control. Sculpture is in the next place, and last of all comes architecture, the great art of communal expression where the personality of the architect is of least importance and in many cases a positive intrusion. I do not mean that here personality is of no moment; it is of great moment, but I do mean that in great architecture the architect must be rigidly subordinated to the art, the art subordinated to, and made expressive of, the time, or, if as happens now, there is no coherency in the time, then to whatever spiritual force may be operating through the concrete thing the architect has to house, and so housing, manifest in visible form, beautiful, significant and inspiring. Plagiarism is condemned in masters of other arts and they generally refrain from it. The dear man who has started this trouble asks that it be condemned also in architects, but I maintain that here also is a difference, for the revelation of personality that is tolerable, nay, even desirable, in a Debussy, a George Bernard Shaw, a Cézanne, an Amy Lowell, is not a desideratum in the case of an architect. We do want to feel, rather unconsciously, the varieties of genius between, say, the master-builder of Boulogne and him of Seville Cathedral or Westminster Abbey, but only in subordination to the great force that was driving society when these churches were built, and to which the nameless, unchronicled builders bowed the head. So then, we have (from my point of view) two differences conditioning our problems; the complete loss of unity and driving force in our society, and the fact that the architect deals with an art so great that it subordinates personality and makes him dependent on this very unity, this irresistible driving force that we have lost.

Stated so, the case seems rather hopeless, and yet we know it is not, for in spite of plagiarism—or is it because of it—we all know perfectly well that there is more really good architecture being produced in America today than ever before, and far better than that of any other country in the world for the last 300 years. Evidently there is a fallacy somewhere (I deprecate attempts to find it in my reasoning) and I

think it lies just here. In spite of the fact of our heterogeneous estate and the inadequacy of the personal equation as a substitute for world forces, there do still remain enclaves of substantial unity, potential energies blurred to the sight by advertising signs and silenced by the thunder of the moron, the demagogue and the "blurb," but nevertheless real, potent, vital, and it is these forces that are acting as of old to inspire the architect and make him a creator, or rather a channel of artistic revelation.

Let me take three examples. The first is the human family. It is as old as the Garden of Eden—or just after it; it is not a new thing needing a new form of expression. I grant you that if trial marriages and eugenics and the divorce courts and "the need of self-realization" have their way this statement will be no longer true—but in that case it will not matter, for society will come to an end and with it architecture. In the meantime, and in spite of the newspapers, the real home still exists, and it is finding its perfect expression in our domestic architecture. I do not know when there was any that was better than what is now being done around Philadelphia, and in southern California, and by groups of architects in New York, Boston and the Middle West. Did they fall back on precedent? Yes they did, because it was their business as good and faithful architects to do so. Did they plagiarize? No! they took over the old motives, Colonial, Spanish or what not (frequently the latter) and transmuted them into something more than adequate by feeling the push of the inspiring force of the decent home and then by adding just enough of their own fine and varied personality to keep their work from becoming standardized like a schoolhouse, a bank or a Carnegie library.

The second example I would choose is that category of building that is associated with real learning. The sort of efficiency expert, predigested learning engendered by H. G. Wells and hypochondriacated by a myriad other compilers of "Outlines" of this, that and the other, has rather of late overshadowed the real thing, but still it exists, though hidden. When this real learning becomes operative its creative energy comes into play and again the architect has something to express except his own sacred personality. Does the demand for originality, for the striking out of some new style come here into play? I think not. If I am working at an old university, where the scheme of education, the scholar spirit, the cultural tradition reach back without a break through the Colonial college to Oxford and Cambridge and the Mediaeval centres of learning in Europe (as they do, all of them) I know that my business is to subordinate my own fads and fancies to this dominating influence, to pick up the old tradition of college architecture that belongs to our race and then adapt those forms, so recovered, to whatever new conditions may have come into being and are not in themselves inconsistent with the central idea of higher education. Where should I go then for inspiration (I do not say precedent) but to the great old work of our own blood-ancestors in Oxford and Cambridge, or to the allied but racially alien art of Salamanca, Heidelberg or any other great college of the great days? Nor does this mean just Gothic; there is good Georgian building in the English universities, and good Renaissance in Spain, if, as sometimes happens, the Gothic mode is unfitted for a particular temper or place. To precedent architects have returned at Princeton, Yale, Harvard and scores of other colleges, and there is no more vital modern work anywhere than they have done along this line—

and without plagiarizing, rather by an intelligent and sensitive adaptation that has made Gothic and Georgian and Colonial living styles again. "Out of key with Modernism?" Yes, thank God, but right in the key of the greater and lasting forces that are here cherished and preserved.

And the same is true, though in a less degree, of libraries. They have been popularized to the point of saturation with "best-sellers," newspapers, "success" and "go-getter" magazines, "outlines" of every known thing on earth and predigested literature generally, but still the old, that goes back to Alexandria, still lingers, and occasionally something is done that is supreme; the Indianapolis Library for example, to quote only one, but a salient, instance. Study this building if you want to see the value of precedent used intelligently and with a creative spirit.

And my third instance is church building. Here, even more than in the other two cases, is a dynamic, persisting spirit and tradition. There are many styles, but there is one motive, and I submit that here at least not only must inventiveness be held in restraint, the individuality of the architect submerged, but that there is no other course to follow but to preserve continuity, suggest unbroken history, stimulate by the emotional appeal to inherited elder memory through suggestions of ancient and unparalleled monuments. In other words, go back to the great architecture of the great days, and start there, going on, of course, but only by modest stages and in restrained ways, never, under any circumstances whatever intruding individual personality into a thing immeasurably greater than any individual. Is there any better architecture today than church building in America? I do not think so, and it is good just because it starts from the old work, frankly and reverently. What happens in church building when the start is made from nowhere, except the inner consciousness of the inventive architect, is quite clearly demonstrated in France where modern churches are a scandal to religion and a shame to architecture, though the most offensive example is to be found in Barcelona where a megalomaniacal moron has started a nameless horror sacrilegiously dedicated to La Sagrada Familia.

So I rest on this: that there is no longer a vital, inspiring, directing energy in the world that achieves its outward showing in great art through its sensitive agents, the architects and other artists, and that since this is so, it is a great mistake for us to think that we are big enough in ourselves to contribute what the zeitgeist withholds. If you want plain speech, we are not big enough men to do it. We are not great in the sense in which the master-builders of Athens and Constantinople and Venice and Burgundy and Spain and the Ile de France and England and Flanders were great. We know more than they, infinitely more—except as to what things are worth knowing. It isn't our fault, we work as hard as they and with equal devotion and sometimes equal prayers. The trouble is—"the hungry sheep look up and are not fed." We would give our lives, and perhaps even our souls, if only we could breathe in the same divine inspiration that filled the air of Athens, Paris, Sienna, Salamanca, Oxford, instead of the effluvia of glutted cities, the smoke of the black country, the crash and war of factories, the bad air of politicians, the dirty propaganda of newspapers.

But, and here is the saving fact; the real spirit, the inspiring breath, still holds in places and here, if we will, we can find the breath of inspiration we need. Not to invent some new thing like a carburetor or a

religion or a philosophy or a new architectural style, but to recover the truths of old arts from their forms and the spiritual radiance that emanates from them and modestly, humbly, to try to recreate these forms, not as final ends in themselves, but as recovered truths after long night, facts to hold to, foundations to build upon, landmarks in the great adventure wherein we, even we, may play our part in recovering right values for the world and bringing it about that in the end they shall prevail.

(Continued applause.)

The Use of Precedent in Architectural Design

Address of William L. Steele

The use of precedent in architectural design has always existed in some form. The historic "style" were the product of the "common mind" of men who believed in the same gods. They become established through a natural process of development. They were followed because they were the logical result of the interplay of the thought and emotion of the time. Precedents were established and used, not because of rules and regulations, but because the solution of architectural problems seemed to inevitably follow a flow of dynamic force that would not be denied.* Given the terms of the problem with its modifying conditions, given the designer with his background of faith, tradition and training, and his equipment of imagination, emotion and skill; the result had to be just what it was. Though he did not originate the "style" in which he worked, he usually enriched it by some contribution of his own. He used his own creative faculty. He did not borrow in a plagiaristic sense, though he freely had recourse to the treasure chest of the "common mind" of his age. This use of precedent I think we may call subjective, as distinguished from mere objective copying.

Doubtless always there were imitative followers, pupils of a great master, mere imitators, who did their work in a servile and imitative way. It was the genuflection of the ape-like mind before superior genius. Such imitative work has always been a natural accompaniment or "obligato" to the brilliant performance of the freer minded. We note the same phenomena in the other forms of art expression. Every great master whether of painting, sculpture, music or literature has had his pupils, admiring disciples, envious rivals. Great schools of thought or cults have arisen through pure force of genius. They have attracted similarly minded students and workers, have established themselves as dominating forces in their own particular fields of expression. Later we have seen them become arid, or overwrought, stiff or spineless, forced or anemic, in a word, decadent; and they have passed and yielded place to more virile and spontaneous movements. The merely imitative use of precedent we may call its objective use, for it consists essentially of taking the externalized thought of someone else and substituting it, in whole or in part, for one's own. I think it may be demonstrated that the predominant use of precedent in any age which produced an architectural language of its own was what we have defined as its subjective use.

Since the time when the brilliant revival of classic thought and form which we call the Renaissance began to lose its lustre we have had no new architectural

THE CHAIRMAN. I have kept Mr. Steele, of Iowa, to the last. I do not believe he is an educator. Perhaps he is, but I never heard of anything that he taught in a formal way. But he comes to us today with what, I think, are some instructions, and I have great pleasure in introducing to you Mr. William L. Steele, one of the Directors of the Institute.

language or "vernacular." The use of precedent has enormously increased. It is urged and taught, not always explicitly and formally, but quite deliberately and with no little skill. The result is that the point of view of almost the entire architectural profession is now an attitude of deprecating any attempt toward free art expression in our own field. We sense a belief in the minds of our teachers that the best possible has been already done. As students we are first required to copy. A little farther along the way we are expected to begin to "design," but when our work is reviewed by the instructor we soon find out that the closer we stick to precedent the higher he will grade us. When we get into an architect's office we find the "library," with its thoroughly indexed "plates" in constant demand by the designing "force." We note the "designers" are mostly skillful cribbers and adapters. We feel that they are really plagiarizing most of the time. They are using precedent-objective, and I submit that the custom is wrong in theory, bad in practice and utterly demoralizing in its tendencies.

In our occasional moments of humility and absence of professional pose some of us admit that we are traveling a road that leads nowhere so far as art is concerned. I vividly remember a conversation which I heard in the drafting room of a firm of architects who were prominent twenty-five years ago. A client had gone away dissatisfied after a rather heated interview with the two partners. He wanted more windows and had been definitely informed that no more could be had. It would "spoil the design." As the door closed on his indignant old figure the senior partner said to his junior: "Well, that's what you get for trying to make a modern museum out of an old Italian palace." Nothing was done about it so far as I am informed. There was no dispute in the office about the principle involved. It was understood by the firm and by their draftsmen that they were working in a particular "style" which had rules that could not be broken unless we could find a "plate" in the library which would establish a precedent for the desired infraction. We were laboriously contriving a modern building out of modern materials which we first had to translate into sixteenth century forms. We were being scholarly and erudite. We were setting up something according to rules which regiments of students could later on recognize bit by bit in terms of scholastic analysis. It was cold blooded and inhuman. There was no thought of doing something that might arouse enthusiasm, joy, delight. And whence the blight? The preconceived idea, the basic error in muddling the problem by referring it to a

*Note: Where convention was established by law, as in Egypt, the style had lost its first spontaneity and had become more or less institutional.

dead past, the objective use of precedent was what did all the mischief. That particular building was built and among all the devotees of precedent, for whom it was built, there has been not one that I know of to praise it or to rejoice over it. As for people generally, they think it is big and cost a lot of money, and they would be surprised if anyone seemed disappointed in their lack of interest or enthusiasm over its architectural fidelity to long dead Guelphs or Chibellines.

Just two little points were raised by that client (and he did not know how to fight successfully for them), utility and convenience. Utility and Convenience are humble servants in the court of Beauty but they may not be safely ignored, for they belong there. The theory of architectural design which does not adequately provide for them is a defective theory to say the least.

When corporations, such as Banks and Insurance Companies, wax rich they usually get themselves housed in a building expressive of their opulence. The typical instance is that one where the whole idea of architectural design seems to have been a lavish display of a classic "order" in cut stone. Precedent has had its way with these also. Few of them excite the beholder. It would not be severe to say that most of them are merely dull and conventional affairs. But they all cost a lot of money. Isn't it a fact that it is in this type of building that the architects' sway is least disputed? Have we ever thought a selfish little thought of regret that by this kind of work we have taught our rich clients to believe that architects are extravagant and architecture expensive? May not such buildings be the chief reason why engineers are so often employed to design the merely utilitarian structures? Have we really done anything to correct the erroneous impression that an architect merely adorns the engineer's fabric? Have we tried to demonstrate that it is ours to put a soul into the dry bones designed by the engineer, and, if so, did we find that our slavery to precedent helped or hindered?

We know also that many buildings exist where the exterior treatment has none but a vague and general relation with the interior and with its plan. The use of precedent had so prejudiced the thought of the architect that before he began to draw he knew how the building would be obliged to look. If it were a bank, it would have to be a Greek or a Roman temple. If it were a library, it would have to be a French or an Italian Palace. If it were a building for governmental purpose it would have to have a great colonnade with flanking solids and perhaps a dome. The formula would vary according to the school and the habit of mind of the architect, and the necessary reaction of those who would pay the bill. But there was always a formula, and because the terms of the equation were not complete the solution was always a makeshift and an evasion. The use of precedent in types such as we have briefly considered has completely overshadowed all the other elements of architectural design. The personality of the architect has practically vanished and in his work there is nothing that speaks of the spirit of a people or of a locality save as reminiscent in a pessimistic and ghostly way. At best the original beauty that dwelt in the buildings from which these are stolen is here only in the same unsatisfactory sense that it exists in any copy of a work of art. At worst the original beauty is gone and all that is left is a sense of the unintelligent use of forms alien to the purpose in hand.

From the lowest of motives, selfishness, can we afford to let architecture be so misunderstood? We have taken away her torch and have arrayed her in a masquerade costume and ornamented her with the trophies of our scholastic research. Can we wonder that "the public" is not interested in such performance? When architectural design shall have definitely ceased to be anything more than skilful adaptation, then shall architects, by their own admission, cease to be artists, and architecture as an art-expression shall terminate. But I suspect that when that day comes, and perhaps it is nearer at hand than we think, the primitive impulse to create and to build will somehow produce new servants. They may not call themselves architects but their work will unite them to that fellowship with the poets which we shall have forfeited.

That old idea that an architect is, or ought to be, an artist lies close at the root of our difficulty. If we formally renounce it the whole trouble clears up. There is no force in any argument against standardizing the whole works and copying everything. If we are not artists who can do aught but praise if we follow the line of least resistance and devote our whole energy to reducing the cost of production, which copying certainly does? But somehow the old idea persists, and though some of us ignore it and some assume it, jackdaw like, others of us are worried about it. It is more or less believed by members of the profession and people generally that an architect becomes an artist when he becomes an architect. If we could only abandon that superstition "once and for all" we might be able to start all over again and get somewhere. The trouble started early. We studied Art or thought we did. We really took lessons in drawing or painting or clay modeling. And then we studied Architecture. We were made to suffer mental indigestion when it came to the study of the work of the past ages. We were crammed full of it. We were overwhelmed by it. As Louis Sullivan said: "We were taught hero-worship but not what the heroes themselves worshipped." We were kept so busy drawing and memorizing the highly developed forms which building materials had assumed under the hands of the long dead master-craftsmen, that no time was left for an attempt at our own interpretation of the nature-forms which suggested all the art forms that ever were. Nor did we sense much of the nature, substance and limitations of the materials with which we would some day have to deal. Nor did we get any real insight into the way the actual work would have to be done after we got through drawing the picture. Worst of all, we were denied in most cases any hint of the joy and delight which must have gladdened the heart of the masters when they created the buildings whose "pale presentiments" like pictures of dead butterflies, were passed before us. When we were graduated we had acquired a smattering of a great many subjects, but that we had any real authoritative grasp of the fundamental and vital principles of architecture may be seriously questioned. Many of us had not even acquired a personal "touch" or technique as draftsman. And yet we were graduates from a course in Architecture: I wonder what the effect on architecture as we know it would have been if we had been merely passed with satisfactory evidence of having taken a course of study *leading toward* Architecture. Many a man whose diploma gave him courage to essay immediate independent practice might have hesitated. The men who had to "make good" in independent practice without an op-

portunity of an apprenticeship in the office of a master of the profession were forced to draw freely on "precedent" for they had nothing else. Mastery of design cannot be taught in school. It must be self acquired by years of work under the guidance of someone who is *teaching by doing* the thing taught.

In the schools of music so far as I know no student is ever given a certificate or diploma as a composer. He is frankly made to understand that he is first a technician, a skilled performer on the instrument of his choice. Next he is told that by virtue of his study of the best work of the masters he has acquired a musical background. Then he is made aware that because he himself has demonstrated that he possesses the love and understanding of music in his soul he has a right to call himself an authentic interpreter of the great works of others. He has also studied the laws of harmony and counterpoint. He understands the structure of the fugue and all the other variants of rhythm that enter into modern music. He knows the ordinary range and limitations of the voice, the violin, and all the rest. He may undertake to arrange music for the orchestra. He may "give lessons," perform in public, become a professional musician. But if he ever becomes a real composer doing creative work in music he does so by the grace of God and his own untiring effort. He was never taught "how" in any school, nor, on the other hand, was he ever discouraged by anything taught from making that goal his ultimate aim. Never was he told that music as an art form was finished, that the best possible had been done. Never did he have to listen respectfully while some learned professor told him how to design a sonata in the "style" of Beethoven, how to "do" a little string quartet in the manner of Haydn.

Music knows how to make use of precedent, certainly, but so far, thank God, its use has not seriously threatened the life of musical art.

The analogy that exists between the various forms under which we know art is very intimate and real. Mr. Joseph Pennell had a story in the *London Times* not very long ago about his teaching the graphic arts for the Art Students' League. He told about how he does it and what he is endeavoring to accomplish. Let us quote from a review in the *Freeman*: "According to his theory, it is the Lord's business to make artists, not his, and if the Lord wants to make an artist of any of his pupils well and good: that is the Lord's affair; it is Mr. Pennell's business to make him a craftsman. Mr. Pennell puts in paragraphs about the characteristic American indifference to craftsmanship, that ought to be learned by heart by every 'art student' in the land before ever he be permitted to touch a brush or a pencil."

Mr. Pennell does not believe that anyone may be taught in the ordinary and formal sense *how* to be an artist. I think that he is right. An artist must be self-taught. His being or not being an artist is a condition of existence and accomplishment to which he attains by more or less painful effort. In the schools we are trying to teach young men to *be* architects with all the connotation of artistry that are implied in the noblest traditions of the name. It cannot be done. We have been forced in striving to do it to substitute the shell for the kernel, to be content with merely attempting to teach how other men have done their work. We have had it to do at second—third—nineteenth hand. We have not worked with the masters in their ateliers. We have taken the work they did, pulled it apart and are trying to use the pieces to produce Art.

If we use precedent as it is used in the study of

music well and good. If we use precedent as it is used in the study of literary form also well and good. Our mistake lies in allowing our use of precedent to crowd out of consideration, in the final result of the system, all that we understand by the spirit of art.

The reviewer of Mr. Pennell's article said: "Every word that Mr. Pennell says about the graphic arts could be taken over bodily and applied to American studies in literary art." I think it could be even more forcefully applied to American studies in architecture. We need a Pennell to review our curricula and to re-name the subjects taught and their results upon the pupil. The editor of the *New York Freeman* on the same topic remarked: "I have often wondered what I would do if some one should come to see me in my office some morning, and say, 'I am a first-class literary craftsman. Give me an idea, and I can give it the best possible literary expression. I can spell. I can punctuate, on the simple principle that punctuation is to help a reader to get the sense of a sentence. I can use the English subjunctive and the conditional sentence. I know the history of the language and the value of words, and I can differentiate among synonyms. Moreover, I have the craftsman's feeling for the language, I have his intense love for it, and this gives me a craftsman's resourcefulness and flexibility so that my use of it is not a mechanic's use, but a craftsman's use.'"

"If such a thing happened to me," says the same editor, "I think I should faint!"—"My complaint, like Mr. Pennell's, is of people who think craftsmanship is low, and of the schools that let them think so. I believe that American schools teach everything about the English language except what to do with it. At least, from the kind of thing I see, one would say that literary craftsmanship had gone out for good. When criticism brings it back and another generation of writers is imbued with the sense of it, we may have a prospect of some good literature. Until then, however, I for one am not holding my breath in expectation of any great things from creative activity."

Here is a man engaged in professional literature, journalism, who complains that there is no hope for creative work in literature because of the lack of thoroughness in the training which must be its foundation.

If we take away from our architectural courses of study the idea of "advanced design" and substitute the idea of *advanced craftsmanship* we will have kept the student mind free from the demoralizing influence of titles and degrees conferred before they had been fairly earned. We will have to provide for the further training of the student in our offices and the thing will work to the advantage of both student and teacher. The student will be taught architecture by an architect. What he acquires will be his own in a real and personal sense, not possible in the class room. He will enter the office with no preconceived false notions of his own personal ability and attainments. Because he is unprejudiced and because he knows that he is still a student he will carry into an office a far different morale from that produced by the annual influx of half-baked young designers of fabulous projects whose first impression of an architect's office are disappointing, discouraging and hopelessly prosaic. With the young men ours to mould, our offices will continue to turn out buildings of the standardized cut and dried type only if we ourselves deliberately will it so.

Whether or not we begin again to work out an architectural language of our own is relatively unim-

portant. We cannot do it alone. Architecture never "followed a flag" nor was it ever confined by political boundaries. Our nation has less chance of a national architecture than any other country in the world. We are both cosmopolitan and provincial, broad minded and bigoted, religious and agnostic, believing and cynical, everything that ever was, all mixed up together. We have agreed to disagree on every vital question known to the minds of men. The architectural resultant must needs be unharmonious, utterly lacking in homogeneity. Let it be so, for time, not we, must take care of that. But that does not justify an apathetic acquiescence on our part in a system of architectural philosophy that condemns us all to a dreary school-book ritual of a dead art-language. Nor does it justify us in failing to encourage the few among us who are brave enough to abandon precedent and repeat in terms of present-day building unrelated to remote periods of time.

Some one has said: "The road to perfection is slighted when forces of Nature are consciously employed." If we love architecture let us give that love a fair chance. Let us not limit it to the colorless pleasure of imitating a dead man's work. Let us at least expand it by the earnest attempt to do our work in the spirit of the men who have gone before. We cannot break with the past. We must enter into our heritage with sympathy and understanding and we must also face the facts of the present with sanity and clear vision. In our use of precedent, for we *must* use it in some natural and transitional way, let us invoke it subjectively, logically, beautifully, not objectively, unreasonably or slavishly.

The architect in his effort to gain bread and butter has to face a number of grim realities which tend to make him forget the poetic responsibility which is his by virtue of the place which he occupies. If we are false to the heritage of the past, if we are going to fail utterly, in keeping the torch of beauty flaming in the land, if we in building shelters for the body forget all about men's souls and their natural instincts for "the things that are lovely and of good report"—

But this is not a sermon. It is not even an argument. It is intended to contribute a thought or two toward problems which, if we do not solve them, will await the passing of a dead profession and the birth of new minds and a new Time Spirit. Let me read for you a poem by Clare Shipman which it seems to me has a symbolic bearing upon this discussion:

THE FIGUREHEAD SPEAKS

"I am the figurehead upon your ship,
With swirl of winds in garments and in hair,
Mute, steadfast, making there
My plea for Beauty.

Infinite waves and tempest, terrifying, black,
Have broken on my breast and fallen back,
And though the sea has whipped my courage white,
Face to the gale beneath your sail
I ride with moon and tide.

You know me there . . . you saw them
That young day they lashed me in my place
And we set sail so bright and brave for stranger lands.
You, who work always with the ropes, the tiller and
rude sheets.

You know me there, carved like a silent thing
Upon your prow.

It takes the whole of you to man your ship,
The work is to the worker, and the lash of toil
As ruthless as the lashing of the sea,
The work is to the worker and the skilled,
And I, deep in my rigid breast, dream on
And keep the faith.

Is work enough? What of the dream, O Pilot,
That folds the tender rose of cloud and coral,
The glory when the sun drops in the sea,
The emerald and the sapphire and the flame?
The scent of tar and oakum does not hint
Of fragrance in sweet gardens of lost isles.
You know me there, but if the sea,
The Monster Mighty which we serve should take me,
How would you know me gone?
I hear your hurrying feet upon the decks of action,
And I dream on and wait. You can not answer now.

Think you, O Pilot, when the storms are done,
That we shall sail through friendly, purple dark,
With lights and bells, to quiet anchorage,
And wake where silken waters slivery lie
Bright shimmering in the sun?
Will you then rest untiring arms
And swinging down, lean till you see my face
Back of its tempest-scars?
I shall forget the sting of bitter spray
Which long has drenched me clean,
What of the dream, Beloved, what of the dream?"

(Continued applause.)

Plagiarism as a Fine Art.

Envoi.

MR. MAGONIGLE. I have no doubt that many of you are burning to take issue with some of the opinions you have heard this afternoon. But it would be hardly fair for me to invite impromptu replies or retorts to papers upon which so much thought and preparation have been lavished. These essays are to be published in the JOURNAL, however, and we invite you all to read them there and then write to the Editor the results of your thoughtful consideration of what has been advanced today on both sides of a question which, though dealt with here with a light hand, is nevertheless the most important in our professional life.

Pilots of the Ship of Beauty for this generation, I hope that what has been said here today will ring in our ears like the bells that toll over dangerous reefs every time we put pencil to paper, and that we may always feel that familiar act to be a re-consecration to new beauty, daily renewed by masters, not slaves to precedent or to sloth.

"What of the Dream, Beloved, what of the Dream?"

(Continued applause.)

The Convention then adjourned to meet at 9.10 p. m.

May Twenty-second—Evening Session

The Convention was called to order at 9:10 p. m., by the President.

THE PRESIDENT. The meeting will come to order. Being denied the privilege of holding this Convention in New York this year, as it was planned, we conceived the idea of leaving the Convention program largely in your hands.

This afternoon carefully prepared papers were presented to you and you were showered with mental gifts to take home with you. This evening we hope you will reveal yourselves to yourselves. The subjects under discussion have been approached in a serious frame of mind. If you are willing to make this evening of moment to yourselves it is in your hands, and if you choose to throw this opportunity away it is your choice.

Responding to a criticism sometimes heard that Conventions are predigested, we open this session for your own discussion of the subjects involved in Competitions, and Architectural Relations. The first subject is that of Competitions, and the report of the Committee on Competitions will be presented by Mr. Steele. (*Applause.*)

Competitions—Open Forum

MR. STEELE. Fellow members of the American Institute of Architects: Although I hold in my hands a report of the Committee on Competitions, it is not my intention at all to read it to you. It has been issued and you are presumed to have read it. It contains no definite resolution to put before you, so, in opening the discussion, I shall be content merely to suggest the principal topics appearing in the report, and one or two supplemental matters which have since come to our attention.

As to actual cases of competition which have taken place during the year, we omitted reference to a successful competition of quite large size and scope which occurred early in the spring in Pasadena, California. The competition was for three buildings in a civic center group and the whole thing was conducted according to the regular Institute procedure, so it did not have to be reviewed by the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee was not informed of it until it was too late to include it in our printed report.

The next matter is one which is suggested in the report—the lack of information which the Institute has had with regard to competitions. It is embarrassing to be asked as to the proportion of competitions which are held under Institute

auspices and to be unable to give definite answers to such questions. The point of view of so many official committees, boards, and representatives of owners generally, seems to be one of surprise, first as to the impudence of the American Institute of Architects in suggesting a possible better way to select an architect than had been proposed by the laity; and second, a feeling that this is something new, and they are being asked to experiment; so, as you will note from the report, with Mr. Kemper's aid, we are preparing for the next Committee definite means by which this information can be automatically gathered together as the events occur.

The next principal topic which the report discusses is the situation in Kansas. Now Kansas is not to be held up as a kind of Peck's Bad Boy in the Institute. The facts are that the situation in Kansas is no different than the situation is in other places, but members of the Kansas Chapter have brought their case before us in more definite form than has any other Chapter so far. As a result of the consideration of their statement of their problem the Sixth Regional Conference passed certain resolutions dealing with the situation which were presented to the Board of Directors and not approved, and which came unofficially before the Standing Committee on Competitions and were not approved, so I am not presenting them to you except as evidence of thought on the subject.

I might add that to me the position of the Standing Committee is somewhat inconsistent. We are pledged four-square for the maintenance of all the provisions of our present Code. Our actual record is that in every case which has been presented to us during our year of service, where the local Chapter wished to sanction a deviation from the Code, the Competition Committee has willingly acceded to the request of the local Chapter or Committee. Your Committee has suggested closer cooperation with the Committee on Education and the Committee on Public Information, and that has met the approval of the Board of Directors. The Board's instruction to the next Committee will undoubtedly contain reference to that particular phase of the question.

The Committee makes no definite recommendations for changes in the Code, but one letter was received too late for inclusion in the report, which letter may be embodied in the proceedings if it be desirable. The letter suggested that provision be made in future competition programs for members of the Jury and also alternates.

In other words when the members of the Jury are named, there shall also be named alternates to serve in the place of jurors who may be unable to serve on account of sickness or other reasonable cause.

I think that is all, Mr. President. (*Applause.*)

THE PRESIDENT. It is an open forum. There is no further predigested food on this subject. By request, the meeting is open to you.

MR. BORING. This organization stands for a high standard of art, and every expression that emanates from it should in every way indicate that refinement which we consider our standard. Now, we have, when we go into the street, nothing to show the public except a badge. This badge has nothing to recommend it in the shape of beauty, I might even say it is unbeautiful. The only thing on the badge that could excuse it is the name of the distinguished artist who carries it, which is thus made known to the public, and that of course explains how they happen to be in front of these distinguished men. I notice that the Secretary and the President do not wear this badge out of kindness to us, so we do not have to look at it. I think it is cruelty that we should wear it in front of the President and the Secretary. I therefore think we should appoint a Fine Arts Commission to supervise the making of the badge so that those of us who are sensitive to personal adornment will not have to wear badges of this shape and color in the future.

THE PRESIDENT. Mr. Boring, may I inquire whether you were speaking to the subject of Competitions. (*Laughter.*) We are somewhat embarrassed by trying to apply Roberts' Rules of Order!

MR. BORING. I misunderstood. I withdraw all I said, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT. There are certain sections of the country, where, I know, the question of Competitions is vital. May we not hear from those that are, say, from the "outlying regions" who would like to discuss or present their side of the problem?

Please do not hesitate. The subject of Competitions is always with us. It has been. It probably will continue to be.

Conditions in Kansas

MR. GOLDSMITH. Mr. Goldsmith, of that "outlying region" of the country known as Kansas! (*Laughter.*) Your reference to "outlying regions" reminds me of Kipling's Stalkey & Company where they got the boy down and "Stamped on the outlying portions of his anatomy."

Kansas, to which I referred once on this very floor as "Bleeding Kansas" at that time had no Chapter of the Institute. It possessed one member of the Institute who, at that time, was representing the Kansas Society of Architects, very recently formed, and a society that had the courage at their first gathering, to appoint a committee on ethics to report at the first organization meeting; and the committee reported that they could find nothing better in the way of a Code of Ethics to submit to the Society than the Code of Ethics of the American Institute of Architects.

It happened that I had expected something of that sort, and I had prepared a discussion on the Code of Ethics in which I pulled it apart unmercifully and showed how impossible it was for them to practice under it and then put it together again as well as I could; and they adopted it, and I doubt if they ever thought of it again.

I said here once, when some one had spoken of practice in his state as being conducted with a pistol in the hip pocket, that in Kansas they had a pistol in one hand and a knife in the other, and if they had had another pair of hands they would have had a bucket of mud or a tar brush.

That was the condition in Kansas ten years ago. There is now a Chapter of thirteen. We began with five. Of the thirteen, three are teaching, and that leaves ten in practice. There are somewhere between sixty and eighty architects who might be known as such in the State. There are about forty in the Kansas Society of Architects who adopted the Code of Ethics and forgot it.

The practice there seems to be that as soon as they hear of a bond issue, or that a bond issue is about to be considered, they flock from all parts of the State, two hundred miles wide and four hundred miles long, to this little point that has decided to build perhaps a \$30,000 school. There will be fifteen or sixteen of them there, and they will see the mayor and the members of the Board, and everybody who might help them and try to "line up a chance" to get the job, and when they come back to the town having put on paper the result of what the board has told them, they exhibit their free sketches, and the man who puts over the best talk and the prettiest picture gets the job. There are plenty of mud-slingers still, plenty who will knife you behind your back, but there are some who try to play the game in as gentlemanly a manner as possible—they do not bite (*laughter*). Those few of us who are members of the Institute have talked over the very anomalous position in which we stand as members.

I am not in practice, but I have studied the conditions under which the men are working. I worked, for example, one summer in an office, and another summer in the State Architect's office—I felt it was my duty to find out something of how the State was working in the matter of architecture.

Kansas has been made more or less the goat in the committee's report. I tried to put before the Committee and the Board the point of view of the architects of Kansas who joined the Institute in such a way that it would be really understood. I do not believe it has been fully understood. The Committee on Competitions, to whom this matter has been referred, have sent me copies of the correspondence they received which goes all the way from indicating a profound sympathy with the Chapter and a hope it will work its way out, as most of the others had to do having had more years than apparently is to be allowed in Kansas to do it in, down to the man who said "This practice is one of the most reprehensible that I can conceive of," and gave us one year in which to educate the public to the principles of the American Institute's code.

Gentlemen, if the State of Kansas must educate its public to the Institute Competition Code in one year, then all we ask of the Board is to tell us how to do it under the existing conditions. The Chapter says now, "We are willing to play the game fair and square and clean, but if forty other architects will submit sketches, we will have to do the same or lose business." One firm attempted for a whole year to conform to the Institute's program, and they lost so much business they had to go back to the old methods. The Chapter has said: "We are not willing to go on and violate the Code and be subject to expulsion. We will sooner resign." That is where they stand.

Of course, some of you will say that the alternative is to get them all in, and when you get them in and find some one is a crook, fire him out. Prof. Boring introduced his recent remarks with something about the high standing of art that the Institute stands for. You cannot go out and get them all in and keep up the standard.

What are we going to do? Are we going to try and be gentlemen and play the game and get these fellows in the Institute until we get enough to dominate, or take them all in—marry them to reform them and regret it forever after—or are we going to resign?

We are right at the place where it is a question of whether we are going to continue to have a Chapter or have three teachers who do not have

a practice who will remain the only members of the Institute in the State. (*Applause.*)

MR. CUNNINGHAM. I am very sorry not to be able to claim residence in the "outlying districts" or membership in the New York Chapter. I have learned in these Conventions that you must be one or the other, or you are nobody. (*Applause and laughter.*)

Nevertheless, we had a condition which arose here recently which I will detail briefly. Something like two years ago, a rather important local bank was reported to have in mind a competition for a permanent home, and the then president of the Washington Chapter, Mr. Upman, running true to form, offered the president of the bank all the literature he was able to obtain on the subject of Competitions. It is supposed the president absorbed all this useful information with the usual lack of effect. About six or seven months ago a number of the members were invited by letter to submit designs for the new bank on a location that was well known to everybody. The invitation was indefinite. It seemed afterward that the president wanted to find out what he wanted. He did not know. Every member of the local Chapter loyally declined to enter the competition on the ground it was not being conducted in accordance with the Institute's requirements. There was no professional advisor in the first place.

The president took offense at the views of the Chapter, and he left the field open to all comers. A number of notable village shysters submitted sketches of varying degrees of non-excellence and a New York architect, not a member of the American Institute, submitted elaborate drawings and walked off with the bacon. We all felt we could have done better than he did. We also feel, perhaps inspired by what we learned this afternoon, that if we as pilot of the ship of beauty are going to determine the course of present civilization, we must get closer to the modern so-called civilization. We have to think the way the man in the street thinks at the moment, and give him what he wants when he wants it.

I would like to suggest for consideration, only, the possibility of making some arrangement whereby a local Chapter, and, in a given instance of particular importance, could decide whether or not its members may enter a competition without jeopardizing their professional standing in the Institute. Thank you. (*Applause.*)

THE PRESIDENT. "Local interpretation of the Competition Code"—is that the spirit of your remarks?

MR. CUNNINGHAM. Yes, sir, that is the spirit of my remarks, but only to be applied in

important cases. I think if we are to serve the public, we should not limit our ideals in any way, but we can have more active ideals.

MR. VAN PELT. I happened some few years ago to be the chairman of a membership extension committee of the New York Chapter, and I have arisen particularly because New York was mentioned by the last speaker. Among those architects who became members of the Institute at that time was a gentleman of very high conscientious scruples. He is a man who does practically nothing but school work. Mr. Kohn referred to him last year, I think, in some of his letters. He was forced finally to resign from the Institute and the New York Chapter, much against his will, and very much against the will of all members of the Institute who knew him, because it was impossible for him to remain and live conscientiously as a member of the Institute. Last year a very important competition, a Catholic competition, was conducted, a Knights of Columbus project, and a certain number of well known firms were invited to bid. The competition was not carried on in conformity with all the requirements of the Competition Code, and the result was, I believe, that all the competitors who were members of the Institute resigned, only one competitor was left and the building went to that firm. Yet any one of the other firms would probably have designed a better building for New York City and a better building for the owner if some means had been found to permit them to compete. I do not think there was anything "crooked" about it except that the owners refused to be dictated to about some of the clauses.

These conditions occur continually in New York as well as in Kansas, and it does seem a pity that something cannot be done to ameliorate the situation, especially for those men who do nothing but school work yet who cannot be members of the Institute and obtain such work. We might just as well recognize now that school work in New York State cannot be done by Institute members. In most cases, and a great many of these cases are really meritorious, that is the fact. There is a distinct difference between a "crooked" competition and a "straight" competition. That is what I am trying to bring out. (*Applause.*)

MR. TOTTEN. In connection with what Mr. Cunningham has said, I should like to add one word. The gentleman who got this bank building in Washington is a very influential member of the architectural society of New York. The society has no code of laws relating to competition, such as ours, so I think he violated none of

his rules. It seems to me there are a number of architectural societies in the United States in addition to the American Institute, and I wonder whether it would not be practical to get in touch with them and ask them to either adopt our code or have some conference by which we can arrive at a code.

MR. BUTLER. I cannot let what Mr. Van Pelt said go by without a comment. The fact was they tried to have a professional adviser in the competition and it came to me from one of the competitors that two gentlemen had been invited to compete, with regard to whom it was intended that under no circumstances would they be awarded the prize. I think Mr. Van Pelt has offered here the very strongest argument in favor of the competition code, because if there ever was a crooked competition, that was a crooked one, and every one who stayed out of it was fortunate.

MR. UPMAN. As a member of Mr. Steele's Committee on Competitions and as a member of the Washington, D. C., Chapter, I am deeply interested in securing a proper solution of the problem in Kansas, but I do not think Mr. Cunningham's suggestion embodies a solution of the problem presented by Professor Goldsmith. Mr. Cunningham refers to a recent irregular competition in this city in which Washington architects, members of the A. I. A., very promptly declined to participate. The unfortunate results of this so-called competition are not typical of conditions in the capital city and it is the first case in recent years that I can recall where an irregular competition for an important building has been held in Washington, and in considering the matter we should bear in mind that the competition referred to is the exception rather than the rule and in our efforts to prevent a recurrence we should not break down the bars that have afforded us protection in the past. To leave the question of participation in competitions that do not conform to the Institute Code for Chapter determination, would, in my opinion, be an unwise move.

When I became a member of the American Institute of Architects, we had in Washington somewhat the same conditions pertaining to competitions as exist today in Kansas. As the Washington Chapter grew in strength numerically there developed a more general acquiescence in the use of the Institute's Competition Code as expressed in the standard Program for Architectural competitions and in recent years there have been few, if any, competitions held in Washington that have not been perfectly

regular and fair. Mr. Cunningham did not refer to the many satisfactory competitions where through the good offices of the local Committee on Competitions we were able to influence building committees and clients generally in a way to cause them to see the mutual advantage of the properly conducted competition.

The language of the Code makes it appear to the layman very formidable and difficult to comply with. A conference with the client usually results in his seeing the fairness and mutual advantage of the provisions covered by the various paragraphs. As it is often difficult, or even impossible, to secure a conference at a time when the client's mind is open and favorable to an amicable discussion of the matter, I suggest for consideration whether it would not be well to modify the language of the Code in a way to make it appear less like an instrument designed to compel the client to do certain things.

If we are to let down the bars by waiving the vital and fundamental principles of the Code, I fear that we will return to a condition of architectural anarchy similar to that which exists in Kansas today and I am utterly opposed to such a course. (*Applause.*)

MR. CUNNINGHAM. I am afraid my friend and former boss, having lost physical contact with me, has misunderstood my remarks. I do not mean to take down the barrier we have built against irregular competitions. When the Institute takes a Chapter into its bosom, it assumes its ideals are safe in so far as the local Chapter representatives are concerned, and that the interests of the Institute are in safe and capable hands. And I was thinking of letting the Chapter decide what should be done in a particular case, without detracting at all from the high standard at which we all aim.

THE PRESIDENT. Mr. Steele, can you from your experience with the Competition Code give us a few ideas? What are your conclusions in regard to self-determination of the Code by local Chapters?

MR. STEELE. I am loath to speak about it because it is a difficult subject. It is one from which to draw right conclusions is almost a superhuman task.

I think the Institute has reached a sufficient prestige, of a high enough position, to be able to accord a greater measure of self-government to its component parts. Personally I do not want to subtract anything from the principles involved in the Competition Code, but I also

think that there could be no real danger of architectural anarchy by permitting local Chapters to interpret that Code. The function of the Standing Committee is a higher one than to review other people's documents. It can be better employed in endeavoring to foster the spirit that comes sooner or later to every one who enters a competition, a spirit of self-disgust and wonder that one ever considered that entering competitions was wise. Personally I do not believe in competitions at all. I think if this becomes a matter of real conviction with any architect he will have no trouble in converting others to his belief, those with whom he comes into personal contact.

I am not in sympathy with an architect covering a wide territory, dropping into strange towns and picking up jobs and carrying them home. I think the local condition ought to be bettered, so that every locality could support its own men better and not require them to compete with fine-looking and prosperous-appearing strangers. (*Applause.*)

MR. MYRON HUNT. Twenty-five years ago I was a draftsman in Chicago. At that time Pond & Pond were winning more competitions than any one else in our district, and I had a talk with I. K. himself, about how successful he was and how much money he was making out of competitions. None of us thought that we could draw as he drew and when it was understood he was going into a competition it looked rather hopeless because he always seemed to get it. His statement in reply to my question was that they were not altogether sure that they were being financially successful; and that in the course of a few years, from a set of books he was going to keep, he believed he would be able to say whether or not it was profitable. I have never since asked him the question, and I take this occasion to do so and would like to ask him? (*Applause.*)

MR. I. K. POND. Mr. Chairman—

THE PRESIDENT (*interposing*). Are you really very wealthy? (*Laughter.*)

MR. POND. Yes, in a certain way, I think I am. In a money way, possibly not.

I will finish my greeting, Mr. President. I am rather forced into speaking against my wish. I was in hopes I could keep in the back ground, watch the wheels go round. When Mr. Boring got out of his seat and started in in a perfectly wonderful way to address you I looked to see the whole matter of Institute ethics cleared up. I did not think the thing he was to fire off was to be a "dud."

Mr. Boring referred to the badge we are wearing. I should have paid more attention to social amenities and changed my jacket, then, like you, Mr. President, I should not be wearing the badge! He mentioned the name of the American Institute of Architects. He went on to speak of the ugliness of that badge. But, I supposed he was to follow that up with a statement that those words on that badge mean something, that the badge symbolized something fine and meant to him something which was far beyond any ugliness which might characterize the frame. I do not care a continental for the shape of the frame. That badge does mean something and represents the struggle that your compatriots have made; and that is a thing we cannot let down on now.

The discussion so far this evening and the remarks made, have been so much befuddled—awfully—that I hardly know that I heard aright. That (*indicating*) is white (or nearly so!) What *interpretation* is going to make it black? A thing is white. You cannot change that to black by interpretation. If that Code is worth anything, what is the use of calling it something else? If it is black, why not say so and be done with it. It has worked up through all colors until it is fairly white. What is the use in putting it back into the dye pot and changing it now? It has been a struggle to make and keep it white. It has been a tremendous struggle.

This matter of local interpretation—it is the silliest thing possible to conceive.

The American Institute of Architects is not a conglomeration of various sorts of different people in chapters with varying ideals and if we cannot stand together, unified, let's give it up.

I do not want, and I do not think any one else wants, to go through the struggle of the past twenty years again, the struggle that we went through to bring the Institute up to its present standard. I think you ought to know a little of the history of the Institute. We did not know when we started where the path led, but we started in the right direction and now we are here. But many of us seem to have forgotten the line by which we came here. The confusion comes up not only in this question of competitions; but in our discussion of Architectural Relations and all the subjects that have been brought up in the Convention we seem to show a lack of understanding of the history of the Institute. If you young fellows had been here during this struggle, I do not think you would talk so lightly and glibly about wiping out your Codes and about local interpretations. This is a centralized body. There is only one

Institute. If we want to give it up, so much the worse. These pleading men and chapters that came in came in under no false representations. Why are they now trying to interpret what we may call white into black? There is not a man in the Institute but knew when he was signing his application what it meant, and he did not come in unless he wanted to. There is not a man in the country who was coerced into joining the Institute; and if he cannot accept the standards of the Institute, he belongs on the outside. The Institute was established with a view to leading, with a view to setting a high standard; and I am only praying to keep the standard as high as possible. Keep your Fellowship and make it the very highest possible; and if the men in the Fellowship cannot live up to its duties and obligations, change the laws so that they may be relieved of the title. It is difficult to drive out a person from membership in the Institute, but you might get him out of the Fellowship. You might be up against legal complications if you attacked memberships, but it may well come within our province to relieve an undesirable of his Fellowship.

As to the Competitions in which I have indulged! I wish I had Mr. Hunt's imagination. If I had, I would have been a wonderful architect, because I would have applied that imagination along the line of design. (*Applause and laughter*). I have been in perhaps five competitions in my life. I have refused, possibly, to enter fifty. Of the five competitions I have won three and at least one of them was crooked! (*Laughter*). When I went into that competition I was told positively that the job was mine and the other fellow was just being given a chance because he was a member of the organization. I should have refused to go in. I should have let them settle with him and then come to me; but that was the second competition I ever entered and happened many years ago. There were only the two of us, but it was unfair to him. Three of the five competitions I have indulged in were under the Institute Code and in two of these, in spite of the Code, the judges were, it seems to me, unethical in their procedure, awarding the prize in each case to one who had willfully violated mandatory clauses; thus penalizing those who had sought to play fairly.

We are here to help the other man as well as ourselves and that is what the Institute is trying to do for him and for us. We are here to help the other fellow and to give him the same chance in any competition and fair play in any matter in which we are mutually interested or

involved. I think I've said enough. (*Applause, the audience standing.*)

MR. BORING. I rise to a question of privilege. I am not going to talk about competitions. I made a mistake in thinking the session was open to general business, and after I made the remarks I withdrew them. But upon Mr. Pond's stating that the printed matter on his badge meant so much to him, I am going to ask him to look at his badge and see how it reads. There is no indication on this badge that it is a badge of the American Institute of Architects. You will find, Mr. Pond, that the words which mean so much to you, if you will read them, are "I. K. Pond."

MR. POND. I meant what I said and I still mean it. That color (*indicating the badge*) means that I am a delegate, the official program so states, it means that I am a delegate of the American Institute of Architects, a delegate to its convention, and if you refer to the program you will find it is all set forth so that it cannot be interpreted otherwise.

MR. GOLDSMITH. I want to say that the Kansas Chapter has never, to my knowledge, intimated that it desired any change whatever made in the Code, unless, perhaps, our representative at the Regional Conference spoke for the proposed local interpretation. Unless he did I do not know of anybody in the Chapter who ever spoke for it or desired it. I know he did not introduce it. It had been our intention throughout to put our case before the Board. We did not expect to have it brought before the Convention, but we put it before the Board and asked what to do. We do not know what to do.

Kansas is not the only State in which such conditions occur. I have heard from other States where it is said the conditions are the same or worse. I have been told by delegates from the South and the Northwestern States that the condition in their parts of the country is the same.

We contend that Kansas is the only Chapter that has had the courage to come and ask you what to do and to say "Tell us, or we will have to resign because we do not want to violate the Code." These men joined the Chapter thinking it would be possible to live up to the Institute Code. They tried it and failed. One man in Kansas told me they had, in two years, made plans for fifty schools. How can we furnish professional advisers for these fifty schools?

We cannot hold competitions. We must either convince the people that they must select the architects without sketches—and it

would take more than my lifetime to convince them of that—or we have to get all of the architects of the State together to agree that they will not submit free plans. And when they do that, the architects of Oklahoma, Colorado, Missouri and all of the other adjacent States who are not in the Institute will do the business of Kansas. Our members want to know what to do.

MR. M. J. SULLIVAN. I do not know where Mr. Goldsmith got his information about Texas.

MR. GOLDSMITH. It concerns Beaumont.

MR. SULLIVAN. I do not know about "all parts of the State" but in South Texas, possibly exclusive of Beaumont, the practice is very clean. We have very few competitions of any kind. I know of two or three architects in the central part of the State who will go to any town when they hear of a bond issue and try and get a school job and carry a whole trunk load of drawings with them. That was done up to about seven or eight years ago. Fifteen years ago any job would attract ten or fifteen architects. But, I think even the farmers have learned what the joker is in it. Now they are looking for better buildings and are going around and inquiring. There is an Extension Department of the University trying to help them out and it is surprising how many schools are not heard of except in the bond issue.

The only competition I know of in our part of the State was in Beaumont three years ago. The budget was about \$700,000. I was invited to enter the competition. It was not really a competition but, rather, a meeting. Thirteen men were invited. We were asked to bring along photographs of our work and any other evidence of our ability to do the work. Each man went before the committee and spent about ten minutes. Two men, neither one of them members of the Institute, brought along elaborate drawings and spent a half an hour showing them. A man from Dallas was selected for the work. He had brought no drawings and had done nothing further than the rest of us. There are seven or eight architects in Beaumont, only one of whom is a member of the Institute. Some of these may circulate in East Texas in the oil fields after small jobs. We have a lot of work in Texas, however, that is not country school-house work and is not subject to competition of any kind. The architect is selected on merit in every case, and I do not think Mr. Goldsmith's accusation against Texas should pass without remark.

THE PRESIDENT. The time assigned to this subject is now passed, but I will ask Mr. Dunning to speak. He has been a member of the Board for many years journeying from Chapter to Chapter. Three months ago he was in Dallas, Texas, where the local Chapter was confronted by a problem of this character. I will ask him to draw conclusions from the result of our meeting in that territory. (*Applause.*)

MR. DUNNING. I do not know whether I am able to do that well or not. This question of permitting what you might call "local option" in the handling of competitions reminds me a little bit of attempting to cure infractions of the Volstead Act by making it possible for drinkers to get medicinal booze without restriction (*laughter*). That would be a simple solution of this whole difficult problem. If every difficult situation relating to Competition which arose in these localities were to be handled by the local Chapter, I believe it would not be very long before practically a condition of absolutely unregulated competition would exist.

One slant on the competition question that has always appealed to me is the economic angle. Leaving out the ethical and professional aspects, I do not think competitions pay. I do not believe there is an architect, if he were to sit down and figure up his net returns against his expenditures in competition work who would find he ever made any money out of unregulated competitions, and certainly he must have lost a measure of his self-respect. I believe from this standpoint alone we should enforce the Code very literally, and not let down the bars if we can help it.

Take Mr. Goldsmith's illustration of conditions in Kansas—and so far I have not been able to get before me the reason Kansas is so different from other localities where they have had the same problem and where they have solved it—I was greatly surprised when we went to Texas and South Carolina and through that part of the country and found that they practically had no competitions any more because the architects had taken hold of the problem and had given it thought and united action and eliminated the old conditions so there are no more competitions. I believe this will be done in time in Kansas, but time has to be given to the solution of the problem. I venture to say that if the sixteen men who travel back and forth across the two hundred miles "high" and four hundred miles "wide" of Kansas indulging in unregulated competitions were to spend the same amount of time

and energy in persuading owners to employ architects by direct selection they would have more money in the bank and far more respect for themselves and the profession.

From a purely economic standpoint I believe the problem can be attacked and the trouble wiped out in any part of the United States, including Kansas. (*Applause.*)

MR. THOMAS R. KIMBALL. Mr. President, Fellow Members of the Institute: I have been disappointed in this controversy tonight. It is profoundly disappointing to realize that we are a body made up of so-called professional men who apparently have not the faintest idea of what "professional" means. Not one time in this entire controversy has the *interest of the client* or the *public* come to the surface.

My idea of a profession is that it should be bigger than a mere machine for making money. We have, in a sense, a trust which has come down to us; that trust is the welfare of the public and in all this controversy we have forgotten to give any consideration to the most important element of the subject, this matter of the public welfare.

We must think of competitions from the standpoint of the public. So considered are they good things or are they not? Do they bring about friendly relations among all those concerned? I think not. Are they elevating? I think not. Do they result in better buildings? We all know they do not!

How about the client? Take this local condition in Kansas. How can you tell in Washington or New York whether the way clients in Kansas are being served is the way that is best for the client out there?

Is it not possible that we can make this Institute more useful to the client and the public by getting the work that is now going to Tom, Dick and Harry, into good hands? If the present arrangement does not accomplish that and there is some way that will, is it not important that we discover what that way is—rather than standing pat, because of a theory or a misconception—while both the client and the public suffer?

I see in my own town and in all my country out there important work being done by unskilled men because of the Institute's machinery. These methods may win eventually, but in the meantime we are building up the country with poor stuff because we are not thinking of either the client's or the public's interest—only of ourselves!

I heard a fine lecture the other day on "Is Architecture a Profession?" The man that made that talk made a better case for archi-

ecture as an Art than he did for the architect as a professional man. I doubt if any of us have come to the point where we can expect to be regarded as professional.

When this Institute comes to treat the practice of architecture as a profession, we shall have passed the competition period. We will then refuse, as a body, to compete and when we reach that point we may hope to accomplish something worth while not only for ourselves, but for our clients, and the public as well.

Let this *local* appeal have more consideration. There is the public's side and the client's side that must be considered by architects if we are to stand as professional men in the citizenship of the country.

MR. NOLAND. I agree with what Mr. Kimball said. I hope the Directors will keep on at this question until they see if there is not some way the Code as to Competitions can be made more elastic, not only for the good of the outlying districts, but, I believe, for the good of the Institute itself. I have seen it work to the detriment of the Institute, from the fact that we get thrown out of a hearing. We had, down in our State not long ago, a fight. We were going to build a soldiers' memorial and library combined. We were going to do that, and we went and fought for a competition and we had it all lined up and Professor Laird was coming down as the professional adviser. But the politicians got the appropriation stopped and got it changed to an office building and sent us invitations to come into the competition. They got rid of Professor Laird and had a program drawn by a local builder, whom they called a "Structural advisor" (*laughter*). We said we were sorry we could not go in, but that with very little change we would be delighted to compete, and we suggested that they get a professional adviser, and as Fiske Kimball was at the head of the Architectural School of the University of Virginia, we suggested that they get him, their own architect. We got a very short letter, saying simply "We regret that you cannot compete." If you can fix it in some way so that we will not be cut out from such work, the Institute will get more opportunities to exert its influence in such matters and we will get chances that we think we ought to have.

Architectural Relations.

THE PRESIDENT. It has been interesting to follow the thought presented and to see how

many divergent points of view are held by our membership.

The second subject on this evening's program is that of Architectural Relations. Mr. Stephens is chairman.

MR. H. T. STEPHENS. When Prof. Goldsmith grew up enough to travel and left Paterson, his birthplace, as we have seen during recent years in Convention sessions, he took with him the only copy of Roberts' "Rules of Order" that was there. He also took all the local supply of architectural eloquence and, because he did, I will have to ask if you won't bear with my lack of it.

It has been suggested that I first tell you a little about how the Architectural Relations Committee went about its work and the ideas it had in mind. We are not trying, and have not been trying, to upset the profession, to get any especially new ideas before the Members; but not all Members can attend these Conventions, and it is a pity they cannot. However, we could not benefit as we should even if they could come and would express themselves, for there is not time. But there should be some way of getting the best thought from among our Members before all of us, and our Questionnaire was prepared with that idea in mind, as a step toward that end. The response has been very great. It has been a treat to read it. I have read every one of the 668 responses, and, on an average, at least twice. I have read some of them a half-dozen times. The response written by Mr. Goodhue is an essay from end to end, making a perfectly delightful addition to my information as to the subjects, and others like it repaid me well for the time and effort put upon the work. I am sure the other executive members of the Committee feel the same way so far as their reading has gone. We are not through with it. Not all have read the whole response and it is too early to draw conclusions, partly on account of the lateness of the hour; but you have all had opportunity to read the digest of the response, and I hope you have done so, or will when it appears in the Appendix to the Proceedings of the Convention. You will see that other ideas than your own have been expressed. It will give each a chance to see what other Members think. The consensus of opinion will be affected, and it will not be exactly as it was; but will be on a broader base.

We wish at this time to close for the year with this temporary, final report:

"The unexpectedly generous and cordial response with which the Committee's Ques-

tionnaire has been met, and the widespread and really intense interest in architectural relationship problems which has been disclosed by the response, have led your committee to the conclusion that any report now other than of progress would be sure to prove inadequate and ill-advised, wherefore we desire to offer the following Resolution:

Whereas, The Committee on Architectural Relations has become convinced that the investigation begun in response to the Board's instructions promises results of the greatest importance to the Institute, the profession and the public; be it therefore

Resolved, That the work begun by the Committee be continued and means adequate for the vigorous prosecution of the inquiry now in progress be provided.

I offer the resolution.

The resolution was adopted.

THE PRESIDENT. The questionnaire has, I believe, created an awakening to the necessity for a clearer understanding of many of our problems on architectural relations, and I trust that within the next few years there can be made a pronouncement by the Institute on many of the questions that now perplex us.

I will call on Mr. Kimball, a member of the Executive Committee of the Committee on Architectural Relations, to make some remarks. Afterwards, I will be more than pleased to have this subject tossed to and fro, bringing out as many diverse opinions as possible, so that the committee may gather from your remarks impressions which will assist them in their conclusions. The questionnaire has been answered by nearly seven hundred of the members, indicating their keen interest. Mr. Kimball will now address the meeting. (*Applause.*)

MR. KIMBALL. When we began the work of this Committee it was with great misgivings on my part that the start was made. I was fearful that it would follow the course of many another questionnaire. I gave to it all the thought of which I was capable. Our chairman gave it really much more. The Committee members gave to it the best thought they had, yet I cannot help feeling that Providence took a hand in the matter because out of it has come a perfectly astonishing unfolding of the heart of the Institute. I have expected that some of the questions might stir up animosity and a feeling that we had tried to *steer* the answers. At first I was ready to condemn the wording in many particulars, but, at this time, after thorough and careful consideration, I am prepared to believe that there was an almost superhuman intelligence in the wording of the questionnaire. Men who have never before spoken, men who have heretofore

always whispered concerning the Institute, have spoken out loudly and we have on record for the first time something definite as to what the Institute stands for, instead of being forced to leave it to conjecture! (*Applause.*)

THE PRESIDENT. The meeting is in your hands. You may prefer to have a general discussion of the five or six questions, or you may discuss them one by one.

MR. STEPHENS. It may be of some interest to show where the responses came from.

In the First Regional District, the New England States, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, at the time the Questionnaire went out there were 230 members. 57 responses were received, a percentage of 24.78.

In the Second Regional District, New York State, Porto Rico and the Virgin Isles, there were 496 members. 131 responses were received, a percentage of 26.41.

In the Third Regional District, New Jersey, Pennsylvania exclusive of the Pittsburgh and Erie Chapters, and Delaware there were 310 members. 94 responses were received, a percentage of 30.32.

In the Fourth Regional District, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, there were 205 members. 50 responses were received, a percentage of 24.39.

In the Fifth Regional District, the Pittsburg and Erie Chapters in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois, there were 554 members. 111 responses were received, a percentage of 20.04.

In the Sixth Regional District, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri, there were 315 members. 83 responses were received, a percentage of 26.35.

In the Seventh Regional District, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, there were 255 members. 55 responses were received, a percentage of 21.57.

In the Eighth Regional District, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and Alaska there were 149 members. 44 responses were received, a percentage of 29.48.

In the Ninth Regional District, Arizona, Nevada and California, and including all insular possessions in the Pacific, there were 189 members. 43 responses were received, a percentage of 22.79.

Taken as a whole there were 2,704 members, though but 2,700 questionnaires were mailed, due to some slip of the addressograph, and nine came back as "not found" by the Post Office. 668 responses were received, a percentage of 24.7 of the 2,704. As will be seen, the response was very uniform from all through the Institute. (The numbers and percentages of the response by Chapters, as well as by Regional Districts, will be found in the Appendix.)

MR. NIMMONS. Would it facilitate getting an expression on these questions, if they were read?

THE PRESIDENT. That is a good suggestion.

Mr. Stephens, will you read the first question asked by the questionnaire? The Committee has thought wise not to read any of the letters that have been received. Some of them, however, are very illuminating.

Speculative Building.

MR. STEPHENS. The first question of the Questionnaire was: "What should be the attitude of architects to speculative building and speculative builders?"

THE PRESIDENT. Would you like to make a pronouncement, Mr. Stephens?

MR. STEPHENS. I would not care to draw any conclusion at this time.

THE PRESIDENT. Perhaps you would prefer to listen to opinions expressed from the audience. Perhaps we might hear from Mr. Nimmons, since he was the first to make the suggestion.

MR. NIMMONS. I brought something upon myself that I did not expect, as I am not prepared to talk from any previous consideration of the subject. I see no reason why an architect should not engage in speculative building. I think that his attitude should be favorable toward speculative building. I make that statement with the provision, of course, that the speculative building be conducted along ethical and proper lines. I have always been of the opinion that an architect should not be eliminated in getting some of the fruits that go so generously to others engaged in the industry of building. I believe that our large cities are built up largely with buildings done by speculative builders, away below the average in plan and design, and sometimes financed far beyond a conservative basis.

You are all probably familiar with the poor designing and poor planning of the ordinary speculative apartment or flat building. These buildings are, as a rule, seldom done according to plans prepared by men of ability who can give them any proper study. The result is one

builder copies one apartment after another, the rooms are not well designed or planned to meet the requirements of living, they are often unsanitary and are of such a character that the tenant does not remain very long, but moves as soon as another building a little better is built. I believe that an architect could acquire the art of speculative building just as well as the uneducated carpenter or mason. The art consists principally in making a proper connection with a bank and learning how to finance and provide for the income of these buildings. I do not see anything to prevent the architect from engaging in speculative building, improving the architecture of such buildings and at the same time very properly increasing his own revenue. (*Applause.*)

MR. ACKERMAN. I would like very much to ask the Committee to define "speculative building" to see what it is they are interested in.

THE PRESIDENT. Perhaps you will explain what you have in mind in regard to speculative building? (*Applause.*)

MR. ACKERMAN. It occurs to me that for the most part building is a speculative matter. As I look back over the work of the Board for Registration in the State of New York, which has considered 12,000 sets of drawings, we see that few plans are presented which are not of a speculative building character. Practically all habitations in New York, or in any large city, are speculative buildings in the first instance. I dare say eighty or ninety per cent of them are. I think practically all of the office buildings are speculative buildings. Most of the loft buildings start with a speculative building plan. So, if we should consider speculative building unfavorably, I am wondering just what is left for the architect to do?

THE PRESIDENT. There is knowledge that our cities are developed primarily by the speculative building, who subdivides adjacent areas and erects buildings, mostly homes, upon them.

Is this field not worthy of our professional interest and can we not equip ourselves so that much of this work could be guided architecturally by equipped men and an endeavor made to avoid costly mistakes that are almost impossible to correct later on in the plans of our growing cities.

MR. LUBSCHEZ. In answer to Mr. Ackerman's question, all the members of the Executive Committee of the Committee on Architectural Relations recognized there were several degrees of speculative building. The question was aimed particularly at that peculiar or particular builder who miraculously supports a

coat of paint on the inside and stucco on the outside for several floors, without visible means of support, long enough to get a profit.

MR. LITCHFIELD. I can understand what the Committee may have had in mind. (*Applause and laughter.*) There is something very much more important to the Institute back of the idea. The greatest field, I believe, in architecture today lies in the realm of speculative building. As the President has said, our cities have developed in great measure through the efforts of speculative builders. The real difficulty of today and of the past has been that taking this by and large as a profession, it can very properly be accused of having no real regard for the cost of the buildings which we produce. The reason that the best architectural talent has not been employed in the production of speculative building is because those interested in the production of such buildings have had no confidence in us as a profession, because they felt that, while we were in the profession for art's sake, we had no regard for the client's interests from a financial standpoint. I am quite sure we, all of us, will agree that when we come to think of it, a commercial building or a building built for commercial purposes, or built for speculative purposes, is not a success, not an architectural success, unless it is primarily a commercial success. Now, that is something which we have not thoroughly as a profession seemed to recognize. I think the day is drawing near when we all will more thoroughly recognize that, and the public will recognize the fact that we do believe in it. Once we have accomplished that result the architects of the country, the men of ability, will be employed to produce these speculative buildings. One difficulty in the past has been that these enterprises have been often rather small in scope—that the speculators of ten years ago used to build but a few houses at a time, but fortunately one of the great lessons of the war has been the special success of quantities of dwellings planned more or less as a single unit or a single group. Many builders around New York have come to realize the splendid “unearned increment” in value where houses are designed with regard to each other; they have found that small buildings properly grouped and made into a single or a series of buildings are worth more—that the public is willing to pay more for them than where they are set down one at a time without regard to each other. It is one of the hopeful signs of the times that even speculative builders of, may I say, the lowest type,

have begun to realize it is worth while to employ trained architects to produce these groups of buildings to present to the public. (*Applause.*)

THE PRESIDENT. We might take up the second question of the questionnaire. Mr. Stephens, will you present the second question?

Hunting in Packs.

MR. STEPHENS. I will read the second question. “What should be the attitude of architects to so-called group practice, or, as it has been called, ‘hunting in packs’?”

MR. CHUBB. I have been guilty of “hunting in packs.” The discussion I heard on competitions leads me to the suggestion that if the Kansas Chapter wishes to operate in accord with the Code of Ethics it would form a “pack” and go after proper recognition as a “pack,” it could clean up the present situation.

MR. W. T. WARREN. I also have been guilty of “hunting in packs.” We had in Birmingham last year a city auditorium costing \$600,000, and since we have had the Institute we have gotten rid of competitions. In eight years we have had no competition in Alabama that I know of, (*applause*), so the Birmingham members of the Alabama Chapter decided to “hunt in a pack” for the auditorium. By some persuasive eloquence, the city commission finally agreed to turn over the city auditorium to the members of the Alabama Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in Birmingham to handle as they saw fit. We went to them as the Alabama Chapter representatives in Birmingham, and they turned the building over to us. We got together and selected five of the older firms in Birmingham to do the work and the work is being carried on. Some of the outsiders in Birmingham whom we think do not matter are a little sore about it, but we were successful on that occasion and managed to get the work into the hands of the American Institute in Birmingham.

MR. CORBETT. I would like to ask Mr. Chubb if he will explain a little more in detail what “hunting in packs” means. We, in New York, are in the habit of “ducking” each other. I think if we could have the matter explained here in the Convention as it was explained to me by Mr. Chubb, who made it extremely interesting, the solution of this vexing competition question might be brought about. Will you explain it, Mr. Chubb?

MR. CHUBB. In the City of Columbus in the past, all sorts of municipal jobs, large and

small, have seemed to get into the hands of people other than those really competent to handle the jobs. As fortune would have it our city hall was destroyed by fire (*laughter*). If you could have seen that city hall you would have agreed with me that it was fortunate, and there has been a good deal of discussion as to who would get the job to replace it. We have had such experience in the smaller buildings in town, as having the fire engine houses designed by the captain of one of the fire engine companies (*laughter*), and so forth. Then the city officials began to flounder around in selecting an architect, and for fear of treading on somebody's political toes they decided to ask the Columbus Chapter how to select the architect and we in turn were afraid that we might tread on some of our own toes. In the meantime we heard of the famous "pack" in Los Angeles, so we sent word to Los Angeles for information and found their pack leader was in the East and we got in communication with him in New York. On his return to the Coast he came through Columbus. Mr. Bergstrom himself came through from New York and organized the Columbus "pack," and we have been of great service to the community in the City Hall problem and in aiding in the development of a Civic Center on the river front. Mr. Bergstrom, I am sure, can tell you of the methods of the "pack" much better than I can.

The Allied Architects Association of Los Angeles.

THE PRESIDENT. We will be glad to hear from Mr. Bergstrom. I hope he does not hide his light behind the column, and I trust that he is here.

MR. MYRON HUNT (Los Angeles). I am afraid he is not here. I am only the "vice-pack." (*Laughter*.)

It is hard to boil down into a few words that of which would be seemingly sufficient to tell you of what is going on in Los Angeles. Some years ago Mr. Edwin Bergstrom was president of the Institute Chapter. He conceived the notion of having the Chapter become the Architect for certain public work. He tried to get the Chapter to organize for this purpose. A number of us fought him and killed the scheme and forgot it. After he finished his term as President, he one day called me up on the telephone, called a number of us, and brought the question up again, saying he thought we should form a corporation because he believed his plan would be a success. Because he was so very useful a citizen and I believed in him so

thoroughly I told him he could count me in, but that I would not do any work. I have been working ever since. (*Laughter*.) The opportunity was not the result of a fire such as one of the last speakers referred to, but of dry rot in all the now obsolete public buildings in the city, and the further fact that the county had opened a drafting room in charge of a Chief who was an engineer rather than an architect. They were getting ready to do a great amount of work, had in fact already done several million dollars worth of work. Mr. Kimball, I am not only speaking to the men and women of the Institute here present, but am speaking professionally. This you, in particular, will appreciate. It is a service to the public that we are doing.

We incorporated, a dozen of us, as the Allied Architects Association of Los Angeles. We act as any corporation acts, through a Board of Directors. The articles of incorporation are very explicit and the powers of the Board of Directors are frankly large. It is the only way to accomplish things.

The first work that was giving to us by the County was something out of which I personally got a lot of fun. At the first dinner which the County officials attended (we do a large part of our work over the lunch and dinner tables) I described our feelings as being those of undertakers. A number of us had very much objected to accepting this particular commission which consisted in the designing of an exterior for a building already planned and engineered by the County Drafting Room. I described ourselves as undertakers, putting a casket around a "dead one." The drafting room of the County had spent a great deal of money on these drawings. They had planned a four million dollar building. We contracted to design the exterior and to make them a "picture." In the process, little by little, in time, we succeeded in rearranging the elevator location and the staircases. We partly replanned the building though we were not employed to do this nor paid for it. The public is getting the benefit and we have had the pleasure of doing a real service.

We now have a 2500 bed hospital to build for the county, this time furnishing full architectural services. We have a Veterans' Building which the county is furnishing to the ex-service men of all wars as a memorial. This is costing a million dollars. We have a contract to design the new Civic Center of the city of Los Angeles. We have a contract to restore one of the old Spanish missions situated

in the city and which has been falling into decay. We have a contract to do the architectural work on a group of bridges and viaducts. The last job that was given us was a city incinerator. If any one of you knows anything about incinerators, please let us have the information. We are on an incinerator hunt.

In addition we have a great County Museum under construction. It will cost between twelve and fourteen million dollars when completed. The foundations for the first unit are now going in.

Our fee for the work we are doing on the bridges and on the civic center is the sum of \$1.00 each, but we, in each case, have a contract as explicitly drawn as though the fee were what our other fees are, six per cent on the general contract in connection with any individual building and eight per cent on all segregated contracts with the usual provision for payment by the owner of expert and advisory services. Except in the cases where we are giving our services to the city or county, as in the case of the new civic center plan and our work with the engineers on the bridges, all of our work is on this latter basis and includes full architectural service.

Originally we put in \$100 a piece. That was our capital. We managed to get along with this. Last year we received \$20.00 each in dividends. The Institute's dividend was \$5,000 for the Octagon's furnishings. Another \$5,000 was spent in helping two western architectural schools. Another \$5,000 was spent on our own library. This year our budget carried \$50,000 for the beginning of the purchase of and the endowment of an architectural library. Before the public building program of the city and county is completed, assuming we continue to give the same satisfaction we have been giving our clients, we hope to have in Los Angeles a library of architecture, with a librarian and an endowment that will some day reach half a million dollars. Twenty-year endowment policies, group insurance carried by the Association, is the method which in twenty years will provide us with such an endowment. In the meantime books are bought out of current funds. This library will not be for the members of the Allied Architects Association alone, but for the use of all architects and all draftsmen and of the public. It will be located in the central part of the city and some of us have even dreamed of seeing it housed in other than rented quarters.

In addition to this, many other things are being undertaken in the way of education and publicity looking to the benefit of no one architect or one architectural association, but of the profession at large. We have a Committee on Education. We are doing some of the things that can be done with money. When the Chapter bids fair to run a deficit on something it wants to put over, we sometimes underwrite the deficit. We are making some money but instead of paying it in large sums to ourselves we are getting \$5.00 an hour for what we do for the association. If a member attends a meeting which involves a lunch or dinner then that is paid for by the association and \$5.00 besides for what is assumed to be an hour of his time in conference. But not so the Board of Directors. They get no pay whatsoever for their attendance at directors meetings and they have to buy their own food. It is only as Chairmen of Committees and in proportion to the actual amount of work that they do that the Board members are financially recognized. This is true, although the Board meets one and often two afternoons a week.

If a Chairman of a Committee is assigned special work, he is budgeted with a certain number of hours, the hours being limited too; he cannot stay up all night. Really we budget everything. When a man is given anything to do or a department is given anything to do the work is budgeted. If a man is slow, he may earn not \$5.00 but \$2.50 an hour, or if he is fast he might conceivably earn much more than \$5.00 an hour on his assignment.

We started with twelve members and now we have seventy. You may not become a member except by invitation, and you must have ninety per cent of the full membership in votes in order to be elected. The good will that has grown up among the men is something quite wonderful. Many youngsters, they might be the age of my sons, call me by my first name, and I am patting people on the back whom I did not know two years ago. There is a spirit of service growing up which is well worth while.

There are two able men in the city who were asked to join the Association and who did not join. The invitation to them stands open. An ability and willingness to do team work is a first requisite. For this reason not every man of known ability is included in the group. The important thing in any business organization is harmony.

It would be too much to tell you how we proceed in detail when a new problem is presented. The first building we had was this "undertaking job." The "program" for the building consisted of course in this plan which the county had previously developed. Each man was asked to make a sketch. At the time we had some thirty members. There were 27 sketches submitted. One man put in three, and one or two others put in two sketches each. These were all stuck up on the wall in a private dining room of a club. After dinner each man was made to explain why in the world he had done it. The good fellowship that followed was contagious.

When the general criticism was over, one of the members who had been in the Artillery Division of the Army and learned how to shoot Germans upon some process of averages, developed a unique method for determining which sketches should win in the test. Each design was given a letter, A, B, and C, etc. and we were each given a voting slip carrying the letter of each sketch. We will say that I decided that the design labelled M was the best. I put the figure 1 in the column M. B was perhaps the next in my opinion and I put the figure 2 in the column B and so on through the twenty-seven numbers. The columns were then added up. The fellows who got the biggest score had by this method of determination been voted to have the poorest solutions. The highest scores ranged from 275 to 300. The man that got the lowest score had 81. The next was perhaps 90. The next was 94. The first seven men were under 100. In this way we decided that these seven men had the best of it. It was at first proposed that we should ask only these men to revise their sketches. Finally, we decided to ask everybody to try again. There were 23 drawings on the second round. They were again explained by their authors, criticised and voted upon as before. No one had been required to stick by his original idea. Plagiarism was allowed; actually encouraged when a man was dissatisfied with his first start.

When the score was made up on the vote upon the second group of sketches it transpired that the same seven men had the highest or rather the lowest score as before, though their order of precedence had materially changed. So these seven men were made a Committee of Design. They selected their own Chairman subject to the approval of the Board (and by the way to date it has been an unwritten rule that no member of the Board take a posi-

tion on a Committee of Design, the Board having final review and power to act in any event). The Chairman of this Committee was the man who had the greatest responsibility in carrying the design through the drafting room. The other members of the Committee checked up on him once or twice a week.

These processes of designing may not produce Lincoln Memorials. We recognize that supreme results come only through supreme and through individual effort. What we do hope and expect is that we may give the county and the city a service as a result of our joint efforts that will save the public money and produce a result which in qualities of design and workmanship will be head and shoulders above the average of departmental and political architecture. In the process, we architects are getting better acquainted with each other and are learning from each other and the public will get the future benefit of our better individual work.

We shortly found that we had established or developed a very large drafting room. We now have 50 employees. There was the "idle time" of draftsmen to try to fill in profitably. We decided to do a limited amount of drafting for members. When at times some of us are rushed in our own offices we may take a part or all of the work of turning out a set of drawings or perhaps the engineering to the association drafting room. One young man who won a competition for a large church worked up his entire plans and specifications utilizing the Association's entire organization as if it were his own. It is his design, his church, but he was saved building up an organization and perhaps dissipating most of the profits in the process. For this service, which is not encouraged, except in our own or members emergencies, we charge a sufficient amount to show a profit of 25 per cent on the overhead and the wages thus loaned.

We are doing a good work I hope, a work which is benefiting the community, and benefiting the public in general, and one we intend shall ever act for the benefit of the profession of Architecture.

(Applause.)

MR. CORBETT. You can understand now why I was interested in this view of this matter. Mr. Hunt did not mention that the Allied Architects' Association only engages in public work. They also carry on their own private practice.

MR. HUNT. Yes, public work only. We found the school house work of the city and of the county being so well done that there seemed no reason for injecting ourselves into this particular group of public buildings. The rule has now been established that the Association will take no work not paid for through public tax collected funds or bond issues.

MR. CORBETT. This plan strikes me as a most unusual method to enable an organization to render public service in a field we know too well in many cases, is in the hands of men of doubtful ability. While I have no definite opinion one way or another on this matter, it seems to me to be one deserving of consideration. I think we may profit by this idea out of the West, which ought to be considered carefully.

MR. POND. I did not bear in my few remarks upon our service to our clients and to the community. I took that for granted. That that was the reason for the formation of the Institute. We are professional men trying to work with that ideal ever before us, but there are young men of the Institute who may not realize that, and I now inform them of it. I do not forget the client. I have been working for him throughout the whole of my professional life; and I have been working for the Institute since my membership began and shall continue to do so. Good night!

THE PRESIDENT. The Chairman will entertain a motion to adjourn.

The Convention adjourned to meet at 10.00 a. m. on Friday.

May Twenty-third—Morning Session

The Convention was called to order by President Faville at 10.00 a. m.

THE SECRETARY. I want to call your attention to the fact that the polls close at eleven-thirty. You should complete your voting this morning as soon as possible.

There is a Regional Conference Luncheon at the Washington Hotel this noon. The Fifth District, however, has asked for a special meeting before luncheon at the Octagon House, and all delegates of the Fifth Regional District, that is Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, and Illinois, will go to the Octagon House for a few minutes' chat with the Regional Director before luncheon. Following the luncheon, will all please come directly to the Convention hall when we will have the closing of the Convention, the announcement of the election of officers, and so forth. Following that we will have the sight-seeing automobiles to take us to the Bureau of Standards, where the Secretary of Commerce and other officials of the Bureau of Standards are going to make a great opportunity available to us to see what is being done. Out of courtesy to Secretary of Commerce Hoover, I think it behooves every delegate to go on the trip. Following that, when we are through at the Bureau of Standards, we will return through Arlington, to

Washington, making a very beautiful and delightful and worth-while afternoon.

School Building Standards.

THE PRESIDENT. The first subject to be considered is that of School Building Standards. I will ask Mr. Dwight H. Perkins for the report.

MR. PERKINS. The Committee on School Building Standards wishes to substitute the report I am about to offer for the one which was printed. The reason is that the first report had too much negative assertion in it. This is the same thing in more positive form. We wish to bring about cooperation from fire chiefs and bureau of safety officials, and we feel that the degree of positive assertion contained in the new report will have that end.

The report, as read by Mr. Perkins appears in Appendix 13 (page 144), as Part II of the Report of the Committee on School Building Standards.

The report was adopted.

The Small House Service Bureau.

THE PRESIDENT. The subject of the Small House Service Bureau will be presented by Mr. Fisher. *(Applause.)*

MR. FISHER. This report which you have all seen, together with Mr. Jones' lecture, will

give a good idea of the progress of the movement. I would like to summarize it as follows:

If our members will take the time to analyze the growth of the Bureau they will be amazed to find what it has accomplished for the small home owner in the three years of its existence, to say nothing of the publicity it has brought to the American Institute of Architects. This is due to the fact that its organization was founded in accordance with the high professional traditions of the Institute, the credit of which is due largely to our esteemed Secretary, Mr. Edwin H. Brown, who has been untiring in his efforts in these interests.

The Bureau movement has been growing steadily since its inception, its usefulness is manifest through the hundreds of homes built from its plans. It is slowly but surely building goodwill for the profession, enabling the architect to render a service in a field that heretofore he had little part, but what is of vastly more importance is the educating of the public to the needs of architectural service for even the smallest buildings.

It is this value that is difficult to estimate, but as one closely identified with every phase of Bureau activity, I am firmly of the opinion that in the next four or five years the public will have a much clearer conception and a higher regard for the work of the architect than obtains at present.

It is not necessary for me to repeat what has already been set forth in our report regarding the way the various building material interests, together with the newspapers and magazines, have fallen in line for this movement and the remarkable way in which this has been accomplished by the Bureau.

The Director of Service of the U. S. Bureau, Mr. Maurice I. Flagg, is doing a wonderful piece of real constructive work. He is bringing publicity of a professional nature to the Institute, wherever the story of the Bureau goes, whether through the daily press, the leading magazines, or to the thousands and more building interests, emphasizing its control by the American Institute of Architects and the endorsement of the United States Department of Commerce.

In order to educate the public it was necessary to obtain the co-operation of the dealers who supply the merchandise for building purposes. This was done largely through the daily newspaper service by broadcasting once each week the Bureau story, and illustrating plans and publishing questions and answers, thus aiding the Bureau in bringing this service directly to the man who builds the home, and the manufacturers of building materials are asking constantly how they can co-operate with the building movement. Each one of these daily newspapers is definitely on record in favor of Architecture and the Small House Service Bureau movement, and if nothing else was accomplished other than getting our great daily newspapers behind the movement, a very creditable performance in the interest of architecture has been accomplished.

The Bureau is a professional agency and furnishes real professional service. People who want medical attention prefer to deal directly with a reputable doctor rather than through the drug clerk, unless perchance they want something more than advice and counsel.

The Institute is fast becoming an important factor in our daily life and is making great headway. The Bureau movement has helped tremendously to accomplish this. Up to this time, however, it has the enthusiastic endorsement of comparatively few members, since I believe less than 100 architects are interested in the Bureau's organization to perform this service. As a member of a Bureau and appreciating the excellent work it is doing, I urge you, each and every member of this Institute, to identify yourself with a Bureau which is now organized or is to be

organized in your district and it does not seem to be unreasonable to ask that a greater proportion of architects of this country subscribe \$100.00 to a cause which is doing so much for the profession, and when you take into consideration that it is not really a subscription but a reasonably sound investment, there seems to me to be no excuse for refusing to support this movement which has brought much publicity to the American Institute of Architects.

Mr. James Ford, director of Better Homes of America Corporation, recently requested the Bureau to prepare a book which is entitled "Better Homes in America" of small house plans and designs, and found the Bureau to be the only non-commercial body suited to do it for them. Mr. Hoover, Secretary of the Department of Commerce, makes reference to this book in a letter to Mr. Brown, which I am going to ask him to read.

(Applause.)

Letter from Herbert Hoover.

THE SECRETARY. I should like to say in connection with this that just about one month ago there came a letter to your Secretary from the Department of Commerce, and this is what he found, to his great interest, when he opened it.

Department of Commerce
Office of Secretary
Washington

April 9, 1924.

Mr. Edwin H. Brown, Secretary,
American Institute of Architects,
1200 Second Avenue South,
Minneapolis, Minn.

My dear Mr. Brown:

I wish to express my satisfaction with the book of small house plans prepared by the Architects' Small House Service Bureau for "Better Homes in America." I realize that the preparation of such a book in the short time available has been possible only because of the well organized activity of the Bureau during the past few years in furnishing house plans to small home builders, and in carrying on research and educational work in regard to the design and construction of small houses.

This whole program, which has been fostered by the American Institute of Architects, is a public service which rightly entitles the architectural profession to a higher place in public esteem. The standing of a professional group rises in proportion to the disinterested work that it does for the general public welfare. It is my firm belief that every professional man owes something to the advancement of his profession, which can best be accomplished by better and greater service to the public.

It is my hope that architects may be able to make still greater contributions to the solution of the economic and artistic problems of the small house. The demand for good small houses within reach of families in the lower income groups is imperative, and architects who not only design houses and specify materials, but are also in intimate contact with owners, contractors, sub-contractors, material manufacturers and dealers, labor, and other groups within the construction industries, have a strategic opportunity to serve their country and help satisfy a basic and urgent want.

Furthermore, I think that in our democracy there can be no surer guarantee of real development in architecture than a more general regard among our people for the appearance and suitability of the homes they build and

live in. The efforts, particularly those which are well organized, of architects in the small house field at this time are bound to result in very much wider appreciation and application of architectural talent in all types of buildings in the United States.

I wish also to take this opportunity of thanking the American Institute of Architects for its co-operation through this Department with other groups in the construction industries in voluntary efforts to reduce the wastes from seasonal fluctuations in building activity and to promote the standardization and simplification of building materials.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) Herbert Hoover.

(Applause.)

Community Planning—Report of Committee.

THE PRESIDENT. The subject of Community Planning is before us. May we have remarks from the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Clarence S. Stein?

MR. STEIN. The President asked me whether I wanted to say a word about the Committee on Community Planning. I told him that although we have a very lengthy report, which some of the members no doubt have read, the subjects we touched on were so broad that it was almost impossible to make even a start within the time available for discussion. I do, however, want to tell you what we have tried to do during the last year. We have tried to find out what the problem was. We believe the members of the Institute cannot hope to participate in community planning without first understanding its problems.

We find that the architect is involved in this problem of community planning in two ways:

First, he is involved as a public servant. There is no greater public service that the architect can do than in taking a part in community planning. I think this is true of the architect more than of any other professional man, because I feel that the architect is best fitted for leadership. The architect is better equipped than any other professional man to do this work. If our cities and country-sides were planned as we plan a factory we would escape much of the difficulties we now face. But we try to plan a little corner of it, and even then we do not face it as a community problem. The architect is best equipped and the architect is taking no part. In Europe the architect is taking the lead, in America he is stepping aside, he is not interested. We find that this is so because he is not given an opportunity for real planning, the kind that he has when he takes on the planning of a university or factory only, or even the planning of a house. City planning in America has

become involved in small problems, partial problems such as zoning schemes, highway plans. It is because we have not handled the community planning problem as we have handled other problems that it has met with so little success. The architect has taken no interest and no part in it, and for that reason we seem to be getting nowhere in the problem of planning our communities. That is one side of the question—public service.

On the other hand, the purely selfish part: We architects plan buildings but we do not place them. Our works are generally built where the real estate man wants them. In America one passes by buildings—one never approaches them. The architect's work is lost. In Europe that is not the case. In America the works of White and the other outstanding architects are disappearing as land values go up, these older monuments are destroyed to make way for higher buildings that will better pay the land rent and taxes. Only foresight in city planning can perpetuate the architect's work. This need of the bigger group planning is apparent even in the small problem of the small house. We may design an attractive house, place it well on its little lot, and the first thing we know two other houses are set on either side of it that rob it of light and spoil the entire effect of the house. The same applies to every other building in a city. I do not want to go further because if I do I will get too deep in the problem. Just let me repeat—the architect is better equipped than any one else to take the lead in community planning. He should do so as a matter of public service, the greatest public service he can render. But if he does not take part in community planning for this reason, the architect is forced for purely selfish reasons to do so, in my opinion, and in the opinion of the Committee on Community Planning. (Applause.)

MR. BARBER. Are remarks in order at this time, on this subject?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

MR. BARBER. It just occurred to me while I have been sitting here, listening to the reports on these two thrilling subjects—the Small House, and Community Planning, that a consideration of these two subjects as a part of and as related to one another, furnishes one of the most interesting mental vistas we can partake of, looking to the future development of the country. We have heard deductions drawn from up-to-the-minute observations concerning our modern methods of travel and communication, and have listened to the report of the Small House Bureau which is developing high efficiency

in the small house as far as the unit of living quarters is concerned. But our homes seem to be getting smaller and smaller; we are living in three so-called rooms now, and next year we may be living in two rooms, and eventually it may be cut through efficiency to one room. Are we not fast approaching a serious situation? We find in our cities this tendency growing to make a one-room home efficient, and it is being accomplished by the cleverness and ingenuity of commercial people who provide folding beds that may become desks, or bookcases, or what-nots, by the turn of a wheel, or a stove if it is flopped over another way. I saw a clever piece of furniture the other day which had in addition to everything one seemingly needs, an arrangement for a mah jong set with its appurtenances snugly housed in a little fitted drawer.

It is a question in my mind whether the so-called economic conditions developing in this country, with the vexed question of the high cost of construction and labor, whether it can be justified that eight or ten thousand dollars has to be spent on a house as a minimum cost of shelter for a small family. In order to pay the rent on any such investment a man must of necessity have continually increased wages.

I was out on Long Island last Sunday traveling over a road I had previously traversed some six months ago, and there in the sunlight I beheld a kind of a rash broken out all over what had been a beautiful hillside, tiny colored roofs so close together that all you could see was their tops, each with its little two by twice chimney sticking out a few inches. That I imagine kept the home fires burning. Then these houses were quite close together, for many reasons. There must have been the question of real estate values and the matter of self protection, these speculative houses being built of the usual paper, or *equal*, construction and other materials that make for minimum cost and maximum flexibility. These little houses were huddled together like tombstones in a cemetery, ten feet apart, we'll say, giving, however, each tenant his front door and alleyway and cellar door, all the old home desirable elements, and yet crowded close side by side. One could imagine that when the wind comes sweeping down the street from the North, that these tiny houses would shelter each other just as sheep in a flock shelter each other in the winter.

So I wonder, now that we are riding in aeroplanes, and our President is curing his cold by being chlorine gassed, when we get

our opera by radio, and our food in cartons from the drug store, whether in the new idea of things we are going to continue to live in so-called homes, and whether it is not wise to pause in our frantic development and consider some old-fashioned ideas looking ahead fifty years from now to see how people will then be living, and whether they are going to be living in one mechanically equipped room, cooking, sleeping and entertaining in a common space. Something it seems has got to happen. Are we not swinging back in the circle? It is only a comparatively short while ago that slums were a scandal, an insult to civilization. Four or five members of a family were living in one room. Statistics tell of a bed that served as the sleeping space for four or five individuals, each sleeping two or more hours at a time. We have had all the evils of congestion proven to us, the terrors of such living by a long suffering and struggling humanity, and now we seem to be leading them, though more sanitarily, into the same idea of cleaner congestion. "Own your own home" be it only one room, is the slogan, or "sentiment." Are we not gradually coming around to the low point of the circle again.

I am wondering if in all this passing show whether we as architects are going to do something that is not altogether futile. Should we not go to the basis of things and try with our community planning, and our housing, to visualize just how humanity will be housed one hundred years from now and under what conditions? It is all very well to say "There is no place like home, be it ever so humble" but I feel we have a terrific responsibility on our shoulders and that as a profession we are perfecting the unit without thinking enough of the whole.

In brief, while our homes may be getting better and prettier in theory, aren't they really getting more pitiful in practice. Isn't this rash, or chicken pox expression in housing development running wild in all our communities. Of their own frailty I expect to see them blow up into dust one of these days.

I do not want to take too much of your time, but it occurred to me that as we go home from this most enlightening convention, that we might take with us the idea in our heads concerning the creation of adequate and proper homes generally throughout the country, for after all as the home is so is the nation.

THE PRESIDENT. We are, I think, fairly familiar with the results of the economic pressure which are squeezing the living quarters of the average man into smaller and still smaller areas, as you say from the three-room to the two-

room and now has arrived the one-room with its mechanical equipment.

Will you please go forward in your analysis and dwell on the reasons or the forces that are creating this pressure that threatens to undermine one of the most important functions of our civilization—namely the home. Can you suggest a remedy? It certainly does not lie in an architectural solution. Will you continue to analyze the situation for us?

MR. BARBER. Mr. Zantzing says, "Don't try, for God's sake," so I am not going to try. If we can get this thought into the minds of our junior classes in the public schools, as has been said by the Committee on Education, so that our children will grow up with the fundamental idea that the home should stand above everything in its essence of all that is good, and clean and beautiful, and if we can persuade our children to quit wasting their time, and money and energy on motors, radios and movies, and get back to the more peaceful pursuits of home life, then I think we will end by accomplishing something. The same criticism can be made of food that we make of houses. We should get back to the old habit of eating beefsteak and potatoes, and corned beef and cabbage, instead of buying little packages of concentrated vitamins and stuff at the drug stores, so we can throw the carton away. We have to get back to cases on many matters if we are going to continue a healthy, philosophic and hard working nation. We have to get back to religion and the things that serve, the things that have served the world as fundamentals all the way back to the time history began. That is, briefly, my opinion on the subject.

MR. WM. TEMPLETON JOHNSON. I want to say a word about the report on Community Planning. Mr. Stein made a very modest digest of that report. Those of us who have read it consider it to be a carefully and constructively drawn analysis of a most serious problem, and it is quite serious when you read the New York papers and find that experts report that \$500,000 a day is lost in New York City because of congestion in street traffic alone, not to mention the other evils of overcrowding. I hope, however, that every member of the Institute will take the pains, in spite of the small print, to read Mr. Stein's report in full. Because, as I said before, this is one of the great problems that affects the whole people of the nation, and it ought to concern the architects.

Let me speak about what Mr. Barber said. He said perhaps we would all be living in one-

room homes. Some of the old countries found twenty-five years ago, to their great regret, that perhaps half the population in the great cities were living on a one-room basis. Families were being reared in one room—those were the statistics—and in some of the cities 43 per cent of all the people were on a one-room basis. Speaking particularly of Germany in this instance, when military training was in progress over half of the young men from the large cities who had arrived at the age of and were found by the military authorities to be in such physical condition that they could not qualify for the service. They were of no use to their country. That is the result of the one-room basis of living. The problems of Germany must not be repeated here in this country. I think that is a phase of community planning which we must consider. (*Applause.*)

School Exhibition Awards.

THE PRESIDENT. Mr. Zantzing will report on the Exhibition of School Work.

MR. ZANTZINGER. The Committee on Education told you the other night that out of the funds of the Committee it proposed to award a Traveling Scholarship in the student exhibition that you have seen in the course of this Convention. The scholarship has been awarded to Isadore Shank of the Washington University, of St. Louis. The letter of which the President spoke concerns him entirely. I regret to say that I have mislaid it. I also wish to report that Scott C. Haymond, of the University of California has been given Honorable Mention for his work. (*Applause.*)

The Beaux Arts Institute of Design.

MR. MORRIS. On behalf of the Trustees of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design, I wish to express their appreciation of the interest shown in the work of that Institute in giving such cordial attention the other evening to the addresses of Mr. Emerson and of Mr. Zantzing, of the Committee on Education. The work of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design is more comprehensive, however, than was indicated in their remarks, and is more in line with addresses made on this floor at the last Convention, which were received with distinct approbation, if my memory is not at fault. I refer to the desired co-relation of Architecture with the other arts. The Beaux Arts Institute of Design in addition to the 1,150 students of architecture, has students in a department of sculpture, in a department of mural decoration and in a department of interior decoration, the total numbering some 1,550 students. This

work is being carried on without endowment, except for scholarship purposes. The funds for temporary scholarship needs have been completed, but there still remains a considerable mortgage on the small property, and no permanent provision for the general conduct of our work.

Along with practically everybody in the room yesterday afternoon I was thrilled by the brilliancy, cleverness and inspirational quality of the addresses, and so much so that I forgot to attend an important committee meeting. In certain respects, however, it appeared to me that Mr. Magonigle had in this talented group of entertainers, some gaily caparisoned knights who were tilting at a man of straw. I refer to the repeated indictments that in the conduct of architectural education today, originality and independence of thought, and the expression of personality by the student, is condemned; and that such qualities and activities do not receive merited reward. I must protest that if such statements or charges should be considered as subject to some qualification, and not taken too seriously, a vocabulary must be established by any one who seriously is attempting to prepare himself for the practice of Architecture. He must go through the dull routine of finger exercises, for it is the experience of the ages that one must crawl before one walks. On the other hand, the programmes of the Beaux Arts Institute are so arranged, in the course of Architecture and in the other courses as well, that there are many problems for which no precedents whatever are found, either as erected works or on the plates of Letarouilly, Percier et Fontaine Blondel or Vitruvius Britannicus. The solution of these problems must come from the imagination and constructive faculties of the students. Awards and medals are frequently made to presentations of thrilling spontaneity and imagination, and if the members of this body might have the privilege of going to these judgments and seeing the remarkable work, of these younger men and women, they would find many of such a nature that the ablest man in this room would feel no blush if he had to sign his name to these projects. I therefore feel, contrary to the straw tilting knights, that the Art of Architecture today is distinctly a vibrant and living one, naturally far from perfection; I think for it to maintain such characteristics it must provide the qualities of utility, sound finance and construction, and always beauty, with due reference to the heritage of the past. I think the architect who does not attempt with

faith to produce such qualities cannot consider himself a master of his Art.

Another feeling that I have in this connection, that is, our contact with young men, has to do with the future of our profession. This is closely related to the Draftsman. The founding of the Beaux Arts Institute had in view primarily the Draftsman, the man that did not have the means or opportunity of receiving the benefits of a college course in architectural training. Our policy is not to obstruct or to hamper him, but in the words of Raymond Hood, Chairman of our Committee on Education, to hang a lamp at the end of the Corridor and say "There it is. After you have learned to walk and not crawl, go to it; it may be yours, and if you reach it, you will be truly rewarded." Now, the success of these efforts has been so great and the quality of the work done by these men, picking up their education as they learn their life's work and earn their living, has been such that the Architectural Schools have realized and recognized that success. They have generously and loyally cooperated in sustaining the work which the Institute began and which has become for them, also, a most useful instrument for good.

In this connection, and with the thought of the welfare of the draftsman in mind, it seems to me that there is a great opportunity for us all at the coming convention, to look into the conduct of our own offices. I observed in a reprint of an article in the Philadelphia North American which was distributed at the luncheon yesterday a statement that awards are to be made to all persons engaged in the production of buildings; to laborers, mechanics, helpers, architects and engineers—they were all to receive an award; but there is nothing to the inarticulate draftsman. I hope that some thought may be given to the draftsman, that there may be some attempt made to signalize him more than he is now, and to put him more frequently in the line that leads to the Receiving Teller's window. (*Applause.*)

MR. CHENEY. Apropos of the remarks just made, I desire to call attention to the position of the draftsman in the architect's office. It is a plea to the architect to help the draftsman by maintaining his organization in and out of season, because in doing so he not only helps the younger man who is deprived of an occupation by the office closing up but does much to encourage the older draftsman to continue in the profession. Their reception when they go looking for a job is not always a warm one. The young men have a slightly different prob-

lem. They are advancing through their trials and they are also getting the experience as they go by changing positions. But many of them are not able to get back into the line of work they are best qualified to do and have to go into other activities, in industrial fields. They too have their problems.

MR. BORING: The agency of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design is such a powerful influence that I think we ought to recognize it as a body, and that we should take some action which will support it both morally and financially. I hope the Committee on Education will formulate some policy by which this great agency for good can be continued.

THE PRESIDENT. The Committee on Resolutions will make their report.

MR. PARKER. The Committee on Resolutions has received various resolutions. The first one is as follows:

Whereas, The Beaux Arts Institute of Design has for the past quarter of a century carried on a system of education in Architecture, which has not only raised the standard of architectural design in this country, but has also helped to bring the architectural schools in the different sections of the country into active cooperation and unity of effort; and

Whereas, By the untimely death of Lloyd Warren who gave of his spirit and substance and all of his tremendous energy and personality to the cause of architectural education the Beaux Arts Institute has suffered an irreparable loss both financially and spiritually; and

Whereas, The Beaux Arts Institute has steadily advanced in its great work, and its influence now reaches every section of the country with the result that thousands of young men who cannot afford to go to any schools beyond the high schools can nevertheless enjoy the privileges of the best architectural education and tradition; and

Whereas, This great work cannot be carried on without the generous and active support of the architects of the country: therefore,

Be It Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects in Convention assembled heartily endorses the work of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design as one of the vital forces in architectural education in America and urges that the carrying on and further development of the work of the Beaux Arts Institute be made a matter for special consideration by each Chapter.

MR. MORRIS. I have just one word to say in connection with the resolution and the action which the Beaux Arts Institute sincerely hopes will be taken by the Convention, and that is the Institute be not deceived by the name of the institution. The program of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design holds no brief for the exclusive favoring of any architecture, or of any school of architecture, or of any period of time. It is absolutely catholic in its work.

MR. ZANTZINGER. So much is that the case that some years ago a movement was

encouraged by the Committee on Education, in cooperation with the Beaux Arts Institute of Design, to do everything that could be done to bring about the establishment of a branch of the Beaux Arts Society in Chicago in which Mr. Louis Sullivan or some of his followers would teach in order that that great system of design might be thrown in to competition under the principles which guide the instructions of the various atelier of the Beaux Arts Society.

MR. CORBETT. I want to suggest one point and that is that the Beaux Arts Institute of Design is essentially of democratic character. It reaches out to every possible draftsman. No matter how poor or how simple his circumstances may be he has the opportunity. It is not a big institution or a special institution like our colleges, but any boy that wants to can go into the atelier. It is not something of New York or Paris; it is a great big democratic open institution drawing and inspiring men throughout the whole country. I feel it needs the support of men all over the United States, of all the architects and of their offices, and I hope in time we will have a branch department at different points throughout the United States for the assembling of projects, and the judging of them, with a final assembly of prize winners in New York. The inspiration to the young man is that he enters his project and knows that he is not in competition alone with his little group, but that he is in competition with the whole country and when he gets a prize it gives him the groundwork of hope that carries him on to greater effort. I want the whole American Institute to think of these boys of the Beaux Arts Institute and to give them all the support that we possibly can. They are part of every architect's equipment, and the Beaux Arts Institute as it goes on will help to provide the architects with the draftsmen needed to carry on their work.

MR. BARBER. I want to add one word which apparently has not been covered in the report as discussed here, that is the influence and the education acquired by the boys leads further than the draughtsman stage. It was my privilege years ago to have an atelier of the Beaux Arts Society which I conducted for a period of some fifteen years, and the students who worked there were smart young men. Of the number there are some twenty architects now practicing who got their education through the Atelier experience. They were not college men. The work of these boys I

have followed with the greatest interest and they are doing uniformly estimable work.

MR. CORBETT. The influence on American architecture of the atelier of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design is not such that we who are close to it can appreciate it. But in England Professor Reilly whose name we honor today, who is the head of the department of architecture in Liverpool University, claims that the success of the American architecture, and he recognizes America as the leader or the leading country in architecture, is the combination of the Beaux Arts idea in architecture plus the American open-mindedness and the American intelligence. That is something that certainly should interest us because it is the viewpoint of an outsider, of a man who observes very carefully and whose observations are worth recognizing.

MR. EMERSON. In order that there should be no question in any one's mind of the attitude of the schools towards the Beaux Arts, I should like to say on their behalf that the methods, the principles of procedure, of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design are receiving our constant cooperation. I say this so that you will all know we are working together, the Beaux Arts Institute with the schools of architecture, all endeavoring to create that American architecture in which we are all interested.

MR. ZANTZINGER. At the risk of perhaps extending the time devoted to this matter a little farther than you would like to have it, Mr. President, and because I believe that the Convention is now talking on a subject which is really one of its most vital branches of work, let me ask a question. We have before us a resolution proposing that we should support this great educational movement. It has been my privilege, gentlemen, to serve you in the capacity of chairman of the Committee on Education for a good many years. I am a Beaux Arts man, a diplômé of the French Government. I have not been known among you for standing for narrow education or on one side of things. It has seemed to me, through the course of my administration of this committee, that it was better for me not to stand directly behind the Beaux Arts Society. I cannot tell you with what joy this meeting thrills me, to hear our Institute coming forward to support the thing I believe to be the greatest influence in American architectural education. To hear you do that now, just as I am about to resign as chairman of that Committee, fills me with complete satisfaction.

Can we then vote this resolution giving specific direction to our Board of Directors and to the Committee on Education to solicit definitely some means by which this great educational movement may be recommended, not only to our membership but to the patrons of art all over the country? If we can carry this message home to those people as the word of the American Institute of Architects, standing squarely behind this most powerful influence, I believe we will do the greatest service to the cause of education in architecture ever performed by any convention. (*Applause.*)

THE PRESIDENT. Are you ready for the question?

The question was called for and the resolution was adopted.

Plan of Washington.

MR. PARKER. The second resolution is as follows:

Whereas, The people of the United States are justly proud of the City of Washington as a national capital which was expressly planned to be the seat of their government; and

Whereas, This capital should be a fitting symbol and expression of American ideals; and

Whereas, The L'Enfant Plan for the Federal City covered only one tenth of the original District of Columbia and less than one sixth of the present District; and

Whereas, The McMillan Park Report (known as the Plan of 1901) was concerned primarily with parks and with sites for public buildings, including the rehabilitation of the Mall; and

Whereas, The Plan of 1901 has not been supplemented by comprehensive plans adequately assuring coordination of the development of the District of Columbia as a whole; and

Whereas, The Federal City is being rapidly extended over large areas without the advice of architects, landscape architects, or city planning engineers—and this extension is frequently in direct violation of the accepted principles of modern city and regional planning;

Therefore Be It Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects, in Convention assembled, expresses the belief that there should be developed, by a competent and properly qualified body created for the purpose, a comprehensive, coordinated plan for the future harmonious development of the entire District of Columbia and its environs.

The resolution was adopted.

Restoration of the Fine Arts Building in Chicago.

MR. PARKER. The third resolution is as follows:

Whereas, The people of Chicago are soon to vote upon the proposal to restore and rehabilitate the Fine Arts Building of the World's Columbian Exposition, a fine example of classic architecture whose preservation has been an objective of the Chicago Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and other civic minded bodies in that City and elsewhere; and

Whereas, The American Institute of Architects has been in sympathy with the aims of the Chicago Chapter with respect to this architectural monument and has so expressed itself by formal resolution;

Therefore Be It Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects, in Convention assembled, reaffirms its sympathy with the proposal of the people of Chicago to restore and devote to civic usefulness the Fine Arts Building of the World's Columbian Exposition.

The resolution was adopted.

Convention Procedure Approved.

MR. GEO. H. GRAY. May I arise to present on behalf of the Connecticut Chapter a resolution on the sense of the Convention?

Whereas, In the Fifty-Third Annual Convention the following resolution was passed, namely, that: "It is the sense of the Convention that the purposes for which the Institute exists would be better served were the procedure of the Convention radically changed so that less time would be devoted to the heavy routine of business and a far greater proportion of time be devoted to a consideration of subjects on architecture and its kindred arts."

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, In this Fifty-seventh Convention, that the suggestions made in the resolution passed by the Fifty-Third Annual Convention have been most admirably consummated in the present Convention; and

Further, Be It Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to all the officers of the Institute who have been directly or indirectly responsible for the successful result named.

As the original resolution was offered by the delegates of the Connecticut Chapter, it gives me particular pleasure to offer this resolution on behalf of the Connecticut delegation to the present Convention. (*Applause.*)

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Competitions—Educational and Publicity Methods

MR. VAN PELT. Gentlemen, in connection with the matter of competitions—mine will not be a long talk—it seems to me that in what came up last night we heard a voice crying to us for help. We drew our skirts together and passed by on the other side. As an answer to the cry nothing happened. We know that throughout the country, especially in certain sections, groups of architects, men who undertake special classes of work are in distress. And nothing has happened for a good many years. The Competition Code certainly secured to us better competitions in various parts of the country, in restricted types of work, but I believe throughout great sections of this country, in school building and in other work of a similar nature, work which is controlled by minor political bodies, there has been really no improvement. Now, that cannot continue. The Institute stands for

progress. It stands for going forward. That no change has occurred when there is such a demand for it, is a real reflection on our body. There is naturally, and, properly, a very strong feeling among members of the Institute that the bars must not be let down in the matter of competitions. If that is to remain the case, if no change is to be made here to suit the attitude of the public—because it is actually the public itself that demands the letting down of the bars—then the public has to be changed to suit the competition program. There are committees of the Institute more or less in touch with this matter. They are working, all of them, conscientiously. The Committee on Education has its hands full. To undertake a campaign to educate the different Boards of Education, throughout the States, where these changes ought to be brought about means conducting a campaign similar to that of the Fire Protection Bureaus or similar to the Health Department campaigns. I have seen movies specially designed to interest the public and teach them what ought to be done to diminish fire hazards and safeguard the public's health. Eventually it will require a great deal of work to awaken the public to an understanding of this new matter. Therefore in view of the important problems and campaigns that the Institute's Committee on Education now has to solve and press, I do not believe it would be possible for that Committee to undertake this additional work. The Public Information Committee might come second. That Committee, too, has a heavy program, and the new work proposed is educational. It may be, however, that in some way the work can be divided between these two committees. Lastly the Competitions Committee might undertake it. It would be a more vital activity than some of the discussions to which they are asked to devote their time. On the other hand if you go to these Public Building Committees and Boards and talk about competitions and education you antagonize them as a prelude to the effort to develop them. A committee with a new name would be far more effective. Therefore, I submit to you a broad resolution leaving the Board of Directors free to formulate the solution, merely bringing the matter closer to their attention:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the meeting that the Board of Directors either through a special committee of the Institute on "Public Service" (I suggest this name "Public Service" because I think it would be less of a red rag to a bull when the work is taken up with the "Public Boards of Education" and "Building Committees") or through one of the present standing committees, shall

conduct a national campaign; first, to inform building committees, school boards and other similar bodies of the proper methods of making the selection of an architect; second, to educate the public at large with regard to such matters; third, to bring about the formation of a special Chapter or Regional committee in each State which shall conduct educational campaigns locally.

If our Chapters can be brought to a realization of the importance of getting busy in this, then we shall make definite progress in the right direction. I offer this resolution.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE PRESIDENT. New business is in order and may be offered from the floor.

Convention Invitation from the Buffalo Chapter.

MR. GREENSTEIN. Mr. President, it is my privilege and very great pleasure at this time to extend through you to the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects an invitation on behalf of the Buffalo Chapter to come to Buffalo either in 1927 or 1928, and to hold the annual convention of the Institute in the City of Buffalo and the City of Niagara Falls at that time. I have for the consideration and perusal of the Board of Directors a "Textbook" of Buffalo and the Niagara Frontier and letters of invitation from the mayors of both cities, and the presidents of the chambers of commerce of both cities. I ask that the Board of Directors give this invitation very serious consideration. (*Applause.*)

THE PRESIDENT. Will you kindly leave the invitation with the Secretary.

*The International Congress of Architects.

MAJOR TOTTEN. A year ago I stated that at the last International Congress of Architects held in Brussels in 1922 it was decided to hold the next Congress in America. Recently the American Section of the Permanent Committee has received letters from various European members requesting that we waive this decision, the requests being based on the unfortunate financial condition of the architects of Europe.

The matter has therefore been referred to the General Permanent Committee which meets on June 28th in Paris. At this meeting the location, the date, and the subjects to be discussed at the next International Congress of Architects will be decided.

Convention Invitation from the New Jersey Chapter.

MR. STEPHENS. Lest the Chapter letter to the Board of Directors seem not quite as urgent an invitation as it was intended to be, the New Jersey Chapter wishes to bring before the Convention its invitation to hold the 1926 Convention in Atlantic City. Last year we asked that the 1924 Convention be held there, but it could not be. We do not wish to keep you from crossing the River to New York in 1925, but we would like to have the Convention in Atlantic City in 1926. We extend a most cordial invitation. (*Applause.*)

Convention Invitation from the Georgia Chapter.

MR. A. TEN EYCK BROWN. The Georgia Chapter wishes to extend a cordial invitation to you to hold the next Convention, in 1926, in Atlanta. It is about time we had one for Atlanta. Atlanta is the center of our country—almost the entire country, and it would be a simple matter to get an invitation from the Governor, the Mayor, and the Chief of Police, or any one else down there that it might be necessary to hear from. (*Laughter and Applause.*)

Competition Procedure in Kansas.

MR. DUNNING. I may be slightly out of order, but my conscience has troubled me a little since last night about some of the things I said regarding the situation in Kansas. I felt, on over-night consideration, that I was perhaps a little rough and that some of the things I said might be misinterpreted as showing a lack of sympathy with the Kansas architects, or a lack of understanding of their problem. I spoke of the economic aspect of the situation because that seemed to be the phase brought to the front. I naturally put the professional and ethical aspect before the economic in importance. I wish to present a resolution, Mr. President:

Resolved, That the situation in Kansas be formally called to the attention of the Board, the Regional Director, and to the Members of the American Institute of Architects, and that they be asked to give serious attention, support and advice; and that we offer the full cooperation of the Institute to the Kansas Chapter in finding a right solution of this problem in a way that will not undermine, in its solution, the great good accomplished through long years of effort by the Institute.

I offer this as a resolution.

The resolution was adopted.

*Mr. George Oakley Totten, Jr., 808 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C., is the Secretary of the American Section of the Permanent Committee of the International Congress of Architects.

Tax on Art Importations.

MR. UPJOHN. There is one matter I think ought to come before the Convention. I received a letter a few days ago urging that our Chapter communicate with Congress in connection with a bill to place a tax on the importation of art objects. Now, as a rule, the attitude of Congress apparently is that art objects are a luxury. I think our body should take the stand that they are not. They are educational. Moreover, art objects are imported into this country to a very large extent, and find their way eventually into public galleries where they become the property of the public. Therefore, I would like, as this bill is now before Congress, to get an expression of opinion from this Convention which might help influence Congress to repeal the tax. I therefore offer the following resolution:

Whereas, There is before Congress a bill placing a tax on art importations; and,

Whereas, These importations and art objects to a large extent eventually find their place in the museums; and,

Whereas, We believe that art objects are really educational and not matters of luxury; therefore,

Be It Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects in Convention assembled, appeal to Congress for a repeal and for the removal of this tax.

The resolution was adopted.

General Committee on the Federal City.

MR. PEASLEE. The Convention has just passed a resolution favoring a re-study of

Washington as a whole, for which the Washington architects are grateful. For purposes which will be quite evident, we would like to offer this further resolution:

Whereas, The American Institute of Architects has always maintained a leading interest in the development of Washington and has now reaffirmed this interest by a resolution favoring a commission to develop the plan of Washington as a whole, and to cooperate with other groups working toward the proper development of the National Capital; and,

Whereas, The Washington situation lies wholly with the Congress whose members respect the interest and desires of their constituents; therefore,

Be It Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects establish a general committee on the Federal City with a member in each Chapter to obtain the formation of the National Capital Planning Commission as approved by the Convention, to keep the membership informed upon the needs or dangers of the Washington plan, and, as occasion requires, to focus the sentiment of their respective sections upon their Representatives in Congress.

The resolution was adopted.

THE PRESIDENT. Immediately following this session we will adjourn to Regional Conference meeting held in the Hotel Washington, where you will find tables assigned to each of the Regions. I would caution you to be back promptly at 2 o'clock so that we may not keep waiting the officials of the Government who are to receive us. This session of the Convention stands adjourned.

The Convention adjourned at 12 o'clock noon to meet at 2:20 p. m.

May Twenty-third—Afternoon Session

The Convention was called to order by the President at 2:20 o'clock p. m.

Officers and Directors Elected.

THE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the report of the Tellers.

THE SECRETARY. The Chairman of the Committee of Tellers has asked me to announce the elections of the following officers:

For President, D. Everett Waid, of New York.

(Continued Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT. Mr. Waid, will you come to the platform. *(Applause, the audience standing.)*

MR. WAID. Abraham Lincoln was quoted as saying that the Lord loves the common people. He knew it was true or else the Lord would not have made so many of them. I am sure you are all like the Lord in that respect or you would not have elected me President.

Some months ago when it was made known to me that my name was to be used on the petition

placing me in nomination, I felt that I should object. I was anxious to see a real and a distinguished architect made President of the Institute. I love the Institute and I wanted to see Henry Bacon who was then living, or Howard Shaw made President. A little later when the pressure increased and I had to answer a question, I took the matter to my partner; and I have an adviser who is very frank. *(Laughter and applause.)* She said "Go ahead. Let them put in the petition. Do not worry. The delegates won't be deceived. They know you. They won't expect much." *(Applause.)*

Officers and directors come and go. After all we are here for only a short time and someone else takes our place, but the Institute is generations old, and we hope will continue for a thousand generations. The work of the Institute is the important thing. That is near our heart. When we think of the growth of this great Nation, the greatest on earth, which is expanding beyond all human comprehension, does it

not bring to the Institute a feeling of responsibility? What is our part in that development? Consider what architecture should mean in the future, what architecture should mean to the Nation and to civilization. There is a responsibility for the Institute. And what is the work which this great organization is doing and discussing? Incidentally the Institute is trying to educate the public in an appreciation of architecture, it is dealing with problems of art, of labor, of civic planning, and many others, but the real, the fundamental work of the Institute is making architects. Our chief duty is educating and training ourselves on a basis which will make the architects of tomorrow better architects than the architects of today. If we do this one work rightly, all the other things will follow.

Upon you, distinguished men, is really the responsibility of the work of the Institute.

I am overwhelmed, overwhelmed, as I realize (and no Convention has ever made me realize it more fully than this,) all the wonderful work you are doing, you distinguished men who are facing me here today. It is with most profound respect and admiration that I look upon you now and think of your individual ability and genius and of what you are doing and the work and the responsibility of the future which you are bearing and the responsibility which as representatives you have toward your fellows at home.

The retiring President, Mr. Faville, is a distinguished architect who was, at one time, a disciple of McKim and has since done great work on his own account. I want to congratulate him upon the success of this, one of the greatest Conventions we have ever had. (*Applause.*) He has planned and guided it.

The Board of Directors will continue to work. They will watch you do the work. You may think of Edwin Brown and Dan Waid and, not forgetting Billy Ittner, as figuratively sitting in the Octagon House wearing the same sized hats we wore before, and perhaps a little smaller (*laughter*) but ready with the rest of the Board to be your servants, and with Mr. Kemper and his loyal assistants to help to do the work, help record the work which you are doing.

Perhaps we can accomplish some one or two things. I hope we *may* accomplish one or two things.

Will you stand behind us for the new building? (*Applause.*)

I trust that the power and the influence of the Institute will continue to grow as time goes on.

Mr. President, I congratulate you on the success of your administration and thank you for the

honor which the Institute has conferred upon me. (*Applause.*)

THE PRESIDENT. Mr. Waid, may I congratulate you and may I extend to you hearty cooperation in your administration? (*Applause.*)

MR. WAID. I thank you.

THE SECRETARY (continuing). For First Vice-President and Director, Ellis F. Lawrence, of Portland, Oregon. (*Applause.*)

For Second Vice-President and Director, Abram Garfield, of Cleveland, Ohio. (*Applause.*)

For Secretary and Director, Edwin H. Brown, of Minneapolis, Minn. (*Prolonged applause, the audience standing.*)

For Treasurer and Director, Wm. B. Ittner, of St. Louis, Mo. (*Applause.*)

For Regional Director from the Fourth District, Nat Gaillard Walker, of Rock Hill, South Carolina. (*Applause.*)

For Regional Director from the Seventh District, Wm. J. Sayward, of Atlanta, Georgia. (*Applause.*)

For Regional Director from the Ninth District, Sylvain Schnaittacher, of San Francisco, California. (*Applause.*)

Honorary and Honorary Corresponding Members Elected.

THE SECRETARY. The Honorary Members elected are Edward Bok and Charles Custis Harrison, both of Philadelphia; and the Honorary Corresponding Members elected are Charles Herbert Reilly, of Liverpool, England, and John Alfred Gotch, of London, England. (*Applause.*)

Announcements.

MR. WAID. At this point I will make some announcements, as follows:

As customary the Board of Directors will have a meeting at 9:30 o'clock Saturday morning, at the Octagon House. It is hoped—I speak of this especially now—it is hoped that the Directors will make arrangements for transportation so that they will not leave the city before 6 o'clock, the specific reason being that we have been honored by the visit of a delegation from the French Ambassador inviting the Board to take tea with him at 4:30 o'clock and spend an hour with him. It is a very great honor.

I want to call to your minds the matter of the next year's Convention. The Convention date is April 20th, and your committee has made a report which is not necessary to burden the time of the Convention with except to say it is in print, and if you have not already read it, you ought to take it home with you and read it on the way.

The next Convention as you have been told is to be held in New York. I want to introduce for a moment the President-elect of the New York Chapter, Mr. Benjamin W. Morris. (*Applause.*)

The Convention in New York

MR. MORRIS. Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Convention: New York is a widely known community—both for good and for bad. I will not attempt to define the relative proportion of its good and bad qualities to you this afternoon. It has received on the floor of the Convention today additional publicity, perhaps not altogether desirable, in the matter of certain minor ailments with which it is afflicted—chicken pox, rash, roseola and so forth. But, it is the hope of the New York Chapter and I think it is its conviction that certain other large centers of population may have been sufficiently inoculated with the Jerry building of their own that they will not refrain from coming in large numbers to our infected community. New York is also known, I think, to a few members of the Institute as being the birthplace of the Institute. Next spring it will, at the end of April, welcome the return of its baby with open and loving arms. The child has grown perhaps to vigorous manhood, perhaps no further than to adolescence; in any event, in its contact with the world, and like every other child, it is likely to return to the old home with the feeling that the early ideas inculcated therein are somewhat stupid, outworn and old fashioned. However that may be, for the sake of the future growth and permanent welfare of this infant, youth, or man, it is essential that there be a frank and open and unselfish expression of any real and thoughtful ideas which we may have. In their expression during the forthcoming Convention it is my fervent hope, that that slender and nebulous boggy, that spectre of local prejudice and fear, may be laid deep under the earth once and forever; (*Applause*), that our efforts may be centered solely and exclusively in one single-minded pull for the advancement of that Profession which we all love. It is hopeless for the New York Chapter to attempt adequately to return the hospitality it has enjoyed all these years from the other Chapters of the Institute. However, it is the hope of the New York Chapter that there will be a large and representative attendance and we assure you a most cordial and hearty welcome. (*Applause.*)

THE PRESIDENT. In welcoming these new Chapters of the Institute, we wish them to feel and to realize that they are the Institute, that if they perform their functions with enthusiasm

the Institute is working. There is an underlying feeling that the Institute is in the East, but that is not so. The Institute is within the whole of these four new Chapters and our old established Chapters. It is with enthusiasm that you should carry on this work, which is really in the hands of the Chapters themselves. I hope that you will carry forward as a torch the inspiration of the parent organization.

Charters Presented to New Chapters.

The President then presented Charters to those Chapters of the Institute organized since the last Convention.

The Charter of the Grand Rapids Chapter was received by Mr. Frederick S. Robinson. (*Applause.*)

The Charter of the North Texas Chapter was received by Mr. H. A. Overbeck. (*Applause.*)

The Charter of the South Texas Chapter was received by Mr. Olle J. Lorehn. (*Applause.*)

The Charter of the West Texas Chapter was received by Mr. Paul G. Silber. (*Applause.*)

Announcements.

THE SECRETARY. There are two announcements I should like to make. Customarily there is a banquet following the Convention of the American Institute of Architects. This year, with the program that we had, we felt that we could get along without a banquet. I want to tell you that there will be tonight at the Washington Hotel an informal dinner—informal in every way, in dress and everything. It is in honor of our retiring President, and all delegates who would like to attend will please notify Mr. Magonigle as they leave the room that they will attend the dinner at 7:30 o'clock at the Washington Hotel. (*Applause.*)

Appreciation of Work of Officers.

MR. CHENEY. I do not believe that it is on the program, but I would like to make a motion that the Convention give a rising vote of hearty appreciation to all of the officers of the Institute who have so faithfully, during the past year carried forward their duties, and who have so nobly worked for the worthy and high purposes of the Institute.

The resolution was adopted by a rising vote.

Adjournment of the Convention.

THE PRESIDENT. There being no further business the Fifty-Seventh Convention of the American Institute of Architects stands adjourned.

Thereupon, at 2:46 o'clock p. m. the Convention adjourned sine die.

Louisiana Chapter.

Entitled to three delegates; no delegates present.

Michigan Chapter.

Entitled to five delegates; five delegates present: Charles Crombie, H. J. Maxwell Grylls, W. G. Malcomson, George D. Mason, W. R. Meier.

Minnesota Chapter.

Entitled to five delegates; five delegates present: Rollin C. Chapin, R. V. L. Haxby, Robert T. Jones, Roy Childs Jones, Peter M. Olsen.

Montana Chapter.

Entitled to two delegates; one delegate present: W. R. Flew.

Nebraska Chapter.

Entitled to four delegates; one delegate present: Thomas R. Kimball, with proxies for Alan McDonald and George B. Prinz.

New Jersey Chapter.

Entitled to eight delegates; eight delegates present: C. V. R. Bogert, Neil J. Convery, Ernest H. Fougner, Arnold H. Moses, Marshall N. Shoemaker, Harry T. Stephens, Bernard E. Jamme, Seymour Williams.

New York Chapter.

Entitled to nineteen delegates; nineteen delegates present: Frederick L. Ackerman, Donn Barber, Dwight James Baum, William A. Boring, Charles Butler, H. W. Corbett, Burt L. Fenner, Howard Greenley, F. Y. Joannes, Robert D. Kohn, Electus D. Litchfield, Ben J. Lubsch, H. Van Buren Magonigle, Frederick Mathesius, Jr., A. T. North, Clarence S. Stein, Edward L. Tilton, Hobart B. Upjohn, John V. Van Pelt.

North Carolina Chapter.

Entitled to three delegates; three delegates present: William H. Lord; Harrell Macklin, Harry J. Simmonds.

North Texas Chapter.

Entitled to three delegates; two delegates present: H. A. Overbeck, H. D. Smith.

Oregon Chapter.

Entitled to three delegates; two delegates present: E. F. Lawrence, with proxy for M. H. Whitehouse, W. R. B. Willcox.

Philadelphia Chapter.

Entitled to ten delegates; ten delegates present: Percy Ash, D. Knickerbacker Boyd, Edward A. Crane, George Howe, Walter T. Karcher, Milton B. Medary, Jr., John P. B. Sinker, Jr., Horace Wells Sellers, Ellery K. Taylor, W. L. Plack.

Pittsburgh Chapter.

Entitled to six delegates; six delegates present: Frederick Bigger, Charles T. Ingham, Howard K. Jones, Thomas W. Ludlow, Louis Stevens, R. M. Trimble.

Rhode Island Chapter.

Entitled to three delegates; three delegates present: J. Howard Adams, John Hutchins Cady, Albert Harkness.

Saint Louis Chapter.

Entitled to four delegates; three delegates present: Wm. A. Hirsch, Wilbur T. Trueblood, William B. Ittner.

Saint Paul Chapter.

Entitled to two delegates; no delegates present.

San Francisco Chapter.

Entitled to six delegates; three delegates present: Ernest Coxhead, Albert J. Evers, with proxies for J. S. Fairweather, and Sylvain Schnaittacher, John Galen Howard, with proxy for Charles Peter Weeks.

Scranton-Wilkes-Barre Chapter.

Entitled to two delegates; no delegates present.

South Carolina Chapter.

Entitled to three delegates; three delegates present: Albert Simons, Nat Gaillard Walker, Charles C. Wilson.

South Georgia Chapter.

Entitled to two delegates; one delegate present: H. W. Witcover.

South Texas Chapter.

Entitled to three delegates; three delegates present: B. P. Briscoe, Olle J. Lorehn, M. J. Sullivan.

Southern California Chapter.

Entitled to eight delegates; eight delegates present: A. M. Edelman, Myron Hunt, Reginald D. Johnson, Templeton Johnson, C. E. Noerenberg, Sumner M. Spaulding, J. E. Stanton, David J. Witmer.

Southern Pennsylvania Chapter.

Entitled to three delegates; three delegates present: Reinhardt Dempwolff, Julian Millard, M. I. Kast.

Tennessee Chapter.

Entitled to five delegates; four delegates present: George Aswumb, A. B. Baumann, Jr., Max H. Furbringer, Benj. F. McMurry.

Toledo Chapter.

Entitled to three delegates; two delegates present: E. O. Fallis, David L. Stine.

Utah Chapter.

Entitled to three delegates; one delegate present: Eber F. Piets, with proxies for Leslie Hodgson, and Harold W. Burton.

Virginia Chapter.

Entitled to three delegates; one delegate present: Marcellus E. Wright.

Washington, D. C., Chapter.

Entitled to six delegates; six delegates present: H. F. Cunningham, P. C. Adams, Louis Justement, Victor Mindelett, Horace W. Peaslee, Delos H. Smith.

Washington State Chapter.

Entitled to five delegates; four delegates present: Carl Siebrand, Stanley A. Smith, Rudolph Weaver, Harold C. Whitehouse, with proxy for Albert Held.

West Texas Chapter.

Entitled to three delegates; two delegates present: Atlee B. Ayres, Paul G. Silber, with proxy for Carl V. Seutter.

West Virginia Chapter.

Entitled to three delegates; three delegates present: J. C. Burchinal, Carl Reger, H. Rus Warne.

Wisconsin Chapter.

Entitled to five delegates; four delegates present: Arthur Peabody, Peter Brust, W. W. Judell, Roger C. Kirchoff.

The following representatives of State Societies of Architects are present at this Convention by invitation of the Institute:

Kansas State Society of Architects, Goldwin Goldsmith.
Indiana Society of Architects, Merritt Harrison.
Illinois Society of Architects, E. S. Hall.
Pennsylvania State Association, Thomas W. Ludlow.

Delegates <i>ex-officio</i>	14
Past Presidents as follows:	
R. Clifton Sturges	
John Lawrence Mauran	
Thomas R. Kimball	
Henry H. Kendall	
Irving K. Pond	5
Chapter delegates	238

Total 257

Delegates registered as follows:	
Delegates <i>ex-officio</i>	11
Past Presidents:	
Irving K. Pond	1
Chapter delegates	196
Chapter delegates represented by proxy	10

Total 218

Delegates certified but not attending, 39.

Majority vote of Convention is, 110.

Your Committee notes with regret that the following Chapters are not represented at this Convention:

Arkansas, Dayton, Florida, Louisiana, Saint Paul, Scranton-Wilkes-Barre.

It is also very gratifying to note that nearly 84 per cent of the entire certified representation at this Convention is present and registered or represented by proxy, the proxies amounting to less than 4 per cent.

NON-DELEGATE INSTITUTE MEMBERS ATTENDING.

Laurence H. Fowler	A. L. Kocher
Edward F. Stevens	C. Howard Lloyd
Joseph W. Geddes	O. K. Coley
Fred C. Backus	Francis Drischler
Frederick W. Revels	Frank C. Baldwin
Walter H. Whitlock	Frank Upman
Jos. H. Pierce	R. F. Beresford
G. B. Bohn	Fred H. Brooke
Warren R. Briggs	Appleton P. Clark, Jr.
Wm J. Sayward	Frederick A. Kendall
Merritt Harrison	L. M. Leisenring
Paul Weigel	Louis A. Simon
Emil Lorch	J. W. Smith
Francis R. Bacon	Harry Peale
Warren C. Pattison	Albert Speiden
A. B. Trowbridge	Geo. O. Totten, Jr.
James W. Hopper	George G. Will
Henry McGoodwin	James L. Montgomery
F. R. Watson	Jas. O. Betelle
William Ward Watkin	Cecil F. Baker

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS A. SIMON,
PERCY ASH,
P. C. ADAMS, *Chairman*.

APPENDIX 2

Report of the Committee on Small Houses for the Year 1923

April 30, 1924.

The Architects' Small House Service Bureau movement has passed the experimental stage. It has been functioning for more than three years, and while still in its infancy it is

no longer a matter of speculation. Its progress indicates that it is a permanent institution. There are now seven active Regional Bureaus formed and located with territorial headquarters in the following cities:

Northwestern Division, Minneapolis, Minn.; *Mountain Division*, Denver, Colorado; *North Central Division*, Milwaukee, Wis.; *Lake Division*, Indianapolis, Ind.; *North Pacific Division*, Seattle, Wash.; *Atlantic Division*, New York City, N. Y.; *Potomac Division*, Pittsburgh, Pa.

At the time this report is written a South Central Division is being contemplated in St. Louis, Missouri, a New England Division at Boston, and plans are under way for the formation of still another Bureau in Los Angeles, California.

These Regional Bureaus are actively at work in definite campaigns of service—service for home builders, for manufacturers and other agencies directly concerned with the planning, building and equipping of smaller homes—homes not exceeding six primary rooms.

The object of the Bureau movement is to provide dependable stock plans, advice and counsel for small home builders and at a cost which makes it possible for anyone, no matter how small the home or purse, to enjoy many of the privileges of architectural service—privileges which are generally only possible for builders of larger dwellings where individual practicing architects are usually employed.

In addition to the service which the Bureau movement is rendering, it is also extending a national influence for better architecture and better construction. The Bureau is really doing a heroic work directly in the interest of the architectural profession and this does not seem to be generally understood by the architect.

A Testimony to Architecture.

For the first time in the history of American home building here is a service for builders of smaller homes prepared by architects and offered to the public in the nature of a public service. The Regional Bureaus now operating are endeavoring as far as possible to supply home builders with a reasonable amount of advice and counsel on matters pertaining to the many problems that enter into the design and construction of the small home. Home builders who use this service come directly under a professional influence. When homes are built in accordance with Bureau plans and instructions the result is usually a permanent testimony to good construction and good design. These homes are more convincing testimony to Bureau influence than any report this Committee is able to prepare.

For this reason, we are glad to present in this folder a number of illustrations showing houses erected from Small House Service Bureau plans. They illustrate only a few of many homes already built and under construction in all sections of the country. They give a fair representation of the type of home being erected from Bureau plans.

During the past year more than one thousand small homes have been erected from Bureau plans and in various sections of the country. In fact, every state in the union is represented by one or more Bureau homes. At present there are about three hundred "stock plans" available through the several Regional Bureaus. These plans have been prepared as standard working documents and are in every way dependable instruments of service. Each plan includes working drawings, full sized details, a quantity survey, contract forms and a specification.

Bureau Service Is Limited to Six Rooms

The Regional Bureaus do not make special plans for individuals. Frequently, however, by contact with Bureau service the demand for individual special service has led

to the employment of an architect who can also furnish the necessary supervision, which the Bureau strongly advocates.

The cost of Bureau service is low, averaging approximately \$5.00 per principal room. The Bureau movement is practically a non-profit making service. It was originally planned for a class of home builder and a type of dwelling which ordinarily do not come into the field of practice of the average architect. There has been no deviation whatsoever from this policy. Bureau service is limited to three, four, five and six room homes. In all of the promotional and selling activity behind the Bureau movement no other idea has been involved than the story of architecture and the constant urge that people understand the function of the architect and use his service wherever possible.

During the past year The Architects' Small House Service Bureau of the United States, which is the national and parent organization, has broadcast through newspapers alone more than 2,000,000 imprints of Bureau plans and editorial matter. Each release or imprint bears the name of the American Institute of Architects, the United States Department of Commerce and The Architects' Small House Service Bureau. Each imprint has in some place, either in the editorial matter or the question and answer column, urged the public to consult with and employ the architect. If set in a single column of newspaper type, 13 ems wide, this publicity would stretch in a straight line for a distance of nearly 9,000 miles. All of this publicity has been released and printed at no expense whatsoever to the architectural profession.

Generous Support by Newspapers and Magazines.

The Bureau movement through the generous support of the national magazines and newspapers, and through its own monthly service bulletin, *THE SMALL HOME*, is broadcasting week after week and month after month the story of good construction, good design, good equipment and the proper use of materials. All of these articles are pointing out the necessity of the architect and telling his story to a class of home builders who, generally speaking, are not interested in the architect's business.

Many newspapers that feature the plans and editorial matter of the Bureau have asked for a reprint of selected plans, questions and answers in book form for convenient distribution to newspaper readers. One of these pamphlets recently published under the title of "Help for the Man Who Wants to Build" enjoyed a circulation of 25,000 copies in less than ten weeks. At this writing a second edition is on the press. Through this book alone the Bureau movement will broadcast more than 2,000,000 imprints of Service Bureau plans and editorial matter. This book bears the name of the American Institute of Architects, the United States Department of Commerce and The Architects' Small House Service Bureau of the United States. Plans by all the Regional Bureaus appear in this publication. In purpose this book is a home building primer. It states in popular and practical form construction facts and professional data not only in the interest of the construction industry, but also in the interest of the architect.

A Circulation of 20,000,000 Per Month.

When it is realized that at this time the combined weekly circulation of the newspapers carrying this publicity is something over 4,000,000 each week and that the combined newspaper and magazine circulation is about 20,000,000 per month, it is not at all difficult to see that the Bureau movement is exerting a tremendous influence for better standards in design and construction in the field of small homes. This influence will continue to grow, because the Bureau has literally blanketed the country with editorial matter, questions and answers pertaining to house plans during the past year.

It should be pointed out once more that all of this matter is edited and released directly in the interest of the architect and to prove that his service is an economic necessity to a class of people who rarely if ever employ him, and who need his service perhaps more than any other thing, in connection with a home building operation.

Many actual home building demonstrations or building Clinics have been conducted by the Bureau during the past year. Some of these were for newspapers who feature the Bureau editorial matter. These demonstrations were intended to prove the case of the architect and to show how he proceeds in the preparation of plans, letting of contracts, supervision of construction and in the assembling of building materials to provide a home of comfort and beauty, and at no greater cost than a house poorly designed and constructed, which prevails so generally throughout the country.

Another important thing in connection with the Service Bureau movement and the influence it is now broadcasting is a demand that is coming from many sections of the country for a different type and kind of small dwelling. In other words it is the belief of this Committee that the Bureau movement is already moulding public taste and replacing the average hideous type of house so common in all sections.

Broadcasting Good Will for the Architect.

The Bureau is slowly and surely building good will for the architect and the architectural profession. It is carrying the name of the American Institute and the Department of Commerce into homes, offices, factories, schools, universities, and to the far corners of this and other countries.

Only recently the Government of France requested that a group of Bureau plans be reproduced for distribution in that country and by that Government. This book will soon come from the press.

New plans are constantly being produced by the various Regional Bureaus, and as the various members gain experience in this character of building, a great deal of improvement in design is in evidence. Regional Bureaus are also producing plans and plan books for manufacturers who desire to co-operate with the Bureau movement in order to present their materials to the home building public in terms of better built homes, better design and better architecture.

In February, 1924, the first National Small House Service Bureau Convention or conference was held at National Headquarters, Minneapolis. Seven Bureaus were represented. The session lasted for two days, during which time plans and policies for the Bureau's future were discussed.

The Architects' Small House Service Bureau movement is in reality a public service, created by architects as a logical service for the builder of small homes at a price that can be afforded by all, and at the same time return a fair compensation to the architect for his work. We believe it is a movement that every architect, whether a member of the Institute or not, should be identified with. It is a campaign of service the architect should endorse, since it is directly set up in his own interests. It is a contribution to a class of people who perhaps need more than any other individual the service the architect is best able to render.

Bureau Is Not a Pretty Theory—But an Actual Service.

The Bureau will eventually redirect the interest of the public to the architect. This interest at present is scattered. Much work that should go to architects is being done by contractors and men who have no right to be called architects. One reason for this condition of affairs is the

ignorance on the part of the average layman of the advantages of employing qualified architects or of using the architects' service, even though it be offered in the nature of well designed "stock plans."

Another is the fact that as professional men architects do not advertise or seek publicity, while many who are passing in the name of architects use every means possible to bring themselves before the public.

The Bureau movement is a thoroughly practical one and is obtaining results. It is not propaganda or publicity for the architect or architecture in the sense of giving the public a lot of theories to be read with interest and soon forgotten. It is a real service to the public and the architect and it has already exerted a mighty influence in America's small house architecture.

Respectfully submitted,

COMMITTEE ON SMALL HOUSES,
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS,
GEORGE W. MAHER, Chicago, Illinois.
FRANCIS Y. JOANNES, New York City.
WILLIAM E. FISHER, Chairman, Denver, Colo.

APPENDIX 3

Report of Committee on Publications and Public Information

April 15, 1924.

The Committee on Publications and Public Information of the Institute is composed of members who reside in widely separated sections of the country. Matter that is to be prepared for the public or released for publication must usually be issued at short notice. The difficulties encountered by all editors are necessarily experienced by the Chairman of a Public Information Committee. Copy that has been promised to newspapers or to the Chapter Public Information Committee is not furnished by the writers at the times to which they have agreed and it is only by repeated insistence that copy can be obtained at the last moment before it must go to press. Therefore, it has been impossible to submit to the Committee a great deal of the matter that has been issued and the Chairman wishes to make clear that should there be any criticism of any act of the Committee, the Chairman must bear the brunt thereof and that in such a case the Committee is to be held free from blame. An effort was made to have reports from the different Western Chapters sent to Mr. Leigh Hunt as a more prompt method of controlling the channels for the inflow of information from that District but the ill health of Mr. Hunt has precluded this.

The Chairman wishes to extend his special thanks to Mr. E. C. Kemper, Executive Secretary of the Institute. Without his generous cooperation and the effective aid of the Octagon Office, it would have been impossible to carry out much of the work that the Committee on Publications and Public Information has done this year. Mr. Kemper's singleness of purpose in his devotion to the Institute and to professional architecture at large deserves the grateful acknowledgment of every member of our organization.

The present Chairman of the Committee was appointed in June, 1922. Since that time the Committee has done the following things:

A. Organized the Public Information Committee on a national basis. The greater number of the Chapters have Public Information Committees and each Chapter of the Institute now has a Public Information

representative who acts for the Standing Committee before his Chapter, his local press, and the community. The work of these men, unselfish and conscientious, is hereby acknowledged with the keen appreciation of the Committee.

B. Compiled and published Institute Document No. 186, on *The Functions of the Architect*. This document was first distributed to the Institute membership in March, 1923. Since that time approximately 24,000 copies have been sold, and 7,000 copies distributed to the Architectural Schools, the Public Press, and others free of charge. It has appeared in whole or in part in various newspapers of the country and has been commented upon most favorably. Architects are using it in their practice as a convincing argument with doubting clients. This is evidenced by letters and telegrams received at the Octagon. Not long ago a New York architect telephoned the Journal office for 50 copies of *The Functions of the Architect*, saying that he had a prospective client who had been told that his building could be designed and erected by a contractor just as advantageously without architectural service as with. The architect wanted the document to support his statements to the owner. Needless to say he was promptly supplied.

The Architectural Schools are using the document in their courses—over 3,000 copies have been furnished to them, on request, and free of charge, during the year 1923.

Several Chapters, notably Georgia and St. Louis, have made widespread distribution of *The Functions of the Architect*. The practice is recommended to others. School boards, building committees, state and municipal officers are sources of authority to whom this statement about architectural service can be sent with advantage. It is sold at cost for such purposes, is given away when used for educational purposes, and is sold to the practitioner at 3c per copy.

C. Collected and distributed a series of newspaper articles. A series of articles, written specifically for newspaper use by nationally known authors, some of them architects and some not, was prepared. Here follows a list of the articles and their writers:

The School House Beautiful, By William B. Ittner; *Snappy Styles in Housebuilding*, By Florence Earle Haviland; *The Clinic in Architecture*, By Horace W. Peaslee; *A Little Sermon on the Triangle with Particular Emphasis on the Architectural*, By George S. Chappell; *Church Architecture*, By Ralph Adams Cram; *Just a Love Nest*, By Robert C. Benchley; *Factory Buildings and Good Architecture*, By Albert Kahn; *Planning the Attractive Town*, By George B. Ford; *See America First*, By Henry S. Churchill; *The Manufacturer Reviews the Architect*, By Edward H. Putnam; *How We Came to Plan Our City*, By Thomas Adams; *Security of Investment Will be the Greatest Consideration in Future Housing*, By John Ildner; *Who Should Pay For the National Capital and What Should Be Done with the Money*, By Charles Moore; *The Architectural Pendulum, In What Direction Will It Swing Next*, By George S. Chappell.

These papers were arranged in orderly sequence, and given headings which indicated the sponsorship of the Institute and of the Chapter using the series. A copyright card and suitable headings were inserted and the material offered to the Public Information Committee of every Chapter. It was suggested that the most prominent newspaper in the community be approached and asked to publish the fourteen articles under the release dates thereon, at a price of \$5.00 per article. Some Chapters were successful in mak-

ing this arrangement; others paid for the articles from their own treasuries and had them published as a contribution. The Chapters using the series were as follows: Alabama, Colorado, Dayton, Georgia, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New York, North Carolina (7 newspapers), San Francisco, Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, South Carolina, Southern Pennsylvania, and Washington State.

It is interesting to note that one Chapter, North Carolina, has arranged for the publication of the series in seven different cities in its state, and that it paid for the service from its own treasury. It is safe to say that when this campaign is concluded in North Carolina, through the publication of fourteen articles on architectural subjects, in seven newspapers, the public of that state will know considerably more about architecture than it did six months ago.

Some Chapters were not successful in placing the articles. Others apparently made no effort. The attention of the delegates of those Chapters who did not use the series is called to the fact that the articles are still fresh so far as their particular states are concerned, and can be had from the Executive Secretary, at the Octagon House, upon request. The price, for delayed publication of the entire series of fourteen, can be made considerably less than \$5.00 per article.

These discussions of architectural subjects are non-technical, intended to appeal to the average newspaper reader. They represent the amplification of a definite piece of publicity work which began three years ago with the publication of the "Brochure on Publicity Work With the Newspapers." Incidentally this Brochure is still available; its material is still current. It has been used by some Chapters during the past year and any Chapter that wishes to reach its public could do no better than to start a campaign with material from the Brochure, and by following it with the series of articles.

D. The employment of a Publicity Expert. In compliance with the instructions of the 1923 Convention of the Institute, the question of the employment of a publicity expert was carefully considered. The conclusion was finally reached that funds remaining from the 1923 appropriations would not permit the employment of a professional publicity agent for the year but that it would be possible to employ one of the best men in the country for some special event of interest. This was laid before the Board and with their approval as an experiment, the Committee was authorized to set aside \$500.00 of its 1924 appropriation for the employment of a publicity expert for the preparation and dissemination of news about the 1924 Convention. Mr. James T. Grady was selected as the man best qualified by experience and possession of adequate equipment and training to place in the hands of the newspaper editors of the country information about the Institute of Architects and its activities. The immediate objective of this effort is the publicizing of the May Convention. Our plan embraces both the careful reporting of the events of the Convention itself, and the spread of advance news matter describing in detail the nature and scope of the agenda and corollary activities. Preliminary to the principal aim, Mr. Grady has distributed to the newspapers of the country general information purposing to interpret the viewpoint of the Institute, not only as to the real meaning of architecture and the architect but also as to the profession's willingness to assume appropriate responsibility in public affairs.

His publicity concerning the Institute's representative at the Public Works Conference in Washington

last January commanded wide attention, and is illustrative of the branch of our work which has to do with public questions. The circular on "Functions of the Architect" was written as a news story and printed widely in many sections of the country. The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Institute in New Orleans is another vehicle which provided desirable public information. The problem of reforestation and the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory were other effective means of associating the Institute with broad questions of national social and economic policy. No attempt has been made to merely obtain space or to depart either from the traditions of the Institute or the normal standards of newspapers. Evidence is at hand that an adequately organized system of publicity would produce striking results.

Mr. Grady, a former member of the staff of the New York Tribune, is now director of the Department of Public Information at Columbia University. Mr. Grady's associations are wide and varied. He is Director of Public Relations of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, publicity director of the American Engineering Council, the Engineering Foundation, and the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. Other institutions whose publicity he directs are the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (Division of Intercourse and Education), the American University Union in Europe, and the American Chemical Society. We already have on hand a vast number of clippings that testify to Mr. Grady's activity in behalf of the Institute.

E. During 1923 the Public Information Committee maintained a column in the Journal giving reports gleaned from the different Chapter Public Information Committees. When the Secretary's page containing Mr. Brown's interesting comments first appeared in the Journal the Public Information Column was discontinued for a few issues as it was thought the Secretary's page might cover the ground. It appeared, however, that there was ample room for the two departments and the Public Information Column has again been restored.

In addition to reports on the Chapter activities, suggestions of new means of dissemination of news are indicated such as the broadcasting initiated by Mr. W. Hermon Beers of the New York Chapter, work on Fire Prevention, etc.

F. Additional Items of Accomplishment. Other activities of the Public Information Committee have been to enter as much as possible into questions submitted to it by the different Chapters. The Chairman has tried to be prompt in responding to such calls. In one or two instances lack of office help in New York has caused some delay in answering individual queries. To obviate this in the future a Public Information Office or at least part time of a stenographer devoted to the Institute work in New York or in the publicity outside Washington would be most helpful to the Institute's interest.

Program for the Future: Your Chairman is of the opinion that the Institute ought to spend more money on Public Information than on any other Institute activity. He thinks so because he realizes that the Architect is practicing in a swiftly moving, highly competitive period of the world's history. Men who build will not seek him as men seek water in the desert. He must let them know what architectural service is, why it is desirable and how it can be obtained. It is not necessary to do this by means of blatant advertising, but it must be done in a dignified way if the architectural profession is to survive the expansion of

its competitive professions—I refer to engineering and contracting.

Therefore, your Committee offers the following program for the work of 1924:

1. The employment of a publicity expert on an annual retainer basis, provided the present experiment in that direction is justified by the results obtained.

2. The inauguration of a campaign, through chambers of commerce, banking houses, bonding houses, and related interests for recognition of architectural service as a factor in the security value on which bonds are issued. The Committee is indebted to Mr. Edwin H. Hewitt for this suggestion. The Committee should be authorized to prepare a formal statement on such recognition of the architect, to be issued in the name of the Institute after approval by the Board.

3. The inauguration of a nation-wide campaign among the news and real estate editors of the press of the country for the purpose of making it unethical for a newspaper to publish the architect's work without giving him credit therefor. At the moment three ways of bringing this about suggest themselves:

a. By preparing a formal request, with reasons, addressed to the newspaper editors of the country. This should be in the nature of an Institute document.

b. By appointing the Public Information Committee in each Chapter a Vigilance Committee to take action in every instance in which an architect's illustration or reference to his work is published without his name. The action should be in the nature of explanation and protest and should be taken repeatedly, with the same newspaper if necessary. The opinion is ventured that twelve or fifteen protests in a year from any Chapter of the Institute to any newspaper editor would convince him of the sincerity and merit of the proposition that it is not fair to publish a poem or a story of an architect's drawing without the name of the author.

c. By the distribution of "credit labels," with mucleage that sticks, which every Institute member will be requested to place upon every photograph, drawing or other illustration going out of his office. It is obvious that a newspaper photographer can photograph a building and publish it without reference to the designer. It is equally obvious that all illustrations of new buildings originate in the architect's office and are either his property or the owner's. If he, or the owner, insist that the architect's name appear when such illustrations are first published it will soon become the custom to give the name of the architect in all cases. This deplorable condition wherein the architect's work is published and he gets no mention therefor is to be blamed upon a special class who are notorious for lack of vision in this direction, although priding itself on vision in many directions. That class is the architectural profession. Long ago the Institute formally urged its members to sign their buildings. That was in 1907. In several instances buildings have been signed—perhaps by mistake or on the insistence of the owner, for it would seem from casual observation that about 99% of the buildings worth signing are unsigned.

4. Further consideration by the Committee of some plan of an educational nature which will place before the public in the name of the Institute, on behalf of the whole architectural profession, the kind of information now contained in the document on The Functions of the Architect.

Conclusions: The following resolution is offered for adoption by the Convention:

Resolved, That the Convention approves the work already accomplished by the Committee on Public Information, and endorses in principle its program for the further development of the work, as set forth in its report, such development to be undertaken after conference with the Board of Directors.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS AND PUBLIC INFORMATION,

A. P. CLARK, JR.
WM. POPE BARNEY
F. E. DAVIDSON

ROBERT TAYLOR JONES
LEIGH HUNT
JOHN V. VAN PELT,
Chairman.

APPENDIX 4

Report of the Committee on Contracts

May 9, 1924.

Your Committee on Contracts reports for the period of June, 1923, to May, 1924.

No instructions to undertake any special work were issued to this Committee by the Convention of 1923 and its activities during the current year have been confined to answering inquiries requesting interpretations of the provisions of certain of the Standard Documents issued by the Institute. The greater part of these inquiries have been answered by Mr. William Stanley Parker who undertook that work at the solicitation of the Chairman of the Committee on Contracts, the Chairman feeling that interpretations of these documents would have much more force if they were given by the man who was eminently responsible for the creation of the documents and therefore more familiar with the fundamental thought behind them. The Chairman is grateful to Mr. Parker for the work that he has done for him.

Requests for these interpretations come from all sections of the country and from both Institute and non-Institute members, showing that the use of these standard contract documents of the Institute is widely spread. The tenor of the questions has been surprisingly friendly, indicating that this wide use has proven satisfactory in the main. Because of the wide acceptance of these documents, the Committee is more than ever convinced of the value to the building industry of the work done by those Institute members who framed these documents.

Changes in certain provisions of any standard documents must and will inevitably occur in individual practice in various parts of the United States; provisions of the standard documents will be modified by local ordinances and general laws; some of the provisions will have to be amplified; some much changed in form, some of them in substance, but the basic thought behind them and the fundamental principles they so simply state are not destroyed by these changes.

If this Committee should make any recommendation as to future policies, it would be that the Institute should build up the records of the Contract Committee (and of the other Committees which have been instrumental in making the standard documents) and should collate and codify the various interpretations that have been placed upon the provisions of these documents in order that the precedents set by these official interpretations and the fundamental thoughts upon which they were based would be available to the Institute in such form that they would represent a

consistent building up of the fundamentals of these documents.

In the matter of the U. S. Government Standard Form of Building and Construction Contract, the members of the Committee were individually requested to submit criticisms on the tentative forms sent out by the Inter-Departmental Board of Contracts of the Treasury Department. The criticisms of these members, together with criticisms submitted by other Institute members were forwarded to the Treasury Department. In general the criticisms were of matters of detail in the contract provisions and were not prejudicial to the proposed form of contract as a whole.

Mr. Parker has continued to represent the Institute in the development of the Universal Contract Forms and his report on that matter does not form a part of the report of this Contract Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS,

BEN J. LUBSCHER, STEPHEN F. VOORHEES,
J. D. SANDHAM, WM. STANLEY PARKER,
 EDWIN BERGSTROM, *Chairman.*

APPENDIX 5

Report of Committee on Public Works

April 5, 1924.

The death of Frank L. Packard deprived the Committee of his advice and cooperation and the Committee here wishes to record its appreciation of his invaluable service in the beginning of its work.

To the President, the Board of Directors and Members of the Institute, the Committee on Public Works respectfully submits the following report:

Your Committee on Public Works found that the conditions in Washington in relation to our public architecture might be summed up roughly as follows:

There are apparently only two regular offices under the Federal Government which bear the title of architect—one the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and the other the Architect of the Capitol. Neither of these offices is at the present time occupied by an architect. The architect members of the National Commission of Fine Arts are, therefore, the only architects now in official relationship to the Federal Government and these only in an advisory capacity.

The Tarsney Act, which formerly authorized the employment of architects in private practice for Government work, had been repealed a number of years ago, and the architects of the country are now only available for Government work through special acts of Congress in connection with individual appropriations or where special technical assistance is authorized in any general appropriation.

In 1910 the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized and directed to prepare designs and estimates for separate fireproof buildings for the Departments of State, Justice, and what was then the Commerce and Labor Department. A competition was held in each case and awards were made to three architects, the awards having been approved by the National Commission of Fine Arts. All proceedings under this Act were dropped about the end of 1910.

The Senate Civil Appropriations Act, approved July 1, 1916, created a Public Buildings Commission,

which made an exhaustive report to the Sixty-Fifth Congress, Second Session, in 1918. This report was largely confined to public buildings in the District of Columbia.

In February, 1919, Mr. Clark of Florida introduced a bill into the House which among other things authorized the selection of architects by competitions, to be held in the various localities where the public buildings were to be created. This bill was never enacted into law.

There had been no general public building bill enacted since the Act of March 4, 1913, and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, states under the report of the Office of Supervising Architect that of the buildings authorized prior to the Act of March 4, 1913, there were 14 not under construction on June 30, 1923, and of the buildings, miscellaneous projects, etc., authorized by the Act of March 4, 1913, and subsequently, there were 125 not under contract June 30, 1923.

In 1919 the American Institute of Architects had cooperated with the Federated Engineering Societies in looking toward the creation of a Department of Public Works, in which all of the affairs connected with public construction might be coordinated, and in the organization of which the importance of the public architecture of the Nation might be recognized and its most distinguished expression made available. This movement resulted in the introduction of the Jones-Reavis Bill, providing for a Department of Public Works with several assistant secretaries, each a technically qualified man, directly under the Cabinet Officer who would be the head of the Department. One of these would be an assistant secretary for Architecture. Efforts to secure the enactment of this bill were suspended when it was learned that President Harding had in mind a reorganization of all the executive departments and that a Joint Committee on Reorganization was at work on the broader problem. This seemed to offer the opportunity to suggest that the great volume of building required of the Federal Government, the large sums of money involved and the imperative demand for long delayed construction not only in the District of Columbia but throughout the whole country, might be met by the reorganization of the Supervising Architect's Office or the creation of a new Government agency—

To survey all the floor space used by the United States for any purpose, whether in buildings owned or rented by the Government, and the method and terms under which it is provided;

To survey the approximate needs throughout the country for a definite period in the future and estimate the volume of construction needed to meet the requirements shown by such surveys;

To establish the order of importance in which the items making up such a construction program should go forward;

And to estimate the cost necessary to meet the most imperative needs and for eventually keeping the construction program of the Nation abreast of all needs in the future.

It is believed by your Committee that such a Government agency would be able to place before Congress and the Bureau of Budget the definite buildings requirements of all Government departments with the order of their importance, and would be able to provide accurate information on which appropriations and budget estimates might be based. In short, to extend the scope of the service of the Public Building

Commission to include the whole country and to apply to public building appropriations estimates and other information such as is usually required in connection with appropriations for all other public work, such as Naval Construction, Rivers and Harbors, Reclamation, etc., and thereby avoiding the criticism to which general omnibus building bills have been subjected. In addition to such service as a source of information such an agency might well be authorized by Congress to develop local expression and secure the advantages of local interest by the employment of competent architects, engineers and builders for Government work in the various localities which may have received congressional appropriations, thereby making the Supervising Architect's Office, in a reorganized form, more nearly what its name implies.

After Mr. Harding's death, President Coolidge was quoted in a number of interviews as opposed to a general Omnibus Building Bill at this time, but in favor of a fixed appropriation to be available in installments over a period of years for the purpose of constructing certain very much needed departmental buildings in Washington, including those for which plans had been started in 1910. Several of his Cabinet were quoted in interviews as favoring the budgeting of the construction needs of the various departments and arranging a definite program for the realization of the necessary construction within a given period.

These reports encouraged your Committee to advise the National Administration of the endorsement by the Architectural Profession of the program reported in the public press and to urge the consideration of the extension of the budgeting principles to the whole problem of public building throughout the country.

Personal interviews were granted your Committee by President Coolidge, several of his Cabinet Officers, Senators, and others, and in this connection it is interesting to note that the need for accurate information in making appropriations for public buildings has been recognized for a number of years. Secretary Mellon in his Report for 1923 states that the abnormal conditions resulting from the World War and the continued excessive construction costs have made it necessary to postpone the erection of the large number of Federal buildings authorized by the Omnibus Building Bill Act of 1913, referred to above. He stated that no additional public buildings have been authorized and that as a result many years will be required to provide buildings in communities where they are greatly needed.

We quote the following from his report:

"Prudence would suggest the necessity for a carefully considered public-building program, and it is believed that the following recommendation made by one of my predecessors, Secretary Cortelyou, in a report addressed under date of December 7, 1908, to the Speaker of the House, should receive serious consideration:

"Further change, it is believed could be made to great advantage. The present system employed in connection with bills for public buildings is not conducive to the best results. A great mass of bills is annually poured in on the department with requests for early reports. In many instances the buildings authorized are unnecessary for the public business, and in the interests of economy the construction could be postponed for several years. Insufficient time is allowed for investigation as to the requirements of the build-

ings proposed, or in fact for an accurate estimate of cost. As a result it frequently happens that a number of buildings are authorized which are not required, and, on the other hand, no appropriations are made for localities in which the Government is urgently in need of adequate buildings, and is in all probability paying large rent for insufficient quarters. Public building appropriations should be put on a basis similar to that now employed in connection with appropriations for river and harbor work. If this were done, the Congress would submit to this department a list of localities with the request that at the next session a report be submitted showing:

"1. The necessity or advisability of a building in the city or town suggested. This would necessarily embrace the size of the city, the cost of the building, and the price at which rented quarters are to be had.

"2. If a public building is recommended, the area and probable cost of the site; the size, cost and character of the building that should be erected; and the annual cost of its maintenance.

"3. The amount of appropriation necessary to carry on the work during the ensuing fiscal year. With such a report, carefully made in detail after consultation with the other departments interested, the Congress would be better able to judge of the advisability of authorizing a building and of the appropriations required. I am confident that by this method a great saving could be effected and that buildings could be more satisfactorily and economically distributed."

You will note the recommendation by Secretary Cortelyou was made more than 15 years ago and that subsequent developments emphasize the wisdom of this recommendation. The magnitude of the expenditures and savings involved is indicated by the fact that according to official reports the annual rentals paid by the United States exceed 20 millions and that the leases "are usually made on an investment basis of 8 to 15 per cent," while the United States may borrow money at 4 per cent, for the erection of its own buildings.

Senator Smoot, in January of this year, introduced a bill in the Senate appropriating fifty million dollars, not more than ten millions of which to be available in any fiscal year, this sum to be applied to the construction of certain specified departmental and other buildings in the District of Columbia. This bill is an enlargement of the recommendation contained in the report made to Congress a year previously, by the Public Buildings Commission, of which Senator Smoot was Chairman. The recommendation at that time proposed an annual appropriation of two to three millions aggregating a total of thirty millions for the construction of certain necessary buildings. The fifty million dollar bill now before the Senate is the only appropriation bill for public buildings introduced up to the present time (April 4, 1924) in either house. The chairmen of the two committees of the Senate, to whom this bill has been referred, have promised your Committee a hearing when this bill is taken up for consideration. The chairman of the House Committee on Buildings and Grounds has stated that no bill has yet been presented but that he will be glad to give your Committee a hearing when the House Committee has the question of appropriations for public buildings before it.

* * *

The problem of reorganization of the Federal Departments will probably not be solved in the near future. That part of the reorganization which concerns the Department of Public Works is not in a very satisfactory state. The proposal of 1919 which was embodied in the Jones-Reavis Bill and which gave Architecture a direct voice in departmental councils has been abandoned in the present proposals.

The reorganization now proposed, in what is known as the Brown Report, divides the Department of the Interior into two divisions, each headed by an assistant secretary. One of these divisions is to be in charge of public works, including all the non-military engineering activities of the Government. This proposal places the public architecture in a position without direct contact with the head of the Department and thereby greatly limits the influence of this division upon our public architecture. Your Committee, while endorsing the project for reorganization, has addressed Mr. Brown's Committee, stating its opposition to the form of reorganization proposed and its adherence to the principle of reorganization embodied in the Jones-Reavis Bill.

In view of the situation as outlined, your Committee recommends that the Convention consider resolutions embodying the following principles:

First, That a Government agency be established following more or less the form outlined by Secretary Cortelyou in 1908 and repeated and endorsed by Secretary Mellon in 1923;

Second, That means be found by which the Government can avail itself of the services of architects in the various sections of the country to the end that our public architecture may be kept abreast of the most distinguished private and corporate work;

Third, That the location and design for all public structures within the District of Columbia provided for in Senate Bill 2284, introduced by Senator Smoot, shall be in harmony with the Park Commission Plan of 1901;

and offers the following:

1. *Whereas*, The building program of the United States is now many years behind in the volume of construction already authorized by Congress and the need for greatly increased accommodations has become imperative, and

Whereas, The volume of public building construction and the rental of space for Federal activities in the District of Columbia and throughout the country involves the appropriation of large sums from the public Treasury, and

Whereas, Accurate surveys of requirements and estimates of costs should be the basis of all appropriations, therefore

Be It Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects in Convention recommends to the Congress the creation of a new agency or the reorganization of the Supervising Architect's Office into an agency similar to the Public Buildings Commission, expanded to include within its surveys all building requirements, including questions of site, of the Federal Government throughout the country, and to furnish estimates of the amounts of appropriations necessary to meet these requirements.

2. *Whereas*, There has been developed an architecture in the United States equal in merit to the best contemporary work in the Old World, and

Whereas, This high standard is found in different sections of the country to be developed from local tradition and to reflect local physical and climatic conditions, and

Whereas, The American Architecture which has received distinguished recognition throughout the world includes many examples of the public architecture of the United States and of the several States, illustrated preeminently in the Lincoln Memorial, therefore

Be It Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects in Convention expresses its conviction that all the public architecture of the United States should reflect the highest standards achieved in private and corporate work, and believes that this end may be attained, greater local interest aroused, considerable economies effected, and the pressure on the existing Government Bureau lessened or altogether relieved, by provision in appropriation bills or by general legislation for the employment of architects in private practice in the manner which has resulted in producing the Lincoln Memorial, the Freer Gallery, the Treasury Annex, the National Museum, and other notable buildings in the Federal City, and a number of the great State Capitols for the several States.

3. *Whereas*, The Plan of 1901 for the development of the park system of the District of Columbia and the location of future public buildings was prepared with the advice and cooperation of the American Institute of Architects, and

Whereas, The Plan of 1901 is essentially an enlargement of the historic Plan of 1792, prepared in order to meet the requirements occasioned during a century of growth of the Republic, and is a reassertion of the authority and value of that original plan, and

Whereas, The public works provided for by Congress and accomplished in accord with the plan during the past two decades (notably the removal of the railroads from the Mall, making possible the creation of a park connection between Capitol and White House and the creation of a plaza at the western front of the Capitol; the erection of a monumental Union Station and approaches; the restoration of the L'Enfant axis as the basis of an impressive central composition; and the creation of the Memorial to Abraham Lincoln, which has taken rank among the fine structures of the world) have amply justified the wisdom and dignity shown in the preparation of the Plan of 1901, and

Whereas, The works already accomplished are but a beginning of the orderly and systematic development of the National Capitol, along lines of dignity, amenity and beauty, therefore

Be It Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects, in Convention, reaffirms its endorsement of the Plan of 1901, and urges the Congress to incorporate in any legislation authorizing construction of departmental or other buildings in the District of Columbia a provision that location and design of all such structures shall be in harmony with the Plan of 1901.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS,

THOMAS R. KIMBALL,
MILTON B. MEDARY, JR.,
Chairman.

APPENDIX 6

Report of Committee on Community Planning

April 3, 1924.

I

Why has the American Architect so little interest in city planning? Twenty years ago, with the impetus derived from the Chicago Exposition and the resumption of L'Enfant's plan for Washington, he seemed ready to take the leadership in the city planning movement. Today he has abandoned it. How has this come about?

On the face of it, his indifference and his lack of initiative are surprising. The architect's work in planning the individual house or factory or office or public building is governed by the plan of the city; the layout of the roads, the location of traffic thoroughfares, the size and shape of lots, the innumerable legal restrictions that relate to height, air space, and mode of construction; all these factors touch the architect's proper job and help or hinder it. Over these factors, however, he continues to exercise little or no control. While in most foreign countries the architects are the principal city planners, in America others first created the mangled regularity of the gridiron, and still control the form of our cities' growth.

The situation is all the more curious for the reason that the architect's training as an imaginative and at the same time practical planner obviously fits him for leadership in this work. For lack of his guidance as a community planner, some of the most admirable achievements in American architecture have been rapidly buried under the debris that marks the unending transformation of the American City. Aside from the architect's potential opportunity for service to the community in preparing the mould that will govern its future growth and activities, one would, perhaps, think he would insist upon taking the leadership, if only for his own protection. On the contrary, the city planning movement has fallen into the hands of specialists who are chiefly interested in isolated phases of city development. The transit expert, the municipal engineer, the real estate broker, the sanitarian combine to exert a far greater pressure upon the architect than his individual client; for both architect and client must work within the rigid frame that these special interests have, at one time or another provided.

It is all but hopeless for the architect to design sane and beautifully unless he can relate his individual works to a sanely and beautifully designed city, to a sane and beautiful community. If each particular work of the architect is to do its part, as the pieces in an orchestra perform their parts, it seems necessary that the architect himself should preside over the whole performance and take the place now occupied by the specialist who is concerned only with the wind or the strings or the brass, or the arrangement of the orchestra's chairs. The architect's actual task of bringing together all the arts necessary for the better ordering of cities and buildings has scarcely begun.

II

The Committee on Community Planning has felt that its most important function is to offer some constructive suggestions that might lead members of the profession to a more active participation in community planning. The committee, however, is faced

at the beginning with the difficulty of drawing a line between what might be called superficially constructive suggestions and fundamentally constructive ones. It has finally come to the conclusion that the most positive action that can be taken at this time is a simple statement of the general problems of community planning, as it involves the work, the cooperation, and the position of the architect.

Our first effort is, briefly, to state the problem that confronts every community when it begins to think seriously of community planning. Here two choices are open. The first is the development of plans and suggestions which the uninstructed laymen would consider concrete, constructive, and practical. Under this head come such obvious matters as the widening of a traffic street, the placement of a new municipal building, or the provision of a playground. None of these matters carries with it the necessity of departing from the powers and precedents that almost every American community possesses. Every automobile driver knows when a street is congested; every mother knows when her child needs a place to play in; and the immediate remedy for each of these conditions is obvious. Things of this nature, some highly important and some trivial, belong to the routine of city planning practice.

There is a second kind of planning, however, which, while it works with the same materials and confronts the same problems as the first, does not arrive so easily at a solution. Confronted by a congested traffic avenue, it examines the alternatives between widening the roadway or creating, let us say, a new centre of business which will divert the stream of vehicles. Confronted by the necessity for a playground adjacent to a crowded district, it inquires whether the cost of buying out the existing property-rights in the necessary lots, together with the creation of a shortage of houses in this area, would be effectually compensated for by the provision of a recreation space, or whether the same purpose might not be served, as in recent London examples, by the creation of an independent garden suburb which would be designed from the beginning with sufficient play-areas.

This second type of planning may at times result in proposals which would involve a radical departure from the present adjustment of the community; such a departure is that under which the London County Council provides houses at cost, and in case of necessity below the current economic rent, to slum-dwellers whose habitations have been torn down. For the sake of clearness, we shall call the first type of planning, which is concerned chiefly with the physical properties of the city, "city planning." The second type, which considers the physical changes in due relation to the social situation of which they are a part, we shall call "community planning."

In order to account for the present position of the architect in the city planning movement, and in order to give the architect a more definite orientation towards his tasks and opportunities, we have found it necessary to review the history of city planning and the development of the American city itself. If the chief result of this survey seems mainly to center upon difficulties, upon bad precedents, upon lapses, it is only to pave the way for a more adequate conception of the tasks of community planning. This conception will avoid all that has proved inhumane and wasteful; and it will endeavor to point out the terms upon which the architect will be able to provide a more and more adequate shell for a more and more vitalized community.

III

Our present practices in land sub-division and street layout go back to the middle of the eighteenth century. Up to that time all the cities of the Atlantic seaboard, with the exception of Philadelphia, had been planned, in piecemeal, with respect to their original functions as farm villages or port-villages; their irregular layout was based upon a direct consideration of the use to which the land would be put. In Cambridge, Mass., this method led perhaps at times to a too frequent sub-division of blocks, in order to get corner frontages; but at the same time it was flexible enough to provide those deep blocks with closed avenues leading to an interior plot which give parts of Cambridge and Longwood the unique charm that they still possess as residential districts.

By the middle of the eighteenth century the arbitrary rectangular block, planned in advance of use and without reference to use, had been incorporated with the plan of New York; a similar layout was adopted for Pittsburgh in 1795; and it was on this scheme of streets that L'Enfant superimposed his plan for Washington. Thomas Jefferson and others found justification for the formal rectangular layout in antiquity; its real justification, however, lay in the conditions that were then creating the commercial town. Those conditions were firmly in the minds of New York's city planning commissioners when in 1811 they block out the development of the city for the next century; and they remained in the minds of all their disciples and successors.

What were these conditions? The principal one, perhaps, was the dominance of traffic and trade. It was this that made the provision for traffic streets the chief task of New York's Commissioners, and since, without paying any attention to topographic difficulties or to the natural routes of travel they assumed that the maximum traffic would be across town, they placed their rectangular parcels lengthwise from river to river. One might write this defect down as a bad guess were it not for the fact that it so obviously ignored more fundamental needs in paying attention to the interests of commerce. Thus, it ignored the fact that in New York the houses under this street system would never receive direct sunlight on one side; whereas had the blocks run north and south all the houses would have had a double exposure. We bring out this particular point in order to emphasize the narrow basis upon which the commercial city was originally planned. Its chief, in fact its only interest, was the development of the apparatus for selling goods and land. In the gridiron scheme, as the commissioners naively confessed when they failed to provide for more open spaces, recreation and housing could take their chances; indeed, the amount of park space was deliberately reduced to a minimum in order not to put land out of the market.

Here we come to the second animus in the gridiron scheme, namely, the parcelling out of lots. In New York, the deep, narrow, rectangular lot was deliberately adopted because it "wasted" less land than irregular plots; it was for this reason, too, that diagonals and ovals, such as during the eighteenth century had given to Bath its charm and dignity, were set aside as frivolous. With plots of this description, land could be sold by the front foot; sales and transferences could be made without using a different legal formula; and lots could be marked out long before anyone knew whether a house, a shop or a factory would eventually be erected on them. Both in street layout and land-

subdivision no attention was paid to the final use to which the land would be put; whereas the most meticulous efforts were made to safeguard its immediate use, namely, land speculation, and in order to further this use hills were graded, swamps and ponds filled, and streets laid out long before these expenditures could be borne by the people who, in the end, were destined to profit from or suffer by them. It was no wonder that the newer towns like Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago by the middle of the nineteenth century had forfeited, to pay the cost of street improvements, generous tracts of land which the original planners had set aside for use as civic centers.

So successful was this type of planning from the commercial standpoint that it became the inevitable mould into which every American city was poured. The swiftness with which the rectangular plan could be laid out by the least imaginative of surveyors, the equal ease with which each block could be sub-divided, lent itself to the haste of the pioneer. Once the original tract of the city was bounded, a day's work at the drafting board was enough to complete the plan itself. Even today this type of plan is repeatedly justified, by those who should know better, because of its convenience to the municipal engineer's offices.

The gridiron plan had one other defect which was accounted a virtue by the pioneer, and still is shared by those who have not profited by the intervening century's experience. With its avenues that continued into swamps and wildernesses, with its future growth forecast for at least a hundred years, it gave forth a promise of manifest destiny and captivated the imagination. Scarcely any American town during the nineteenth century was so mean that it did not aspire to grow faster than its neighbor, faster maybe than New York, and become a metropolis. Only by the assimilation of more and more people could its colossal city plan and its inflated land values be justified. If the older cities of the seaboard were limited in their attempts to become metropolises by the fact that their downtown sections were originally designed for villages, the villages of the middle west labored under just the opposite handicap; they had acquired the framework of a metropolis before they had passed out of the physical state of a village. The gridiron plan was a sort of handme-down which the juvenile city was supposed to grow into and fill. That a city had any other purpose than to attract trade, to increase land values, and to grow is something that, if it un- easily entered the mind of an occasional Whitman, never exercised any hold upon the minds of the majority of citizens. For them, the place where the great city stands is the place of stretched wharves, and markets, and ships bringing goods from the ends of the earth; that, and nothing else.

In this standardized street, block, and lot system, architecture and the other humane arts were simply left out of account. The rules of land subdivision in a community which expects to grow, which believes with an almost religious faith in the duty of growing, have to be made sufficiently broad to cover all sorts of possibilities. As a result, street widths, lot depths, and regulations as to setbacks have frequently been wasteful out of all proportion to the small single family houses which first occupied them; and at the same time they have proved quite as inadequate to serve the large tenements, business buildings, or lofts which came in at a later date. The pioneer's type of plan, by being ready for any emergency, actually meets none.

The effect of the monotonous gridiron system upon architecture has frequently been noted. The same-

ness of the plots, the absence of special sites, the side-long approach to every building, great or small, inconspicuous or monumental, all tend to stifle the imagination of the architect and to do away with even such small variations or setbacks as might relieve the monotony of the continuous rows of houses that are so characteristic of our American cities. It is in its effect upon residential planning, however, that the American block and lot have exerted a positively baneful effect. As a result, we have dark interior rooms, wasteful corridors, and a tendency to build over areas that should be used for courts and gardens. The railroad and dumbbell tenements in New York, the equally badly lighted flats of St. Louis and other western cities, as well as the depressing row houses of Philadelphia, were planned to fit the requirements of lots rather than to serve the uses of the tenants. Even in some of the most fashionable apartment houses and hotels that New York can boast of, a large proportion of the rooms have either insufficient light or breadth of aspect. The overcrowding encouraged by our traditional lot plans is nothing but a dead loss. Financially, it means that the people who live in dark and poorly lighted quarters pay amply for what they get, while those who enjoy light and air pay something of a premium for it.

In fact, the outstanding evils of bad housing, inadequate light and ventilation, and the lack of privacy, are perhaps as often caused by narrow lot subdivision as by the overcrowding of the population. During the past few years, in the cheaper land areas around New York, there has been a tendency to develop small single and two family houses instead of apartments. As a result we have 15 to 20 families per acre instead of the 100 to 150 in the former tenement districts. Nevertheless, in the greater part of this low density housing the same narrow courts, inadequate lights, and the failure to observe privacy exist as in the high density districts.

Again: there has been a striking demonstration during the last few years that apartments could be designed more economically if they covered a much smaller percentage of the land, provided that the old, narrow lot divisions were obliterated. Such apartment houses not only provide better light and ventilation, they even give a better return on the investment. In the same way, a plotting based on the proposed use of the land for small single-family and two-family houses, instead of on the convenience for selling and speculating, would not merely give the architect an opportunity to plan internal recreation areas; it would also enable him to effect a grouping of buildings, and to introduce simple elements of landscape design, features which today are eliminated from house-planning in cities and relegated to the country estates of the wealthy, almost the last refuge of architects in our communities. Here are two cases in which the architect's ability and invention have so far been able to contribute nothing to the enhancement of life in our cities, because of the fact that he so far has exercised no influence on community planning; and it is only in terms of community planning that these improvements can be introduced.

We must emphasize that the Standard American City plan has no place for these improvements. There is a complete lack of co-ordination between street and plot layout on one hand and the planning and grouping of houses and other buildings. All the architect's ingenuity and imagination are wasted so long as the frame within which he is forced to work is designed by others who have no concern for the kind of houses

that people must live in, and who put the convenience of the drafting board or the legal document above the needs and desire of the community. The principal exceptions to this generalization about our cities are a few old New England villages, a handful of modern suburbs, and a number of small industrial villages, chiefly those that were built by the Shipping Board and the Housing Corporation during the war. Here, and here alone, if we exclude the estates of the wealthy, has the architect had an opportunity to put in practice the sort of comprehensive design which draws upon all of his resources, and takes the full measure of his professional equipment.

It comes to this: it is almost impossible to demand that the architect deal honestly and thoroughly with the part when he has no control over the whole. The architect's ability to plan has been squandered on details. The real structure, of which the house, the school, or the monumental city hall forms a part, has come into being without a plan; or rather, the plan which lies in back of it has no intelligible relation to the practice of architecture or to the art of living well in an urban community.

IV

We have so far dealt only with the first stage of American city planning and city development; and with the effects that they continue to produce upon architecture. Up to the time of the World's Fair in 1893 the practices which we have been describing were set in the foundations of every American city, unquestioned and unvarying. At the time of the World's Fair the architects of the country banded together as a united profession. In laying out of the exposition grounds they introduced the concept of beauty and order and symmetry into the design of the miniature city; they brought together landscape architecture, building, and sculpture, and gave the ordinary man a hint of something that he was missing in the ramshackle, unstable, hit-or-miss building that characterized the growing American city.

The fine example of the World's Fair gave rise to the City Beautiful movement. We may briefly sum this up as an attempt to put a pleasing front upon the scrappy building, upon the monotonous streets and the mean houses, that characterized the larger American cities. Even the smaller towns, without the resources of the metropolis, imitated its pretensions; they called in the aid of municipal art commissions, and introduced a fountain here, a statue there, and electric light pylons everywhere.

It looked, momentarily, as if the architect were about to assume the leadership in the development of the American city. Unfortunately, the exponents of the City Beautiful were for the most part no more community planners than those who preceded them. Whereas the engineer had devoted himself to sewers and street systems alone, the architectural city planner of the old school devoted himself to parkways alone, to monumental buildings alone, or to public squares alone. If the municipal engineer had been narrow and utilitarian in his rigid city plans without regard to houses and recreation areas and general amenities, the architect was equally superficial. Moreover, the demolitions demanded for his grand avenues and places were costly beyond measure, and, when all was said and done, they did not fundamentally alter the environment in which the greater part of the population, rich and poor, were still destined to live.

A number of good things no doubt came out of this

effort, like the grand park systems of Chicago and Kansas City; but the architect had not faced with sufficient realism the colossal task with which he was confronted. He accepted his proposed improvements too much at the value placed upon them by the business man, as creators of land values, as a useful element in increasing the commercial attractiveness of the city.

V

Meanwhile, the skyscraper had arisen, and the modern system of underground transit had been elaborated; and the initiative went back to the hands of the engineer. It was useless to plan monumental entrances to the city, useless to lay out great places and concourses, while the mere flow and congestion of population made a good part of it spend most of its time too far either below or above ground to take note of these excellent improvements!

The engineer, who had originally planned the American city to promote traffic, now found it necessary to magnify his traffic plans and to produce a new underground city. A subway is an underground thoroughfare. Even an underground thoroughfare should have some relation to the system of streets above it and the use to which the properties it touches are put. For the most part, however, the transit systems of our American cities were planned with only one object in view: to open up new territories at the periphery of the city and to crowd more and more people into the central district. It is by crowding at both ends that the highly elaborate enterprises of modern rapid transit can be run at a sufficient profit to attract the vast outlays of capital necessary to float them. Both of these processes increased land values; both of these processes caused congestion. The congestion at the center, aided by the narrow building lot, caused the skyscraper to arise; congestion in the dormitory districts gave rise to the old style of tenement and in turn was created by the expansion of the new. New rapid transit lines were introduced as "a way out"; and in turn, by concentrating more feeder lines into the central trunk, they served to increase the congestion of traffic and people. In every city where this happens the situation has become so unbearable that, as the saying is, "something must be done."

VI

At this point the expert enters with a number of palliatives. He takes the ancient system of gridiron planning for granted; at best he has ultimate intentions of intersecting the parallelograms with diagonals. Like his predecessor in the early nineteenth century, he is convinced that cities must grow without limit, and that anything which would prevent their growth, anything which would fundamentally alter the lines of growth and upset the established tissue of realty values is not to be thought of. The city planner of this school has three chief cards to play, and during the last decade or so he has been fairly successful in playing them.

One: he can widen the traffic avenues and otherwise provide further facilities for traffic by bridges, tunnels, and viaducts. He can zone the various districts of the city, on the basis of existing usage, by and with the consent, above all for the benefit, of the existing owners of property. Third: he can, up to a certain point, limit the height of buildings. By concentrating upon these three points, principally perhaps upon zoning, American city planning has passed out of the grand

dreams that seemed to have been awakened by the World's Fair and has come down to brass tacks.

It is our business to inquire how far this transformation has benefited communities—or if we wish to take a narrowed point of view we might ask how it has aided the architect, or how it promises to shape an environment more suitable to his practice.

First, let us consider street widening. The current method is to pay for street widening to a large extent either by assessment—which implies additional occupancy along the street itself, or an increased commercial value due to the more intensive use in the immediate neighborhood, or by assessment over a whole district which shares proportionately in the benefit. The second way usually leads, it may be noted in passing, to increased density of use. Thus street widening to facilitate traffic generally increases the amount of traffic in proportion to the new width. This matter has been put very admirably in the report of the Pittsburgh Committee on City Plan, for a Major Street Plan. We take the liberty of quoting from it: "There will be an ever increasing number of vehicles entering the Triangle (central district) streets. This increase will be facilitated by the improvement of the tributary streets. Increased traffic will bring higher property values; increased property values will encourage owners to erect buildings designed to pay returns related to higher valuations; this will revive the desire for more revenue producing (business making) traffic; and this will again lead to the problem of amplifying street capacity." Here is what the commission justly calls a vicious circle. The prime requirement of this type of planning is that it must pay; its chief defect is that it pays, as a rule, all too generously.

Let us now turn to zoning. This may mean one of two things. It may mean the allocation of land to a particular use, as for instance, in the first garden city at Letchworth, a certain section was from the beginning set apart for industrial development, another for residential development; another for an agricultural belt. In our American practice, however, zoning has come to mean something essentially different; it is concerned only feebly and incidentally with the community function the land will best serve; it focuses attention mainly upon the stabilizing of the existing uses and the values that are derived from them, whether these are to the best advantage of the community or not.

Now since zoning not only occupies the most prominent place in present day city planning, but is also the usual contact point for the architect with the subject, we must dwell a little on its principles and practice.

The initial move in the case of zoning American cities was justified on the ground that industry and business, in the course of growth and expansion, blighted residential areas or passed over and completely destroyed them. Zoning would prevent all this. The necessity for conserving residential areas was a matter of the common welfare and so it was conceived that zoning could be put into effect and enforced by the exercise of police power. What constitutes police power is, of course, rather vague, but it was conceived that zoning fell within it.

The theory of zoning was thus a very simple one. In making an application of the theory, however, the practice of zoning immediately passed beyond the matter of conserving that which would accrue to the advantage of the common welfare and proceeded to utilize the principle and the power to conserve, sta-

bilize and enhance property values. And it is upon the efficacy of zoning as a measure which will stabilize or enhance property values that its popularity has come to hang. Has any proposed zoning ordinance the slightest possibility of going into effect unless it is so framed that it is obvious that pecuniary gains will follow to the owners of property through its enactment?

Now, pecuniary gains seldom arise out of withdrawing land from the possibility of industrial or business use. So resort is had to the creation of many residential categories so as to provide finely graded areas of differential exclusiveness. In this way, property values are stabilized and enhanced. This consideration now furnishes the main ground for the popularity of zoning.

If we turn back to the original concept it is clear that zoning as it is now carried on can hardly be justified on the ground that, by and large, it serves the interest of the common welfare. It may be that the segregation of economic classes is quite the reverse. In any event, whether the practice as developed is for good or evil, it is perfectly evident that the constitutional ground upon which zoning was originally based has been cut away by the creation of an ever increasing number of categories.

Let us now turn from the social to the economic and physical aspects of zoning. As generally advocated and practiced, zoning is an admitted compromise with existing conditions in the interest of "stabilizing" values and uses. When these existing conditions are the result of haphazard and badly related development, such stabilization may conceivably retard one desirable, though momentarily unpleasant, change normally brought about by economic pressure.

We may safely say that most of our present zoning lacks any degree of positive coordination with a well conceived distribution of low density areas permanently isolated from traffic invasion. Such isolation would conflict with the universal expectation of rise in land value in residential as in other districts. Zone plans are frequently accompanied by requirements for wide streets and deep setbacks which are naively advocated for safety in case that zoning does not work. Few seem to appreciate the direct relation between change in character of property and the accumulation of costs resulting from extravagant expenditures in public improvements and wasteful areas which our system of land development entails. Zoning under such conditions is popular because there is so much property being adversely affected by changes resulting from lack of regulation. It does not follow that regulation in the interest of abating these changes is either desirable or effective.

On the other hand, from the standpoint of the architect, zoning has imposed innumerable restrictions, many of them futile and unimportant which tend to increase the complexity of his task in planning for the use of property, often preventing the introduction of desirable innovations suggested by an intelligent appreciation of his problem. So rigid are these rules in many of our prominent zoned cities and so little have they to do with the essential principles of community planning that a well conceived Town Planning and Housing Scheme, on the lines of the best Dutch and English precedents, would be possible only in new districts which have not yet been trimmed up by the procrustean ax of the zoning expert.

In sum, the only rational end for which zoning can exist, namely, to promote better communities for living

and working and bringing up children, is actually often hindered by the present applications of zoning. Need we wonder that current city planning has so little interest for the architect?

What applies to zoning applies with slight changes to limiting the height of buildings, with which this measure it is often associated. Setback rules for the upper stories and limitation of heights are provided for without any genuine attempt to relate these provisions to the development of the city as a whole. The result of these rules has lately been hailed as a triumph for architecture, because of the picturesque skyline the building often presents, even when the regulations are applied in a purely automatic fashion; but all the while the growth of skyscrapers to the permissible height more and more swamps the recognition of any particular building, and obliterated any approach that the solitary structure may have.

The present order of city planning and city regulation is concerned with what is, in every sense of the word, a transitory city. It is not unfair to say that it accepts without overt criticism the tradition which holds that a city exists solely for the purpose of commercial gain; that it looks with equanimity upon the absorption of more and more people into cities and city-regions already overcrowded; and that it has nothing to offer against the continuous process of removal and destruction caused by shifts in land values except the tentative suggestion that these values may be stabilized for a while by zoning. Through zoning, our city planners are ready to proceed against "unfair competition" in the intensive use of land. But zoning plans and height regulations and street widenings and transit maps all assume a more and more intensive use of land, a continual shift in the function and character of each area, and the steady accretion of financial values to the existing properties.

So it should not seem unnatural that housing, that civic art, that the daily requirements of recreation, apart from the Sunday auto excursion to distant park areas play minor parts in the current city planning schemes. The architect, in his capacity as community planner, is left out of consideration; while as an individual, the architect's work shares the transitory quality of the city itself. The fate of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank in Chicago, and the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, in New York, more or less awaits all the buildings of the modern American city under present conditions. No matter how adequately it may be designed, or how satisfying its facade, our buildings are doomed to be obliterated as land values shift and a more intensive development is found necessary, not, like Wren's city after three hundred years, but after thirty. Their only alternative fate is to be condemned, like the Boston Customs House, to a more ignominious form of preservation. Such stability of purposes and values, as has made the precincts of Piccadilly Circus serve as a gay resort and market from the time of St. James' Fair in the late Middle Ages, or has given Westminster its characteristics as a political and religious center for an even longer time, does not reside in the American city in its present state. In New York, Washington Square college might have been within walking distance of the Astor Library, had not the library moved to a site within walking distance of Columbia University—only to find Columbia University moved. These examples are typical. It is not architecture that the American city needs under the present mode of development, but scene-painting.

VII

In all this we are far from saying that the present type of city planning is without value. If a disease cannot be cured outright it is perhaps better to relieve the patient's suffering a little than to offer him no help at all. But what we desire to point out is that when our city planner sets out to correct the difficulties and evils that have resulted in the development of our growing cities, his work must remain ineffective, as long as he permits the source of these evils and difficulties to remain. So far he has made no move to touch the source. In city planning, to adopt Thoreau's well known words, there are hundreds who are trimming the branches of evil, to one who is hacking at the root. As long as the dogma that all cities must continue to grow, and that growth is desirable because it increases land values and fosters profitable public utilities like subways and profitable private investments like skyscrapers—as long as this dogma is accepted without skepticism and without reserve there is literally no end to the city planner's task, and, in any fundamental sense, *no beginning*.

VIII

Now that we have analyzed the historic practice in developing American communities, and the current methods of correcting and improving this practice, we can perhaps understand a little better why the architect has lost his leadership in the present city planning movement. The main reason is that current city planning has nothing to offer the architect. Its practices are not those that have given the architectural profession its independence, its power, its dignity, its sense of service. Our present city planning has not merely done nothing to remove the economic difficulties that hinder the architect, and that keep all our housing, even our best, at such low levels; it has not even clearly analyzed the situation and called attention to the difficulties. The plans which it lays down, the restrictions which it imposes, are for the most part a hindrance to genuine community planning, for the reason that they have been aimed only at development in the narrow, commercial sense—greater area, more people, increasing density, increasing traffic, more area, more people and more traffic, without end.

What then, is genuine community planning?

Our present city planning deals for the most part with the bare physical framework of the city. Community planning comprehends not merely the physical layout of streets, avenues, blocks, and traffic arteries, but the whole environment, including the work, the housing, the recreation, the customs and habits of the people who make up the community. Rousseau said that houses make a town, people make a city; and we may add that the combination of houses and people provide the situation for the community planner.

Now, in dealing with his individual client, the architect does not merely pay attention to his rough physical requirements, to drainage and circulation, and so forth; he also pays attention to the specific use or uses to which a building is to be put, and to the needs and interests of his client, interpreted in the broadest sense. Community planning carries this habit of mind over to the community as a whole. Just as it is impossible to design a good house if the owner wants to spend the greater part of his available capital on a garage, so it is impossible to do any effective community planning if the majority of people are more interested in making financial "values"

than in creating for themselves the real goods that come from houses well-planned, recreation areas well-placed, and community buildings which serve every member to their maximum capacity. In the huge electric map that graced an official exhibition of the City of New York not long ago, the light turned proudly on from moment to moment to call attention to the police stations, the fire houses, the prisons and the hospitals that the city boasted—in short, to the whole elaborate system of preventive agents which the city as a whole supports, in lieu of the positive goods upon which a better designed community would spend the major portion of its income. In fact, the greater part of our civic "improvements" entail an outlay on remedies which should be expended in creating conditions which would avoid the necessity for such vast amounts of negative spending. Genuine community planning, therefore, seeks more to provide for a sound development in the future than it does to obliterate by direct attack all our errors and misdemeanors of the past. It does not seek superficially to remedy the inherent defects of the existing cities; it seeks to supplant them.

Community planning does not ask by what desperate means a city of 600,000 people can add another 400,000 during the next generation, nor how a city of seven millions may enlarge its effective borders so as to include twenty-nine million. It begins, rather, at the other end, and it asks, with Mr. Ebenezer Howard, how big must a city be to perform effectively all of its social, educational, and industrial functions. It attempts to establish minima and maxima for different kinds of communities, depending upon their character and function. If the established practices of industry, commerce, and finance tend to produce monstrous agglomerations which do not contribute to human welfare or happiness, community planning must question these established practices, since the values they create have nothing to do with the essential welfare of the community itself, and since the condition thus created is inimical to the stable, architectural development of the community. If the mind of the engineer turns naturally to the practices of so-called city planning, with their vast demands for purely engineering services such as street widening, water systems, subways, and what not, it should be equally apparent that the ideas and traditions of architecture can come to fruit only in genuine community planning, by a comprehensive attempt to attack the problem from the ground up. This effort, we do not hesitate to say, may in some cases obviate the need for the vast engineering palliatives which are currently offered as "solutions."

IX

It has not been our purpose to offer any final suggestions in this report. Our effort has been to define clearly the difference between two objectives, between city planning and community planning, between promoting commercial values and promoting primarily human values, between attempting to rectify the resultant defects of the traditional scheme of American city development, and centering upon the causes which lie at the bottom of them. Before any community can undertake to plan its future development, it must face this alternative.

The planning of communities is probably the greatest undertaking that we have before us. It is the making of the mold in which future generations will be formed. Plainly, it is not a task for one group,

one profession; still less for any section of one group or one profession. Community planning is a cooperative undertaking. Its aims and its technique are of such a nature, however, that architects, because of their training and experience, should be fitted to take a leading and not a subordinate part.

The engineer thinks of human beings as weights, loads, elements to be used in production or traffic; the architect, on the other hand, looks upon buildings and cities as the makers of men, and he cannot help planning structures and towns so that they will react upon and mold the characters of the inhabitants. The business of the architect as community planner is to study the needs and aspirations of human beings—not merely in their capacity as subway-riders or "robots"—and to plan buildings which will fit them and help them to grow.

For the present, all perhaps that the architect can do is to clarify in his own mind, and in the minds of his fellow citizens, the essential difference between city planning, so-called, and community planning. We have offered the foregoing analysis with due hesitation and reserve; and our aim has been to present a basis for thought rather than to do other people's thinking. With the clarification that we believe is necessary, must come a fundamental study of the needs of our cities; more than that, a study of the human need for cities, and a determination of what elements are essential for every community, and what elements tend to undermine and endanger its existence.

In America we have never stopped growing long enough to diagnose the fundamental ailments of modern urban growth. Until we, individually and as a community, undertake this examination, the field for community planning will be limited, and the architect will continue to design, in subservience to the forces outside his work which are daily determining his milieu. Once our American communities are ready to alter, not simply their superficial physical characteristics, but some of their fundamental habits and traditions, then community planning will be possible. It is our belief that it will be to the supreme advantage of the architect to hasten this day. When it comes, his genuine opportunity for service to the community and his genuine opportunity as a creative artist, will come, too.

Committee on Community Planning of the American Institute of Architects.

F. L. ACKERMAN
FREDERICK BIGGER
JOHN IRWIN BRIGHT
M. H. GOLDSTEIN
HENRY WRIGHT

WILLIAM T. JOHNSON
RUDOLPH WEAVER
E. B. GILCHRIST
F. R. WALKER

CLARENCE S. STEIN, *Chairman.*

APPENDIX 7

Report of Committee on Preservation of Historic Monuments and Scenic Beauties

March 24, 1924.

An innovation was made during the current year by the appointment of one member of the Committee from each Chapter. The membership thus constituted, too late for appearance in the *Annuary*, is as follows:

Alabama Chapter, William T. Warren; Arkansas, John F. Almand; Baltimore, Howard Sill; Brooklyn, J. Monroe Hewlett; Boston, I. Howland Jones; Buffalo, James A. Johnson; Central Illinois, Professor Rexford Newcomb; Central New York, Professor Frederick W. Revels; Cincinnati, J. S. Adkins; Chicago, George W. Maher; Cleveland, Charles W. Hopkinson; Colorado, Arthur A. Fisher; Columbus, Robert R. Reeves; Connecticut, George Keller; Dayton, Clifford C. Brown; Erie, Frank A. Shuts; Florida, Miss Ida Anne Ryan; Georgia, Francis P. Smith; Indiana, Albert A. Honeywell; Iowa, Frank E. Wetherell; Kansas City, Harry S. Bill; Kansas, Joseph M. Kellogg; Kentucky, *Val P. Collins; Louisiana, F. G. Churchill; Michigan, John M. Donaldson; Minnesota, James H. Forsythe; Montana, Chandler C. Cohagen; Nebraska, George B. Prinz; New Jersey, John F. Capen; New York, Aymar Embury II.; North Carolina, W. G. Rogers; Oregon, Folger Johnson; Philadelphia, Horace Wells Sellers; Pittsburgh, Alfred B. Harlow; Rhode Island, Norman M. Isham; San Francisco, Ernest Coxhead; Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, W. S. Lowndes; South Carolina, Albert Simons; South Georgia, Walter P. Marshall; Southern California, Arthur B. Benton; Southern Pennsylvania, Professor A. Lawrence Kocher; St. Louis, George F. A. Brueggeman; St. Paul, Edwin H. Lundie; Tennessee, C. O. Pfeil; Texas, D. F. Coburn; Utah, A. O. Treganza; Virginia, C. A. Neff; Washington, D. C., Robert F. Beresford; Washington State, Harold C. Whitehouse; West Virginia, H. Rus Warne; Wisconsin, Walter W. Judell.

Your Chairman has been in correspondence with these members and feels sure the appointment of a representative in each Chapter has resulted in awakening interest in the preservation of historic landmarks in many localities and in greatly increased activity on their behalf.

Reports have been received from the representatives of thirty-six Chapters. In some of these are local committees doing important work. In others, it is more an instance of individual effort, none the less valuable. Beside the actual preservation of early buildings, much is being done by individuals in measuring and photographing, and the publication of articles with a record of old work. Students of the Departments of Architecture at Syracuse University and Penn State College are reported as having done such work as a part of their course, and doubtless this is the case at some other institutions.

Cases in which historical landmarks or scenic beauties in the territory of the different Chapters have been reported as definitely threatened or destroyed in the immediate past, and instances in which definite steps have been taken during that time to secure their preservation may be summarized as follows (it should be understood that the Chapter itself is not in all cases an agency officially concerned in the work):

Boston Chapter: The most important piece of work in the preservation of old buildings is the restoration of Faneuil Hall, which is now going on, and is under Ralph Adams Cram's direction.

The Wayside Inn at Sudbury, Mass., has been purchased by Henry Ford, and is to be preserved and renovated.

In Salem, Mass., the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities is to be given a fine three-story brick house of about the period of 1810. They also expect to acquire the Jackson House at Portsmouth, N. H., which dates from about 1664.

The Melatiah Everett house, which is a fine old house in Wrentham, Mass., is to be bought for preservation.

The Gethro Coffin House in Nantucket, Mass., has been bought by the Nantucket Historical Society. This house dates from about 1680. It will be gradually repaired and restored.

Buffalo Chapter: The most important building that is now attracting attention in regard to restoration is the old Fort Niagara at Youngstown.

This matter is now being taken up by the United States Government, and we believe, by the New York State Government.

Central Illinois Chapter: The Chapter adopted a resolution calling upon our State Assembly to make possible through purchase the preservation of the old Mound Builders' mounds at Cahokia, near East Saint Louis, Illinois. The bill appropriating \$50,000 passed the legislature but has been found too small to purchase the group of seventy mounds. This appropriation made possible the offering of \$500.00 per acre for the land but since industrial interests had already offered \$700.00 per acre, it can be easily seen that the State will not get all of the mounds for \$50,000. The proposition now uppermost in minds of those interested is to purchase the famous Monk's Mound and erect this and some surrounding land into a State park. The University of Illinois has been excavating some of these mounds. It has on display a great deal of very interesting material and has published two bulletins on the subject.

Central New York Chapter: A year and a half ago one of the landmarks, the Onondaga Valley Presbyterian Church, was burned, and in the re-building, which has not been settled upon, the Chapter has tried to impress those in authority that this fine old building should be reproduced.

Chicago Chapter: The present status of the preservation of the Fine Arts Palace of the World's Fair is as follows:

Through the efforts of the Chicago Chapter of the Institute and the Federation of Women's Clubs and the Illinois Society of Architects, the South Park Commissioners have been persuaded to undertake the restoration of this building. To this end, they have appropriated \$500,000.00 and have appointed Graham, Anderson, Probst, and White, the successors of D. H. Burnham and Company, to undertake the restoration of the North elevation. They propose to put up the restoration of the remainder of the building to the vote of the people next Fall. If the public votes in favor of a bond issue, then the entire building will be completely restored.

It is understood that the South Park Commissioners will appoint an advisory committee of architects to act with the architects appointed. So far we have been informed that the only one appointed to this commission is Lorado Taft, sculptor.

Colorado Chapter: Steps have been taken towards the preservation of some of the most important of the Mission Churches of New Mexico through the efforts of some artists of Denver and Santa Fe and other people interested. Through this group small amounts of money have been raised for the purpose of putting some of the more important ones, to begin with, in a sufficient state of preservation to keep them from further decay. This work amounted principally to putting on new roofs.

Some of the priests who lack vision and an appreciation of these old missions have tried to modernize them by putting on wood cupolas, and in some instances, pitched roofs of shingles or tin, until the original mission, so far as the exterior is concerned, is entirely lost. Some of the beautiful old altars have been covered up with Gothic altars and some of the important decoration in many instances has been covered up by inferior pictures or panelling. This committee has been able to remove these modern atrocities through the influence of the Archbishop.

Mr. Burnham Hoyt is the architect in charge of this Committee and Joseph Bakos, an artist of Santa Fe, is directing the work. So far the money has permitted them to restore the roof at Sia, Laguna; and Trampas is to be started this spring. Mr. Hoyt measured fourteen of these missions and reports that probably twelve or fifteen of them should be saved, but the Committee is greatly hampered for the need of funds.

Columbus Chapter: For some months past a committee appointed by the legislature and composed of the Governor, the Attorney General and the Auditor of State has had under consideration the providing of additional space for housing the State Offices. They were at first expected to take action leading to the construction of a State Office Building, situated conveniently to the present capitol.

Due to various causes, among them the cost of a suitable site for the building, this Committee turned to consideration of the possibilities of enlarging the old State House or at least building the projected Office Building on the State House Square. This project has been somewhat actively opposed by the Columbus Chapter as well as other organizations throughout the State, but we are unable to report that the idea has been definitely abandoned as yet.

Erie Chapter: The Council of the City of Erie have recently purchased the property at the corner of Second and French streets (a frame colonial residence), and are taking steps to preserve it as a museum for relics relating to Oliver Hazard Perry. Perry made this residence his headquarters while building the fleet to take part in the battle of Lake Erie.

The Elks Club are sponsoring a movement to raise \$50,000.00 for permanently preserving the flagship Niagara, which was rebuilt at the time of the Perry Centennial in 1915. The flagship is now anchored in the slip near the public dock in Presque Isle Bay, this city. It is the intention of the Elks to build a concrete dry dock in which to keep the boat.

Within the last two years the State has deeded Presque Isle Peninsula to the people of Erie. There is a peninsula park commission to care for same. The peninsula is about seven miles long, almost encircling Presque Isle Bay. It has wonderful trees and natural scenic beauty, which will be preserved. The Commission is at present employed in building a road to this peninsula and eventually will have driveways leading to various parts.

Iowa Chapter: The old Capitol building in Iowa City, built about 1840 and a very worthy "Greek" of that period, has been made practically fire proof. It has been used for the Administration building of the State University ever since the Capitol was moved to Des Moines.

Kansas Chapter: It is understood that at the last session of the Legislature a year ago, an effort was made by various patriotic organizations to get the Legislature to appropriate sufficient money to preserve

the buildings of the old Shawnee Mission, the first mission to the Indians in the State, which is located between Olathe and Kansas City. Another attempt will be made next year at the next session.

Kansas City Chapter: In the last two years, the old Harris residence located in Westport, Kansas City, has been removed and reset. This old house, which was a typical T-shaped brick house of the ante-bellum period, was located on one of the main streets of Kansas City, upon a corner which was very obviously apartment house property, and it is to the credit of the Missouri Historical Society, the Kansas City Chapter, A. I. A., and certain public-spirited citizens, that it could be removed and rehabilitated and is now permanently preserved as the home of the Society and a museum for antiquities.

Nebraska Chapter: The City Planning Commission, of which our representative is a member, is endeavoring to have a River Drive built along the crest of the bluffs on the west side of the Missouri River running along the southeast part of Omaha. This will be a scenic drive similar to Kansas City's Cliff Drive, affording a beautiful view of the Missouri River and the bluffs on the east side.

New Jersey Chapter: The old Schuyler Mansion, in the northern section of Newark, may be purchased by the D. A. R. Negotiations for this are now under way. This was a famous old mansion in its day—built by Arent Schuyler about 1719, and was considered the handsomest place in the Colony. The house is in a good state of preservation today.

The City of Newark has recently moved from its original site, which was desired for other purposes, the old Lyons Farms school house, built in 1784, one of the first substantial school buildings built in the country and will preserve it as of historical interest.

The Burlington Historical Society have purchased the Fenimore Cooper place in Burlington. This was Cooper's birthplace, we believe. It is a good type of Colonial architecture and will be preserved and used as a historical museum.

The Perth Amboy Historical Society have purchased the Kearney place, the home of the Kearney family, of some note. Commodore Kearney was with Perry on his first visit to Japan.

The Newark Library Association and New Jersey Historical Society are considering obtaining the Standinger house, on Broad Street, Newark. It is a good type of the frame Colonial house. The exterior has been badly maltreated, but the interior has some lovely details of the best type of refined Colonial. The house is very badly out of repair.

An old residence in this city was recently torn down to be replaced by a modern residence. This was the old Gouverneur House, some 125 years old. The property had been in the Gouverneur family for 200 years. They were iron masters in Colonial Days. The house was occupied at one time by Washington Irving and it was there he wrote the *Salmagundi Papers*.

New York Chapter: The chief matter recently before the Committee has been the High Bridge, which has occasioned a diversity of opinion. In so far as the requirements of navigation preclude the preservation of the bridge in its original state, it has been a question whether it is worth while to make a partial preservation which, by sacrificing the piers near the centre of the bridge, should nominally preserve the monument, while at the same time destroying its original character and form.

Philadelphia Chapter: During the past year the local Committee has held 16 meetings at the State

House on Independence Square chiefly in relation to the restoration of the second floor of the building and supplemented by inspection of the work in progress by individual members and by conferences called by the city architect as occasion required.

It is pertinent to the present report to recall that during the past ten years under the guidance of the Philadelphia Chapter and very largely through its initiative the buildings on Independence Square have been brought more nearly to their original aspect than at any time since the close of the 18th century with due allowance for the existence of features which it has not been expedient to disturb.

In regard to the work of restoration now approaching completion, as mentioned in previous reports, the Chapter was not required to enter into a contract with the city as in the case of services rendered prior to the incumbency of the present city architect, under whom the Committee has been acting in an advisory capacity.

The contract previously entered into by the Chapter relating to the State House terminated upon completion of the survey and measured drawings of the original portion of the building as contemplated under an ordinance of City Councils of Dec. 17, 1917. The result of this survey was embodied in a bound volume containing photographic reproductions of the thirty drawings, in reduced scale, and prefaced by a review of the services rendered by the Chapter in connection with this historic monument. Copies of this volume were presented to the city for record in the offices of the Mayor, the Director of Public Works and of the Chief of the Bureau of City Property.

During the progress of the survey of the building no opportunity was afforded the Committee to disturb existing conditions and obtain evidence of original construction, but with a view to the proper restoration of the second floor rooms the Committee collected from various original sources, documentary data bearing upon the structural history of the State House, during the period of its erection and the subsequent alterations ending with the restoration of 1898.

As the records then collected disclosed discrepancies in the published accounts of the building the consideration of these data involved verification and correction of heretofore accepted history and thus established from original sources a new chronology of the building covering the vicissitudes through which it has passed.

When called upon to supervise the preparation of drawings for the work of restoration according to the recommendations of the Chapter, the Committee with the appreciative co-operation of Mr. Sinkler, the City Architect, was afforded an opportunity by the removal of modern woodwork and plastering where necessary to make a thorough examination of the original construction and obtain physical evidence of former conditions.

Owing to the structural changes made in the building at different periods including the attempted restoration of 1898, it required close study to discriminate between original construction and the several subsequent alterations. In this the documentary evidence collected including plans showing the arrangement of the rooms at several periods proved of value in enabling the Committee to identify the traces of original construction as it existed in the year 1776 when the building was occupied jointly by the State Assembly and the Continental Congress.

The architectural simplicity that marks the treatment of the rooms according to the evidence collected may not suggest the difficulties which this solution of

the problem involved, but it is satisfactory to note that the final conclusion arrived at in this respect is confirmed by the impression, as to simplicity in detail, that was recorded in one of the earliest contemporary descriptions of the interior, and is consistent also with the circumstances under which the building was erected as disclosed by records relating to the original construction.

Incidentally it may be noted that the data collected by the Committee points to apparent discrepancies in the treatment of the Assembly Room (Independence Chamber) as previously "restored" as well as in the wing buildings and arcades erected in 1898. With the exception of changes in treatment of door paneling in the wing buildings to accord with architectural practice of the period of original construction, the Committee's services have been confined to the second floor rooms of the main building.

In this connection, however, conditions noted during the survey at the building induced the Committee to recommend the removal of the flagstaff which as erected in 1912 endangers the structure, and this opinion has been confirmed by one of the city's engineers who inspected the condition. Also to recommend the extension of fireproof sheathing over the entire roof where wood sheathing is now exposed in the attic.

With reference to other subjects considered by the Committee since its last annual report, it may be noted that the transfer of Bertram Park from the jurisdiction of the Bureau of City Property to the Park Commission places the responsibility for the care and possible restoration of the buildings in the hands of that body.

The general plans for the restoration of the Mission prepared by the Chapter, are in readiness when called for and the Committee has so advised the Park Commission in reply to inquiries recently made by Mr. Eli K. Price, vice-president.

The Committee has had occasion also to consider the proposed demolition of St. John's Lutheran Church and churchyard to make way for the western approach of the Delaware River Bridge. It is understood that condemnation proceedings have been instituted and unless the plans are reconsidered the structure after February 4th will pass into the hands of the contractor for the work of demolition. The graveyard it is understood will be subject to the contract for construction work.

The Chapter joined the Pennsylvania Historical Society and several patriotic organizations in calling upon the Bridge Commission to so modify its plans that this landmark may be preserved.

San Francisco Chapter: One of the most encouraging as well as significant things which has happened is the undertaking of the Standard Oil Company of California to remove all of its twelve hundred highway advertising sign-boards. The work is now under way.

Southern California Chapter: Early in 1923 an effort was made to raise funds for the conservation of the San Fernando Mission. The Chairman of the Committee, at the suggestion of our representative, requested the aid of the Allied Architects' Association of Los Angeles in the development of plans from authoritative data. The Association appointed the President of the Chapter, Mr. Sumner P. Hunt, Mr. Carlton Winslow and Mr. Benton as the Research Committee, which procured old photographs and plans by which they were enabled to complete drawings for the restoration. This work is pending the col-

lection of sufficient funds for construction. There is strong probability that funds will be available in the near future.

At Mission San Juan Capistrano, sixty miles south of Los Angeles, work on the mission restoration has been under way for many years under the direction of Mr. Benton, and this last year the complete restoration of the oldest church in California has been completed. A portion of this building was constructed about 1776 and was under the immediate direction of Frey Junipero Serra, the President of the Franciscan missionaries in Alta California. It was enlarged several times prior to 1880, and with the exception of the six years between 1806 and 1812, was used continuously as a church until 1893 when it had fallen into such ruinous condition that the two guests' rooms of the monastery were converted into a chapel. The restoration work on this portion of the building was begun three years ago. The work has been done in the most substantial manner and in conformity to the ancient practice of building construction. The Indian frescoes have been restored in both color and design, copying fragments uncovered at San Juan Capistrano, San Luis Rey and other of the missions. The sacristy covers the foundations of the old one which had been completely ruined, but has been made larger.

An ancient altar of the best type used in the Spanish Colonial Missions of America, was sent from Spain to Los Angeles by its former Bishop, Mora, about 1890 and has been lying, forgotten, in the vaults of the Cathedral in Los Angeles until a few months ago, when it was secured for San Juan Capistrano Mission. It has been restored in the most careful and intelligent way and is now one of the most interesting relics of Spanish workmanship in California. The successful restoration of this first Church of California has been due to the perseverance and extraordinary genius for archaeological work of the Rev. St. John O'Sullivan, of the parish of San Juan Capistrano. The revenues derived from travelers on the State Highway through Capistrano are now ample for the continuance of work of restoration and it is quite probable that within a few years the entire grand patio with its surrounding cloisters will be rebuilt and put to use as a parochial school and convent. It is the intention to conform the architecture of these structures on the patio side to the ancient design, which can be done without sacrificing the modern utilities as the walls facing outward can be pierced with adequate windows for proper light.

During the last year was completed a monastery and seminary addition to the San Gabriel Mission near Los Angeles. This building is in harmony with the ancient one but necessarily more modern in type as regards its windows. Otherwise it follows very closely the old practice.

Our representative is still architect for the local commission which has in charge the conservation of the ruined mission Santiago de Alcala, and has recently through the efforts of the local Chapter of the Institute, been appointed as the architect member of the Municipal Art Commission of Los Angeles, which position will enable him to help in preventing some of the wholesale destruction of landmarks caused by the phenomenal growth in population of this city.

Southern Pennsylvania Chapter: The Committee has encouraged the preservation and restoration of the eighteenth century Town Hall of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Virginia Chapter: During the past year, the effort to buy and preserve Monticello has crystallized in

the organization of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation with headquarters at 115 Broadway, New York City, and a Board of Governors of national scope. Charles D. Makepeace, Vice-President of the Seaboard National Bank, is Treasurer. This organization has secured a contract for the purchase of the property for \$500,000, and in December last it made the first payment of \$100,000 on the contract purchase price and took title to the property subject to the completion of the additional instalments of which the next is due in June. The Foundation hopes to raise a total of one million dollars, \$500,000 of which will serve as a permanent endowment fund for restoration, maintenance, etc. If this attempt fails, it will be a long time before anyone will undertake the enormous task again. The undertaking has a special interest for members of the American Institute of Architects, which has in Jefferson a patron saint, who not only designed many buildings in the period before professional architects in America, but who, as Governor of Virginia, Secretary of State, and President, by encouraging and employing the finest professional talent, first made it possible to establish the practice of architecture in America on a professional basis, and may truly be regarded as the father of our calling here. A resolution regarding the matter is presented below.

The praiseworthy efforts to secure additional funds for the preservation of Kenmore in Fredericksburg are continuing and are deserving of every encouragement.

Wisconsin Chapter: An attempt is being made by Senator Lenroot to have the Government set aside for a national park a tract of land already owned by it on Green Bay, bounded on the north by the Sturgeon Bay Canal.

Many of the reports gave valuable information regarding the important landmarks of the region concerned, works which should be preserved, and which may require defense in the future.

Of the cases listed above, the aid of the Chairman of the Committee has been especially invoked and exercised in the following: Monticello, Ohio State Capitol, Lancaster City Hall. He has been in correspondence with the public authorities involved and is happy to report a most cordial attitude on their part toward the Institute and toward its efforts to preserve historic monuments. In the case of Monticello, he has prepared an article for the April issue of the JOURNAL of the Institute, in connection with some new photographs of the building, and this will be circulated also by the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation in the interests of its campaign for preservation.

The Committee has been approached by those in charge of the restoration of the Cathedral of Lincoln with a view to securing authoritative American endorsement which will encourage tourists to contribute toward the support of the work. We have been well assured of the responsible character of the enterprise. A resolution is offered below.

After extended correspondence with members in every section of the country, the conviction is deepened that there is no region so recently settled as to be without its landmarks, the loss of which would ultimately be regretted. Suggestions in some quarters that there will be more occasion for activity in preservation there fifty years hence, can be matched by the regrets that this activity was not begun years ago when many buildings now lost were still standing.

The Committee presents the following resolutions:

Resolved: That the American Institute of Architects considers the purchase and preservation of Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, as the most important enterprise of this character now before the American public.

That it views with the greatest encouragement the efforts of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation to accomplish this end, and urges its own members to assist the Foundation in every way possible to accomplish its object; that it recognizes the necessity of the raising of a fund, over and above the purchase price, to restore the building and grounds reverently to their condition in Jefferson's own day, and of an endowment fund to preserve the property intact as a precious heritage for future generations.

Resolved: That the American Institute of Architects extends its encouragement and best wishes to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln Cathedral in their attempt to repair the towers and other portions of the edifice, and their praiseworthy effort to accomplish this end without replacing the old stones or subjecting the surfaces to so-called "restoration."

Respectfully submitted,

FOR THE COMMITTEE,
FISKE KIMBALL,
Chairman.

APPENDIX 8

Report of Committee on Industrial Relations

April 9, 1924.

In the nature of things the Committee is unable to hold meetings during the year. Whatever interchange of information has occurred has been by correspondence. It is hoped that coincident with the Convention the members of the Committee can meet in Washington and discuss ways and means for furthering the objects for which the Committee was created.

The functions of the Committee seem to be indicated by the discussions that took place in the Conventions of the Institute and at meetings of the Board preceding its creation. The Committee on Industrial Relations is an outcome of the experience of the war in the Construction Division of the Army, the Housing Division of the Shipping Board and the Labor Department. Many members of the Institute felt that the industrial problems of the building industry could not be solved except through cooperation of all the elements that make up the industry. The investigations of the Post War Committee in part covered this ground and somewhat as a result of that Committee's work the Congress of the Building Industry was formed in 1921. Aside from furthering the work of the Congress groups in different communities the Committee on Industrial Relations is intended:

"To bring the members of the architectural profession in closer cooperation with all such movements in the building industry as may help to stabilize the industry by the process of clarifying and improving the functional relationships between the architect, engineer, contractor, labor, the financial and the real estate interests in building; and more particularly aiding in the improvement of apprenticeship and other craft training."

The members of the Institute already knew of the creation in three or four cities of local "Congresses" of

the building industry in which the architectural profession has been the prime mover. They do not know that such organizations have now been formed in quite a number of centers. To that extent the Committee may claim that it has actually advanced its purpose. This purpose has been aided recently by the action of the American Construction Council which has practically adopted the "Congress" policy of the Institute, and through its executive Vice-President, Mr. Boyd, has been active in organizing new Congress groups.

We herewith give a brief statement of the hopeful signs in industrial relations in the building industry which are reported by members of the Committee from various parts of the country.

Boston: The Congress group was organized through the initiative of William Stanley Parker of the Committee some time in 1922. Mr. Parker reports as follows:

"Apprenticeship: The Commission organized in March, 1923, as a result of the Building Congress impulse, is progressing slowly, with carpenters and bricklayers at school. Our principal difficulty is lack of active support by contractors in the use of apprentices. Assisting the Apprenticeship Commission financially is one of the duties of the Congress.

"Seasonal Employment: A program of publicity is outlined for 1924. We intend a re-distribution of our flier on repair work this spring, to distribute 2,000 copies of my paper read at the National Housing Conference in Philadelphia and develop a study of new building operations in relation to labor supply using charts developed by me for the Department of Commerce Committee.

"Statement on Selecting Contractors and Sub-Contractors: After a long series of discussions agreement has been reached on a statement on this subject which will be given wide publicity and distribution as soon as possible.

"The Congress is considering the question of financing with regard to speculative building operations, of bonds and insurance, of proper scope of service to be rendered by the architect under normal circumstances and fee, and have ahead of us the discussion of the other matters covered in the New York Code of Ethics and already discussed at length but without final agreement as to form of declaration.

"We have secured this winter an Executive Secretary and have just launched a drive for a greatly enlarged membership and are also taking other steps looking to financial support.

"The problem is to get constructive thought by the members of the development of a program and work on the study of the different subjects.

"Attendance at Advisory Council meetings has been first rate, due directly to the activities of the Executive Secretary, but attendance at the annual and special meetings has been very poor.

"There are still many who question seriously the possibility of any great accomplishment by the Congress. I believe enough has already been accomplished to justify its past existence. Our ability to continue effectively will depend on our ability to secure the interest and constructive thought of a sufficient group of minds satisfied to found their services on a vision of what may be accomplished and a belief that the Congress organization is the only way in which it can be accomplished."

Chicago: According to Mr. Dunning of our Committee the effect of the Citizens' Committee fight was to bring together and consolidate most of the elements in the industry. Mr. Dunning reports "the desir-

ability of co-operation has been demonstrated fully, and it is my opinion that while the Citizens' Committee will probably be continued permanently as a 'stand-by' Committee for disciplinary purposes, that after its principal objects have been accomplished and the larger Committee dismissed, it would be a very propitious time to take up such work as the Committee on Industrial Relations is organizing in other cities.

"At present very excellent work is being done in the apprenticeship schools established by the Citizens' Committee. We all realize, however, that schools of this kind should not be fostered by an organization created for offensive and defensive purposes, but rather as part of a general educational scheme supported by all of the interests in the industry."

Denver: A number of members of the Colorado Chapter were interested in the possibilities of organizing a Building Congress in Denver. No definite steps were taken until the visit of Mr. D. K. Boyd of this Committee and acting head of the American Construction Council, when a Building Congress was formed and William N. Bowman, Architect, was elected President, and J. Elmer McPhee, lumber dealer, Secretary. Practically all the elements of the building industry were represented at the initial meeting.

Kansas City: Preliminary meetings were held last November, on the occasion of Mr. Boyd's visit, by the architects of the Chapter, representatives of the Employers' Association and Labor, looking to the possible organization of a Congress group.

New Jersey: A Congress group was formally organized May 28, 1923. Preliminary meetings looking to its formation were brought about through the efforts of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, and addresses were made on various occasions by Mr. Burt L. Fenner, Mr. Stephen F. Voorhes, and the Chairman of the Committee on Industrial Relations. Mr. Harry T. Stephens of the Committee reports as follows:

"The Congress has been growing slowly, meeting the problems individual to the new form of wide spread territory (the entire State) and the many municipalities where the trail must be blazed. One of these special problems is concerned with apprenticeship, each of many municipalities already having some working organization in effect, but each working along more or less different lines. The Congress Committee's first effort is an attempt to coordinate the whole, passing on the good points of each to all the others.

"Another Committee on Codes is working towards the enactment of a state-wide Building Code, the Legislature having created a Commission for this purpose three years ago, but never having provided any funds to allow it to function.

"The movement has met with the support of the local Chapter and of the (N. J.) State Society of Architects, both of which became members, as did many of the Chapter and Society members as individuals.

"Meetings are held throughout the year on the evening of the third Tuesday of the month, so far generally at Newark, but probably for the future as members increase, in other of the larger cities, the March meeting being called to be held at Trenton, the Capital, March 18th, the subject of the main address being 'Industrial Work and Training in the State Institutions' by Mr. Burdett G. Lewis, Commissioner, Department of Institutions and Agencies, and the sub-

ject of addresses by representatives of Labor, Architects and Contractors' Seasonal Employment."

Minneapolis: Mr. Edwin H. Brown, Secretary of the Institute, appears to be the prime mover in developing sentiment in favor of an organization along "Congress" lines in Minneapolis. On the occasion of Mr. Boyd's visit a temporary organization was effected under the leadership of Mr. F. S. Keating, President of the Minneapolis Builders' Exchange, and an organization Committee of nine was appointed to get things under way.

New York: There has been so much publicity about the Congress group in New York (founded in April, 1921) and its publications have been distributed so largely that a detail of its work is hardly necessary here. Within the last month an active campaign was started to increase the membership. 145 members worked in teams of four each, spending four mornings the early part of April in visiting architects, engineers, contractors, labor men, etc., in order to induce them to join. The membership of 450 was increased by 850 members in those four days. The greatly increased income of the New York Congress group will mainly be spent on the work of the apprenticeship commission of which Mr. Burt L. Fenner is Chairman. Over 3,000 apprentices are already at work in 8 or 10 trades and the prospects are that within the next year or so almost every trade in the building industry will have joined the plan. The leadership in the Congress in New York, as in other cities, is in the hands of the architects. Much of the success of this particular group is due to the admirable efforts of Mr. Stephen F. Voorhees of the Institute Committee on Industrial Relations.

Philadelphia: The local Congress group has held several meetings recently and has cooperated with the local Board of Education in apprenticeship matters. Mr. Boyd reports that "it has also cooperated with the Division of Building and Housing, U. S. Department of Commerce in its studies and reports on seasonal occupations in the construction industry. In addition to furnishing the D. of C. with a large amount of data covering the subject of this territory, the Philadelphia Building Congress last fall held two meetings on winter construction and conducted a local survey of available materials and labor supply which enabled the Philadelphia Board of Education to award contracts for four school buildings, the construction of which was carried forward during the past winter, thus earlier alleviating crowded conditions than would have been the case had the Board deferred this construction till spring as originally announced."

Portland, Oregon: A complete copy of the excellent report of Mr. Ellis F. Lawrence of this Committee with regard to the Congress group in Portland is given in the May number of the JOURNAL. It is called "The Association of Building and Construction. It was organized in the fall of 1921, and is one of the most active groups."

Seattle: Preliminary steps for the formation of a Congress Group were taken in the fall of 1921, but very little was accomplished until March of this year, when Mr. D. K. Boyd of the Committee visited Seattle as executive officer of the American Construction Council. The group was then given a new impulse and was formally organized to carry on work similar to that being done in Portland. Mr. Dan Huntington was elected Chairman and Mr. Arthur Houlihan Secretary.

St. Louis: The St. Louis Building Congress was organized on December 11, 1923, by representatives of ten groups and a Constitution and By-Laws adopted.

G. F. A. Brueggeman was elected President. They are now engaged in completing the organization and getting membership so as to have material for making up the Committees. * * *

During the past year the Committee on Industrial Relations of the Institute was called on by the Federal Government to participate in a conference on vocational education in the building industry, which conference was held in Washington. Mr. Boyd and the Chairman of the Committee represented the architects on that occasion. It was evident that the very large meeting of industry representatives and educators was greatly interested in the helpful cooperation of the architectural profession in matters of craft education in the building industry (see, among other reports, Bulletin No. 92 of the Federal Board for Vocational Education). The American Construction Council has adopted a programme which lays great stress on the organization of groups in each community to further proper apprenticeship training systems. As Mr. D. K. Boyd of Philadelphia has been made Executive Vice-President of this Association, we are to have his direct help and that of his organization in spreading the "Congress" idea throughout the country. Very likely the coming year will show a number of new Congress groups formed with their cooperation and that of members of the Committee on Industrial Relations.

In those cities where cooperative movements representing the entire industry are already under way the progress in Industrial Relations is promising, despite the really great difficulties involved. Your Committee believes that the architectural profession is awakening to its responsibility and its power to improve the functional relations within our industry. We should therefore be able to record still greater progress in this direction in the coming year.

Your Committee presents for the consideration of the Convention the following resolution:

Whereas excellent results have already been shown in the improvement of industrial relations in the building industry in those communities where mainly through the initiative of the architects local "Building Congress" organizations have been formed,

Whereas these "Congress" groups appear to have succeeded because their membership of contractors, material manufacturers and dealers, labor, sub-contractors, architects, engineers, etc., work jointly at their common industry problems, such as apprenticeship, seasonal employment, industry codes of ethics, unfair practices, shortage and over supply of labor, of materials, etc.

Resolved: That the American Institute of Architects cordially recommends to every Chapter of the Institute where no "Congress" group now exists that it create a Committee to study the work of such groups already in operation and to try to organize similar work in their own cities and districts seeking for that purpose the help of existing engineer, builders, labor and material dealers associations and all other elements interested in the building industry.

Respectfully submitted,

COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS,

JOHN C. AUSTIN,	D. R. HUNTINGTON
D. KNICKERBOCKER BOYD	ELLIS F. LAWRENCE
N. MAX DUNNING	WM. STANLEY PARKER
BURT L. FENNER	E. J. RUSSELL
ABRAM GARFIELD	HARRY T. STEPHENS
C. HERRICK HAMMOND	STEPHEN F. VOORHEES
L. P. WHEAT, JR.	

ROBERT D. KOHN, *Chairman.*

APPENDIX 9

Report of Committee on Registration Laws

What has been accomplished by registration laws?

Your Committee on Registration Laws believes that this question can now be answered as a result of several years' test of the statutes in many states.

It is possible that the impulse which brought about legislation establishing such laws was primarily business or commercial; if so, the expectations of those who sought business advantage have not been realized to any great extent, but for our successors the laws will certainly serve as a business protection to competent practice.

The answer which registration gives to the profession and the public is a program of education which at once results in placing the practice of architecture with those who have had preliminary and technical training equal to that required for the practice of any learned profession. Any statute that fails to make this requirement is valueless.

Modern development in every activity of man is proceeding in a manner most amazing and almost beyond conception. In architecture the scale of buildings for all purposes requires a training of the mind of the author of design and construction far beyond that which was ever considered possible in the immediate past. Good registration laws demand mental training for the person who wishes to begin the technical course. Before beginning the study of architecture it is required that the candidate for the technical course must have had a liberal preliminary education. He must know his language so well that he can read and understand every expression used to convey information in his technical course. He must have such command of language that in practice he will be able to present clear description to owner and contractor.

The student must have such knowledge of mathematics as is essential to understanding of the formulas used in the computations of stress and strength of materials.

He should have such a knowledge of history that he may be able to some extent to visualize conditions in the past which led to architectural expression in the architecture of the period. This training is necessary that he may appreciate the conditions of our own time.

The Institute in its model law and by resolution in Convention has placed emphasis on the inclusion of preliminary education as above cited. Notwithstanding the attitude of the Institute we find no provision in the statutes of eight states for any preliminary education whatever. The failure to include the foundation as a part of the structure has led to confusion in interstate practice.

Your Committee advises the Institute to use every possible effort to cause the laws in these states to conform to the expressed conclusions of its members. The enacted laws which do comply with the Institute ideals or rather logical conclusions, certainly render a great service to society, to the student and to the profession.

Technical education is, to a great extent, fixed by the leading schools of architecture in our universities. These courses vary but in general approximate. The graduate is usually in a position to qualify for his

certificate to practice if he applies himself to his work subsequent to graduation.

What has been accomplished by registration laws? Is answered; the person who seeks to practice architecture must be better trained in preliminary and technical education than the great majority of those who were before his time. He is now entering the ranks of architects and in the states where the advice of the Institute has been accepted, he is well prepared to take up problems in practice which but few of the architects of today are properly trained to approach. It is true that law cannot add to intelligence but it can provide the requirement that such intelligence that there may be shall be fed by education.

The obligation of the Institute is to urge educational requirement by law where registration laws exist. The practice of architecture is a more exact science than that of medicine or law; it can be placed on a surer foundation.

The price paid by the architect of today for the welfare of the community and the training of those who are to take our places is high. He is annoyed by the difficulties which beset his path in interstate practice. It costs him money for registration and in some cases for re-registration. It takes some of his time to comply with the laws. Some architects consider the price too high and registration laws a nuisance. Other architects are wholesomely glad to make the sacrifice that those who are to follow may bring honor to the profession and that humanity may be blest in the intelligent service of the well trained architect.

Your Committee recognizes the value of the services rendered to the profession by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards. This Council assists those who are engaged in interstate practice who seek transfer of registration so that they may practice in any state.

The Council does not appear to have received any extensive financial aid from the Institute and has existed by self-sacrifice on the part of a few state Boards and great self-sacrifice on the part of its Secretary.

Your Committee feels that the work performed by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards should have been a function of the Institute, but as the National Council is now carrying on the work of the architects in relation to transfer in a most competent manner, your Committee feels that the Institute should make some contribution to the expenses of the National Council.

It will be at once recognized that if the Council were to profit financially by its charge for service to the architects that it would be subject to severe criticism particularly if clerk costs were a part of the expense of transfer.

Your Committee recommends: That the Treasurer of the American Institute of Architects be authorized to pay to the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards any deficiency as a result of the cost of its work over and above the receipts from applicants paid for transfer of registration, such payment being limited to a maximum sum of \$1,000.00 per annum. The cost of clerk's wage and rental being deemed a necessary expense.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. P. BANNISTER, *Chairman.*
Committee on Registration Laws.

APPENDIX 10

Joint Report of Scientific Research Department and Structural Service Committee

May 12, 1924.

The Board of Directors in June 1923 abolished the office of Technical Director of the Structural Service Committee and instructed the committee to terminate the activities of the Producers' Section as soon as possible, but in no event later than January 1st, 1924. Since the Technical Director had been the active head of the committee activities, the chairman only officiating at meetings, the work of the committee was carried on for the next several months under serious handicap.

At the November 1923 meeting of the Board of Directors a reorganization was effected. After several conferences between a special committee appointed by the President and the Executive Committee of the Producers' Section a plan was formulated to bring about the desired cooperation between producers of building materials and the Institute without the difficulties involved in the activities of the Producers' Section. Through this plan the Scientific Research Department of the Institute was created with which the Structural Service Committee would function and through which the Producers' Research Council would be affiliated with the Institute, the Council succeeding the old Producers' Section. The plan relieved the Institute of all financial responsibility in regard to Producer activities and indicated the broadest possible multi-point contact between the producer of materials and the architect. The criticism of advertising and other trade literature, the principal service rendered to the old Producers' Section, was to be merely one of the numerous activities. The burden of financing the organization was to fall upon the affiliated Producers' Research Council. The department is at present operating under a budget of \$13,200, apportioned as follows:

Dues from members of the Producers' Research Council.....	\$7,200.00
Appropriation from the Institute.....	4,000
Appropriation from the Press of The A. I. A. for maintaining the Structural Service Department of The Journal	2,000.00
	<u>\$13,200.00</u>

Old members of the Producers' Section offered to underwrite their share of the budget in case enough members did not come in to make up the whole amount. Fortunately, this will not be necessary as there are now enough members to make up the amount from dues, as the Producers' report will probably show.

It was the original intention of the Institute committee considering the Producers' Section that the Director of the Scientific Research Department be paid immediately and the present incumbent was offered the position. It seemed, however, advisable at the time to retain the Technical Secretary who was quite familiar with all the activities of the Structural Service Committee and the old Producers' Section, as Technical Secretary of the new department and as this exhausted the salary budget, your present director volunteered his services for six months without pay as an experiment for the Institute. Ultimately, if the department develops into something of the importance and scope it was intended to be, there will be required a comprehensive organization with paid director, secretary and clerical staff. The Producers have moved rather slowly, however, they have only just completed their organization and most of the 29 or 30 members were members of the old Producers Section gathered in the

first wave of enthusiasm. It is probable then, that the development of the Scientific Research Department into the ultimate organization will be quite slow and there will be no need of a paid director for some time to come, his present duties being not more arduous than that of the chairman of any important and active Institute committee. It will, however, probably be necessary soon to augment the Secretary's clerical assistance as the work in that office is now a bit beyond its comfortable capacity.

The Scientific Research Department is doing for the Producers the work of the old Producers' Section, criticizing advertising and other trade literature intended for architects and cooperating with them in getting out matter of this kind. It seems likely that for some time this is all the Producers will want, but there will probably be a constantly growing demand for this service.

The Structural Service Committee has functioned under the auspices of the Scientific Research Department with the Director of the Department as chairman pro tem. As most of the Institute members seem quite unfamiliar with the scope of the work of this committee it was thought desirable to include the following resume of some of its activities for the year:

Service to Various Institute Committees.

The Scientific Research Department is authorized to cooperate and assist any Institute committee when so requested. As yet, however, it has been called on for but little service.

Much of the data on file in the office might be of interest and value to various committees.

American Engineering Standards Committee.

The Institute, represented by the Structural Service Committee, is one of the member bodies of the A. E. S. C. and is represented on its Executive and Main Committees. The Institute is one of the sponsors for the Elevator Safety code; School Building Lighting Code; Symbols for Electrical Equipment; Elevator Standards; and Safety Code for Walkways. The Institute is also represented on the Sectional Committees on Lumber Standards; Building Exits; National Electric Safety Code; Standard Specifications for Terra Cotta; Building Construction Safety Code; Standard Methods for Testing Wood; Identification for Piping System; Gas-Safety Code; Lighting Protection; Galvanizing and Sheradizing of Iron and Steel.

The work on the Symbols for Electrical Equipment has been completed and approved by the A. E. S. C. These symbols now become American Standard Symbols and supersede those adopted some years ago by the Institute. The School Building Lighting Code has been submitted to the A. E. S. C. for approval and when approved will be ready for distribution.

Division of Simplified Practice of the Department of Commerce.

The Institute is considered by the Department of Commerce to represent the consumer. The Institute, therefore, is urged to be represented at all conferences held under the auspices of the Division of Simplified Practice dealing with building materials and appliances. With the approval of the consumer manufacturers are permitted to agree to eliminate sizes and varieties that seem to fill no economic need and thus reduce waste in industry.

During the past year the Institute has been requested to be represented at conferences on Slate Blackboards; Slate Roofing; Structural Slate; Metal Lath; Range Boilers; Paints; Millwork; Hollow Metal Doors; Hollow Tile; Bituminous Roofing; Face Brick; Common Brick; Lumber;

Elevated Steel Tanks on Towers; Hot Water Storage and Pneumatic Tanks, and Builders Hardware.

The American Society for Testing Materials.

In addition to the official representative of the Institute, Professor Thomas Nolan, the Institute is represented on the Committees on Slate, Lime, Cement, Brick, Gypsum, Hollow Clay Tile, and unofficially on Fire Tests of Materials and Construction.

Federal Specifications Board.

The Federal Specifications Board, in charge of preparing government standard purchase specifications for all government departments, continues to send preliminary copies of proposed specifications for criticisms and suggestions. No formal approval of these specifications is requested and the suggestions and criticisms are of an informal rather than an official nature. Copies of the proposed specifications are frequently sent for criticism to architects and producers who might be in a position to make helpful suggestions. All such suggestions are collected by the Scientific Research Department and forwarded to the Federal Specifications Board. The completed specifications are published in the Structural Service Department of the Journal.

National Fire Protection Association.

Pending the appointment of an official representative or subcommittee of the Structural Service Committee to represent the Institute on all of the various committees of this association and at its annual convention, contact has been maintained on some of the committees through the Scientific Research Department.

National Vigilance Committee

This is an activity of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, and is charged with the duty of promoting truth in advertising and exposing fraud and misrepresentation. Recently this body has been devoting considerable attention to the advertising of building materials and appliances. The Scientific Research Department has been fortunate in being able to furnish the Committee with technical data bearing directly on the truth or falsity of a number of advertisements. The Scientific Research Department has also referred several advertisements to the Committee for investigation.

Appointment of Washington Representative.

Due to the large number of conferences held in Washington, D. C. in connection with which Institute representation is requested and to the wide variation in the character and importance to the architectural profession of these conferences it seemed advisable to appoint a Washington representative of the Scientific Research Department. Mr. Delos Smith has accepted the appointment and has represented the Institute at many of these conferences.

Service for Individual Architects.

Requests for reliable data on building materials and appliances continue to be received. Each year the data on file covers a wider range of subjects and is more valuable for reference. Due to lack of sufficient technical staff to handle the work, investigations and collection of data had to be discontinued. The data now on file, includes practically all authoritative and disinterested reports of tests that have been published during the past four years. Frequently where no published data exists the office can refer the inquirer to possible sources of reliable information.

Abstracts.

Copies of all government publications dealing with the physical properties of building materials and many

reports of tests and investigations conducted by authoritative and disinterested bodies have been obtained and filed so as to be available for reference. The more important reports have been abstracted and published in the Structural Service Department of the Journal.

Standard Construction Classification for Filing.

The use of this standard has been widely promoted. A large number of manufacturers are now printing the file number on their trade literature and the indications are that before the end of the year the custom will have become general. It is estimated that, at least, two thousand architects have installed the system.

RECOMMENDATION.

As most of the work of the Structural Service Committee is in the vicinity of New York, it would be advisable to have the chairman and at least two members located in New York to form an executive committee for convenient and quick contact with the Secretary's office which also includes the executive office of the Producers' Research Council.

Respectfully submitted,

BEN J. LUBSCHER, Director.

LEROY E. KERN, Technical Secretary.

Scientific Research Department of A. I. A.

APPENDIX 11

Report of Standing Committee on Competitions

Your Committee on Competitions begs to report as follows:

A great deal of correspondence has been held between the members, and the Chairman greatly appreciates the promptness with which the members have replied to his various communications.

No very large competitions have taken place under Institute auspices with the possible exception of the Providence, R. I., Court House Competition, which program did not come before this Committee.

Some misunderstanding seems to exist among members of the Institute as to the function of the Committee on Competitions. Occasional letters reach us implying that we should do a certain amount of scouting to head off possible illegitimate competitions. The membership should be advised as to the facts, which are that the Institute Committee has no proper jurisdiction in any given case until after the local Chapter Committee has acted. We sense a weakness here in the Chapter organizations. Some of them appear to have no active Committee on Competitions, and where local activity does not function the Institute can hardly be said to even exist.

Your Committee has been in receipt of several requests for data on competitions previously held, in one case a peremptory telegram. The embarrassment due to the Chairman being obliged to wire Past Presidents of Chapters and Committee Chairmen caused him to suggest to the Secretary that a system of collecting and filing information on competitions as they are held be put into effect. The suggestion met with approval, the necessary "machinery" has been set up, and it is our understanding that this will gradually be accomplished. Here, again, the cooperation of the Chapter is necessary, because to make the information really valuable, a record should be kept not only of the competitions but also of their final results clear through to the finished building.

Your Committee wishes to commend the officers of the Washington, D. C., Chapter, and particularly Mr. Delos H. Smith, Chairman of Chapter Competition Committee, for the prompt and decisive action taken with reference to the participation of Chapter members in the irregular competition for the Federal-American National Bank.

Some good work was also done in Denver, Colorado, and a modest report recently received from W. N. Bowman is attached.

The most important matter that has been presented to this Committee by the Board of Directors is the situation in Kansas. The same question was discussed at the Regional Conference of the Sixth District in Omaha last October. In view of the fact that definite resolutions were passed at that Conference, which were presented to the Board of Directors, and which have not yet been acted upon by the Board, your Committee has no specific recommendation to make at this time, except to counsel patience on the part of the Kansas Members.

Quoting from a letter from a member of this Committee:

"My work during the past year and a half as President of the.....Chapter inclines me to the belief that in many cases it is impossible to hold competitions in strict accordance with the Code. Municipal and State laws, and in fact the ignorance of the general public regarding competitions preclude most of the rules. I feel that local considerations should be taken into consideration providing the main essentials or safeguards can be preserved. In my humble opinion it will take years to educate the public to such an extent that the Code rules on competitions, as they now are, can be enforced. While it is true that we should aim high, yet I feel that at times we are justified in making modifications where circumstances are beyond our control."

Another member:

"I believe the Kansas Chapter should strengthen itself until it becomes a real force within the community. Until such time as the Chapter is able to exert itself ethically I believe it should be permitted to provide its own means of practice, always endeavoring to encourage higher standards."

Another member on the same subject:

"I question very much the advisability of trying to modify the Code to meet this condition in Kansas. At the 54th Annual Convention, the Boston Chapter presented a modification to the Code which might have fitted this particular situation. This matter was thoroughly discussed at the Convention and is reported on Pages 98 to 104 inclusive in the records publishing the proceedings of the Convention.

"This whole matter I believe must be solved by educational methods. The members of the Kansas Chapter are undoubtedly sincerely trying to overcome their difficulties and I believe they should be helped. . . .

"With this in mind, I think it is better to temporarily ignore the conditions in Kansas and give our support rather than lose the Chapter entirely."

Still another:

"What the Kansas Chapter needs is encouragement and assistance in the struggle it is making and it should be allowed, I believe, to work out its own salvation in the matter, at all times, however, making an

effort to uphold the Code of Practice and to educate the public respecting it. The Institute cannot afford to make special rulings applicable only to the Kansas Chapter membership, but I believe its present policy of showing an attitude of encouragement and interest in the Chapter's affairs may be continued with good results in the matter. The fact that the Kansas Chapter is concerned sufficiently to write to the Institute respecting its perplexities and seeking advice augurs well for its future development."

The last quotation that I will make on this subject is also from a letter written by a member of this committee:

"I have read Mr. Goldsmith's, Mr. Parker's, Mr. Kemper's and your letter, and am of the opinion that the Institute cannot disregard infractions of the Code in Kansas or any other Chapter territory; if it is not enforced there it will effect every Chapter. However, I am of the further opinion that in view of Mr. Goldsmith's description of the prevailing conditions, the Kansas Chapter should be advised that they will be permitted to continue the practice under discussion for a limited time, say one year, and that a survey be made in that year, on which to base procedure in the future.

"A survey would indicate if the work is widely distributed or secured by a limited number.

"The resolution adopted at the May meeting of the Board of Directors regarding ways and means of putting the matter of selecting an architect squarely before Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Education and other public agencies, and quoted in Mr. Kemper's letter of June 29th to Mr. Goldsmith, should be inaugurated promptly and especially in Kansas.

"If the Institute does nothing and the Kansas architects are allowed to continue the practice under discussion and remain members of the Institute, I feel that a remedy will never be initiated. As long as architects are submitting plans, School Boards will not change their methods."

The resolution of the Board referred to in the letter previously quoted was as follows:

"Resolved, that the Board instruct the Competitions Committee to study ways and means of putting before the architectural profession, and public agencies in the United States, including chambers of commerce, boards of education, building committees, etc., a statement on the proper method of selecting an architect, bearing on the advantage of direct selection where that is possible and outlining the broad and essential principles of selection by competition where that form of selection is necessary."

Your Committee has given considerable study to this phase of the problem and the thought of its members is that this educational work or publicity work ought to be done by the Institute with the co-operation of the Chapters. The ideal way would be to reverse this procedure and encourage the Chapters to initiate and carry on their own publicity and educational work with the help and advice of the Institute. The difficulty, however, lies in the fact that where this kind of a campaign is most needed the Chapter is usually weak both numerically and financially and funds are not available for a thorough-going piece of work.

Your Committee recommends that the attention of the Committee on Education be directed to this particular field of activity.

Your Committee further recommends that a business-like arrangement be entered into by the Institute with

a qualified publicity expert, a constructive and definite program be mapped out and the project underwritten either by (a) a general tax on the entire membership; (b) a tax on the members practicing in the district covered by the campaign; (c) or a combination of both methods.

The campaign, to be successful, must be directed toward the influential bodies, clubs, chambers of commerce, boards, corporations, etc., whose duty is frequently to employ an architect.

Your Committee does not wish to appear to encroach upon the territory of the Committee on Public Information. We have no criticism to make of the excellent work of that Committee or the publicity work of the various Chapters. We feel, however, that the co-operation of all the committees affected is necessary, and that the particular policy suggested should be undertaken along lines of the broadest possible scope.

We believe that with Kansas calling for help, Kansas is a good place to begin and we, therefore, recommend that a campaign of education in Kansas be considered by the Board of Directors as the first step in a program which ought to extend over a period of, say, ten years.

Your Chairman was invited to attend two meetings, one private and one public, to explain the Institute Competition Code. This experience leads to the suggestion that a larger working budget would make it possible for the nearest member of this committee to visit a Chapter where a competition might be contemplated. Personal contact and advice will often do more toward straightening out a complicated situation than correspondence.

As to any modification of the Code as now existing, the only suggestions which have come to the desk of your Chairman are as follows:

1. "I am of the opinion that there should be some modification in the requirements for two stages for an open competition. That provision is there to eliminate inexperienced men, but I do not see that this accomplishes that result, inasmuch as a brilliant preliminary sketch may be submitted by an inexperienced man and if it is among the winning designs would entitle him to compete in the second stage. It is true that there is then an opportunity for the jury to notify such a winner that he must associate himself with a man of experience, but I do not see that it is any more embarrassing to do it in a one-stage competition than at the close of the first stage of a two-stage competition, otherwise, almost every condition of the program and circular of advice as now enforced, appears to me to afford the best and fairest arrangement for all concerned."

2. In a competition held last winter for a building in Pasadena, a juror was taken ill and could not serve. Authority was granted by the Chairman for the substitution of a new juror. The Professional Adviser, Mr. Wm. E. Parsons, has written as follows:

"Although eight of the nine competitors readily gave their consent to the substitution, the ninth competitor entered an objection on apparently technical grounds; namely, that there was no provision in the agreement providing for the substitution of jurors.

"As a result of this experience, which indeed was the only source of friction throughout the competition, I have the following recommendation to make:

"Whenever in a competition program the members of a jury are named, there shall also be alternates who shall serve in case any of the jurors named are unable

to serve on account of sickness or any other reasonable cause.

"I believe it would be well to include such a recommendation in the Competition Code of the Institute."

A suggestion from a member as to the wording of the "Circular of Advice":

"I think the Circular of Advice in relation to competitions could be rewritten so that it would approach the subject from the point of view of benefit to the owner and not appear quite so dictatorial as it now does. I sometimes feel that it has a tendency to antagonize the public towards the Institute, when what we are really trying to do is to work for fair play for all concerned and principally for the benefit of the client."

Your Committee hopes that it has been an efficient Committee in that it has promptly acted to the best of its ability upon the several Competition Programs which have been presented. It is painfully aware that it has no definite solution ready for the Kansas problem. Perhaps there may be no definite solution. We dream of a time to come when all architects, especially all who are members of the American Institute of Architects, may be competent and honorable. If that happy condition could be realized, all our trouble would vanish and the need for this Committee would be purely formal.

Our little contribution to the literature and annals of the momentous subject "Competitions" may perhaps be the mere expression of the hope that what is done by future Committees, future Boards of Directors and future Conventions may be directed toward making architects more competent and honorable.

One of the most potent forces for the upbuilding of character is to recognize the elements of good will, the rudimentary sparks of honor that exist in men. Our most heinous sin against Democracy is our faith in legislative "don'ts." The word "Verboden" ought to be an American word. We have the big idea which it stands for. What is needed in the American Institute, it seems to us, is to set our faces toward the positive and constructive and away from the negative and destructive. It is time to show faith in our membership, to cease burdening our committees with watch-dog, tell-tale and police jobs. It is time to make of these committees dynamic sources of inspiration, leadership and helpfulness.

More "don'ts" will not change us. Those men who haven't had experience enough with competitions to convince them that "competition" is poor policy will continue, as they do now, to burn their fingers. On the other hand, the growth of a better understanding of professional practice both inside and outside the profession will lead architects to realize that a "competition," however well conducted, is not the best way to select an architect. There is need to employ our whole energy and effort to show our membership that the only right way to get work is, first, to become and to be real architects; and second, to "go after" the work, as honorable gentlemen and not peddlers. We must show clients that we are not promoters or salesmen, but that we are qualified and able to help them build what they need.

Just a word as to policy. People have respect for a business policy if they think it is a man's personal belief and practice, but they become infuriated if they are told that the policy is a "rule" of an association or even of an "Institute." In dealing with the public press should be laid upon the principles which underlie the Institute Code. If we understand these prin-

ciples we can scarcely help believing them. If we honestly believe them, putting them into our daily practice is but a short step to take. When we have done so we may wear our Institute medal as a badge of distinction, infinitely removed from any suggestion of servitude.

Respectfully submitted,
COMMITTEE ON COMPETITIONS,
WILLIAM L. STEELE, *Chairman*

ROBERT K. FULLER HERBERT M. GREENE
ARTHUR W. RICE RICHARD E. SCHMIDT
ALBERT H. HOPKINS FRANK UPMAN

Addendum

WILLIAM N. BOWMAN COMPANY

Copy Architects & Engineers
 Denver, Colorado

March 12, 1924.

Mr. William L. Steele, Chairman
of the American Institute of Architects
Committee on Competitions,
Sioux City, Iowa.

Dear Mr. Steele:

A little over a year ago the Capitol Life Insurance Company of Colorado decided to build an office building in Denver and sent out notices to architects that they would receive plans in competition from all of the Denver architects that cared to enter into the contest. As Chairman of the Committee on Competition we called on the President of the Capitol Life Insurance Company and after several interviews we finally succeeded in having them abandon their ideas of competition and hold a competition in accordance with the rules of the American Institute of Architects.

They employed Mr. Robert K. Fuller, the president of our Chapter, to prepare the program and afterwards they employed Mr. Thomas R. Kimball of Omaha as professional adviser in the selection of plans.

I am mailing you under separate cover a copy of the program of the competition.

Upon examination of the plans by the Committee and professional adviser, the plans submitted by Mr. Harry J. Manning were given first place and the building is now under construction from his plans. The plans of Mountjoy and Frewen were placed second, the plans of William N. Bowman Company were placed third, and the plans of Thomas F. Walsh were placed fourth.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) W. N. BOWMAN.

WNB'H

APPENDIX 12

Report of the Committee on Architectural Relations

May 22, 1924.

To the President, the Board of Directors, and the Members of The American Institute of Architects,

Sirs:

The unexpectedly generous and cordial response with which the Committee's Questionnaire has been

met, and the widespread and really intense interest in architectural relationship problems which has been disclosed by the response, have led your Committee to the conclusion that any report now other than of progress would be sure to prove inadequate and ill-advised, wherefore we desire to offer the following resolution:

Whereas, the Committee on Architectural Relations has become convinced that the investigation begun in response to the Board's instructions promises results of the greatest importance to the Institute, the profession and the public, be it therefore

Resolved, That the work begun by the Committee be continued and means adequate for the vigorous prosecution of the inquiry now in progress be provided.

Very respectfully,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THOMAS R. KIMBALL,
ELMO C. LOWE,
BENJ. J. LUBSCHETZ,
HARRY T. STEPHENS, *Chairman*.

ADDENDUM A

April 9, 1924.

To the Board of Directors:

1 In accordance with your instructions this Com-
2 mittee has had under consideration "architectural
3 relations and the attitude of the profession in
4 meeting various problems with which it is con-
5 fronted" especially "the guild movements, the
6 activities of speculative builders, the allied asso-
7 ciations of architects, and similar movements."

8 In carrying out the Board's instructions, the
9 Committee proceeded as indicated in the Appen-
10 dix to be annexed hereto and to form a part
11 hereof, including by a Questionnaire submitted
12 to all Institute Members, and by considering the
13 extensive very interested and interesting response
14 from over 660 Members, which contains from
15 1,200 to 1,500 pages and some 500,000 words.

16 From the response it appears that inextricably
17 interwoven with Architectural Relations as to any
18 named subjects, is the architect's relation to him-
19 self and his fellow architects within and without
20 the Institute, to his clients and all others with
21 whom he has dealings, and to the public; and
22 that the study of one problem involves the study
23 of many, the solution of one the solution of more.

24 Should Architects Practice Strictly Profes-
25 sionally or Not?

26 While a few of the Members question why
27 item 4 of the Questionnaire need have been or
28 was included, deeming the question well settled
29 one way or the other, but generally that practice
30 should be on a strictly professional basis, many
31 regard it as unsettled and very important, so
32 important in fact as to be the key to the solu-
33 tion of practically all of our problems.

34 Most, to this question, reply that an architect
35 should practice strictly professionally only, a
36 large proportion of these going on to indicate
37 that "professionally" alone does not, as casually
38 defined, fill the need or correctly describe the
39 proper course, particularly in these times. And
40 many ask in one way or another, as in the words
41 of one, "precisely what is a strictly professional
42 basis?" suggesting in words or by implication
43 the need for an all-inclusive and comprehensive
44 definition which might be called one of an archi-
45 tect's articles of faith.

And, built up from all the past, and a reading of all the response, is to be professional anything substantially more or less than to be what one professes to be; to be reasonably competent to do what one professes to do; to undertake nothing one can not or will not perform, and nothing which will hamper the performance of obligations previously undertaken; to undertake or do nothing contrary to one's obligations to the right, to the public, or to one's fellow-man; to place all clients, and the real interests of all clients, on an equality with each other, and above and before one's own interests; to serve without stint, of one's best, to the limit of the obligations one undertakes, without fear or favor, or thought of consequences; and, if and after the amount or rate of compensation is established, without regard to its adequacy.

And it appears that, if this be the strictly professional basis, an architect will, and needs must, use all his art and science, all his constructive and engineering ability, all his commercial, business, executive and administrative common sense, skill and experience, as instruments of his professional service to the limit called for, and that, so used, whether as a designer only, or as the complete master-builder, his practice is strictly and most highly professional; professionalism thus being but the spirit which illuminates and guides his service, controlling it.

As to Speculative Building and Builders:

The response quite generally recognizes that speculative building and builders are with us to stay, and, where of suitable design, materials and workmanship honestly performed, and suited to the requirements, that such buildings are assets to their communities and their builders entitled to commendation; that such speculative building fills a real need and demand, which in some cases could not otherwise be filled; that there is a real market, which should and will be met, for buildings erected by others than those who are to own them, for sale thereto; for some need buildings when there is not time to build, some are unable and know they are unable to tell whether a proposed building will suit them regardless of how well drawings are prepared, presented and explained, and are able to decide on what they want only when they see it complete, some are unable or unwilling to incur even the minimum of financial hazards which accompany building even at its best, and are able and willing to purchase and own only for a definite price free from all uncertainties, payable at definite times, upon definite terms.

It is pointed out in the responses that considerable speculative building is entirely worthy in design and all other respects, those responsible having recognized the intrinsic money value and selling force of good design and substantial honest work, and having engaged the services of competent architects because it pays to do so. Also that others, following suit, but not yet quite to the standard of the best, satisfy themselves for the time and temporarily quiet their customers, by availing themselves of draftsmen's services from among their employees, with one or more licensed or registered as architects when needed to meet legal requirement; though an architect on salary is an employee, not often "his own man," and hence apt to be something less

than a real architect in other than the legal sense.

It is noted, as the speculators go down the scale in qualifications and character, and in their estimation of the qualification and intelligence of their customers, that they rely on assertions that they cut out all architect's services and fees, giving the benefit of the "savings" to their customers; that they know all there is to know and need no help from architects, while they do their atrocious best to copy what they can from architects, in the hope of making their productions more attractive and salable.

While pointing to the many speculative builders and buildings which are creditable, much emphasis is placed in many thoughtful responses, upon the fact that a great deal of discreditable, shoddy, jerry-built speculative building is produced by men wholly uninterested in quality or giving value, or in worth, and only interested in buildings as commodities for trade, to be bought at the cheapest price and sold at the dearest, and sold and resold on that basis; stressing the point that architects should do all possible to help correct this evil and to inform the public of the facts, not from any selfish motive but as a public service.

While some respond that speculative building and builders should be ignored, avoided, discouraged, or that such work is outside of the province of architects, more take the other view and hold that, as the practice of architecture is a worth-while service to the public, architects should take a most interested attitude to speculative building and builders, not only discouraging and discrediting the bad, but encouraging and commending the good, and engaging to serve professionally upon every suitable occasion in connection with undertakings where honorable dealings are inherent or can be induced. And some favor the creation or the strengthening of a custom for architects to furnish partial service, for equitable and but commensurate compensation, where but partial service alone is needed, by speculative builders who are themselves equipped to provide the remainder of what would be full architect's service; this, however, with the proviso, that each case be judged on its merits, and with no such commitments except on a professional basis; and provided also that such service be never undertaken where it could serve to screen or bolster up what should be disparaged, and only where all else is honorable and commendable. Still others express the view that architects, with their abilities, should themselves build to meet the demand, and show how and what speculative buildings may be when as they should be, and that they may join others in such ventures with entire propriety, when all is honorable and in accord with good building standards and practice.

In the responses "speculative" is used in two senses, one the colloquial, referring to the vicious, shoddy, almost if not quite worthless or discreditable examples built to exploit the unwary by the dishonorable and tasteless, and the other referring to buildings built, many of them well built and architectural, to sell at a profit, rather than to hold for investment for income purposes, and it is to the better and more hopeful of this

187 latter class that help, assistance and service are
188 suggested.

189 Considerable opinion exists among many of
190 those responding, that building codes and their
191 enforcement should be strengthened as a curb to
192 unsafe and improper building, and that where
193 such codes are not yet in effect they should be
194 enacted and strict enforcement follow, and with
195 this goes the implication that such codes every-
196 where should be freed from absurd and wasteful
197 provisions while being made stronger with
198 proper provisions, so that they may restrain the
199 dishonorable, indifferent and careless, without at
200 the same time offering absurdities as tempta-
201 tions to violations and political trading. And,
202 either combined with such suggestions, or
203 separately, some rest their hopes of improve-
204 ment in speculative building in the licensing of
205 architects and their enforced employment.

206 As To Allied Associations of Architects, or
207 Group-Practice.

208 Many approve group practice without quali-
209 fication, including some who have been or are
210 members of such groups. Many wholly disap-
211 prove of the practice, including some who have
212 or have been members. Many approve but for
213 public work only; others for either public work
214 or special large and important private opera-
215 tions. Still others withhold opinion pending
216 further observation. Some see the method as a
217 possible and attractive substitute for competi-
218 tions. Some favor the method provided the
219 groups are small, in some cases setting the limit
220 at five, four or two. Some favor it if the group
221 be composed of architects and engineers and
222 other specialists. And some condemn, even if the
223 group be a general partnership of two members,
224 on the ground that architectural service is per-
225 sonal service and necessarily individual.

226 Few specifically approve it as a means of se-
227 curing engagements, though there is occasional
228 hint or comment that a bite is better than noth-
229 ing. Some, including some connected, point to
230 the risk, remembering human nature and its
231 weaknesses, of the avoiding of responsibility on
232 the one hand, or the seizing of place by the force-
233 ful and selfish even if not the most able, and of
234 the liability of expense unduly increasing and
235 of profits, if any, being unsatisfactorily dis-
236 tributed; though some emphasize that group
237 practice reduces expense, especially overhead.

238 Many think such groups as of several archi-
239 tects or firms using the same offices and facili-
240 ties altogether commendable; and others that
241 the association of a younger or less experienced
242 architect with a superior, for service for an en-
243 gagement undertaken by the junior, or to give
244 a young man his chance, is what should be.
245 Others comment that an association of a local
246 architect with a "foreign" one, for convenience
247 in carrying out the "foreign" architect's com-
248 mitment in the local field, is wholly proper.

249 Several remark that an association of local
250 architects, either to properly influence, even set-
251 tle, the selection of a competent architect for
252 public work, which otherwise would be the foot-
253 ball of politics, and go to a political architect
254 free from and regardless of merit or of the pub-
255 lic interest, is in the public interest and com-
256 mendable, while others say the same of associa-
257 tions of local architects, to practice together in

258 relation to some public or large private work,
259 and so "keep at home" a commission which oth-
260 erwise would go to some architect or firm in a
261 more metropolitan center.

262 Some say that each case must be judged on its
263 own merits; and, if the practice of architecture
264 is not just one thing, but many things; if a
265 beautiful building which cracks is no better
266 architecturally than a less beautiful one which
267 doesn't; if a beautiful building, inconvenient and
268 ill adapted to its use, is no better architecturally
269 than a less beautiful one, convenient and well fitted
270 to its use; if a beautiful building built wastefully
271 is no better architecturally than a less beautiful
272 one built with sound economy; then the competent
273 architect, and still more so the master, is an "all-
274 around" architect, or a firm or association whose
275 members in combination possess the qualifications
276 an architect requires; and many architects must
277 be firms or associations.

278 But all who mention grouping or association,
279 combining to pool influence or "pull" to take work
280 which, normally, would go to some other archi-
281 tect, or to influence or lead to the dismissal of
282 an architect already engaged, and to the secur-
283 ing of the "job" so made available, is wholly
284 wrong, vicious, and worthy of contempt. Some,
285 indeed, go further and say that real "hunting" is
286 as bad when done singly, as in large packs, or
287 small.

288 As to Doing Business on a Predecessor's Name
289 or Reputation.

290 Some regard this question as purely personal
291 between the architect or firm and the clients,
292 one with which the Institute and other architects
293 are not concerned, that there is no question of
294 deception for none would be deceived except the
295 clients and they know the facts. But some think
296 the practice a form of obtaining something of
297 value under false pretenses, and dishonest; some,
298 likening it to one furnishing sculpture under St.
299 Gauden's name, or of having Michael Angelo's
300 name on one's door, regardless of whether the
301 successor's talent be equal to the predecessor's,
302 or less, or greater. Some think it all right if
303 the successor be the son or real heir of the de-
304 parted or retired; others that it is all right for
305 some short term of years; some that it is proper
306 as long as even one of the former firm remains;
307 and some that it is not only right but commend-
308 able, if the succeeding members were actively
309 and responsibly associated with the former mem-
310 bers of the firm and in their confidence, con-
311 tinuing the name perhaps as much for senti-
312 mental as for business reasons.

313 Many regard the practice as entirely honor-
314 able and commendable, the paying of a fitting
315 deference to the predecessor's talents and mem-
316 ory, so that it be done with entire openness and
317 candor, as by the frank addition of the new
318 members' names and the dropping of the former
319 after a short period; or, more often, by using
320 the new, revised, name, with "successors to";
321 thus, informing all and sundry not only of the
322 possession of the good-will, quite as plainly as
323 though no change of name were made, but also
324 avoiding the appearance to the uninformed public
325 and prospective clients of being the original firm
326 intact, with all its history and record of achieve-
327 ment unbroken, and with the future still before it.

328 Point is made quite frequently that the good-

will acquired by an architect is as much his property as any other of his possessions, or as anyone's good-will is of his, and that good-will has a large effect upon some of his other assets; that he should be and is entitled in law and morals to transfer or bequeath the good-will that is his to whom he will; that the new owner is entitled to its benefit and to make all proper use of it, and to the profit from it; but that this doesn't warrant the possessor in any use that would deceive or seem to indicate good-will to be more than good-will.

As to the Institute's Standards for Admission to Membership.

A very minor proportion or number favor notable achievement; some that, and considerable education, training, and culture, and that the Institute should be a select society. Very many more, forming a large percentage of those responding, and yet forming with those before mentioned a minority of the whole, believe the Institute should establish standards between notable achievement and character and reasonable competence, or that it should be composed of both classes, in perhaps half of all these cases referring to the Fellowship class as provision for the notable. Of those who here are mentioned as expressing themselves, many do so by saying the present course is about right.

A majority favor character and reasonable competence as standards of membership, or some moderate variation therefrom, some putting it as character and competence, some adding "and some achievement, not necessarily notable"; and some calling for some degree of competence architecturally without reference to character, they not regarding that as an architectural qualification; but sometimes, while excluding character as unnecessary, integrity is insisted upon.

While some regard other qualifications as more important than character, more place the greater emphasis on character, indicating that, as a member among his fellows, or as an architect in his practice, one without character is as a ship without a rudder, a compass, or a chart. Some would take in any practicing architect; some any licensed architect; some would exclude draftsmen; some would bar any who are not in independent practice—employees, whether employed by architects, or by building contractors, or otherwise, simply because that, being employees, they are not architects in the fullest sense, and so are not in place in the Institute. Of these latter a few question, while draftsmen are eligible as Members now, whether draftsmen or architects who enter or have entered the employ of building contractors or of concerns engaged commercially, are eligible to admission, or to retain membership if now enrolled.

There is remark by several that the education and advancement of practicing architects is quite as important as of those who yet are students only, and a very definite expression that Institute membership should be very broad and representative in order to include all whose ability and willingness would lead them to increased professional attainments through the advantages and opportunities offered by Institute and Chapter influences and activities, and through contacts between members. And there is remark that, with greater numbers of the right kind, the in-

creased points of contact with the public would be of mutual benefit, and, with membership all drawn from the "better" half of all architects in professional practice, that the standards, while reasonable, would not be low; that then the public would regard the difference between those within and without the Institute, and profit by its knowledge.

A few refer to Fellowship adversely; one that we need no Mt. Olympus, that we know the distinguished among us, and that that is sufficient; another that no Academy is needed; another that it would be hard to select more than five or six who properly might be Fellows; a few that if there is desire for anything in that line it should be sought elsewhere; one that it is subject to abuses due to too great charitableness in electing members to it; others that it is inclusive generally rather than exclusive and that therefore its granting means relatively little.

Most make no reference to Fellowship, reference thereto generally being an accompaniment to some expression favoring not too stringent standards for admission, while many who also favor such democratic course discuss the subject no further.

Those who mention Fellowship, advocating it, or who advocate something similar, number an important minor percentage of the whole. Very many regard it as an inducement to effort by those who have not attained it, something to look forward to and work for as a sort of reward of merit; a very beneficial and beneficent provision, advantageous to the Institute and to the Member. About an equal number think admission is too lax on the one hand, or too strictly guarded on the other. Some regard it as containing a curious admixture if supposed to be an aggregation of the elect; others regard it with admiration, but think there are many outside who should be in.

And there are some who would have the Institute broaden the Fellowship class, admit members to it more freely, not only for notable achievement, but for achievement, for having ability to achieve though opportunity fail to give the chance, for a recognized degree of competence; and that then a third and still higher class of membership be created, hedged about with every safeguard, to which the very few, the really distinguished, the really notable, might be elevated.

Others would create other grades of membership, as for draftsmen, students, etc., as to Smaller and Local Architectural and Allied and Related Societies.

A few each say "oppose," "ignore," "discourage," and so on; but nearly all, where they go no further, say "encourage," "cooperate," be "fatherly," "motherly," "a big brother," "cordial," "affiliate," "associate"; and some, "investigate" and "judge each on its merits."

Some show great familiarity with one or the other, or more, of such societies. Of these perhaps the more general reaction is that when such society is an allied or related one, and national, consideration of possible relations should be by the Institute alone and directly; but that, where the society under consideration is local, whether architectural, a building congress, a craftsmen's guild, a draftsman's society or club, or any other allied or related organization, or

471 civic movement, the whole subject should be
472 handled by the Institute's Chapter in the terri-
473 tory involved.

474 And many think that Chapter authority and
475 autonomy should be considerably enlarged, partly
476 for this purpose; some also that Chapters might
477 have members not of Institute grade, so doing
478 away with the field for architectural societies
479 other than the Institute and its branches.

480 Still others regard the relative exclusiveness
481 of the Institute, and that men not yet fitted to
482 membership in it but properly fitted to member-
483 ship in organizations of appropriate standards
484 may join them, and, that such organizations may
485 be and are independent of the Institute, neither
486 being responsible to or for the other, as a dis-
487 tinct advantage to both. The general expres-
488 sion is that Institute Members should be members
489 of all such societies in their territory, that they
490 owe it to themselves to be members and exercise
491 all the beneficial influence that is within their
492 power; and owe it to their profession as well;
493 also it is generally regarded that such organi-
494 zations furnish the best material for accessions to
495 the Institute membership.

496 The responses also register a thoughtful ex-
497 pression that there should be a Chapter in every
498 city and vicinity containing Members or prox-
499 imate members enough to warrant it, or, in lieu
500 of this, that Chapters should have branches
501 answering the purpose; this in order that asso-
502 ciation and mingling at meetings, now imprac-
503 ticable if not impossible for many Members,
504 might be made more generally feasible.

505 In general, the expression as to building con-
506 gresses, civic bodies, and other organizations to
507 which architects are eligible, and which are con-
508 cerned as to matters of art, public works, govern-
509 ment or building, that the influence of the
510 profession and the Institute should be made felt
511 by the Members joining and taking their share
512 of the load, responsibility and direction; and,
513 as to organizations concerned with matters al-
514 lied to architecture, to which architects may not
515 be eligible as members, they yet should be in-
516 terested and show it individually and through
517 any appropriate Chapter action.

518 In General,

519 Accompanying the responses to the items of
520 the questionnaire were many letters discussing
521 the subjects as a whole, and in these, and scat-
522 tered through or among the detailed responses,
523 were comments which should have mention.

524 Perhaps nearly a dozen of those responding
525 question the need for consideration of the sub-
526 jects considered, or, granting the need, question
527 what may be accomplished or can be. On the
528 other hand very many remark the fundamental
529 character of the inquiry, its importance to the
530 profession and the Institute, and express a
531 cordial and hearty hope for a very general and
532 thoughtful response and an accomplishment of
533 marked benefit. Of these, some regard the
534 active consideration and discussion of the re-
535 sponse by the membership as perhaps the most
536 beneficial result to be attained, when taken with
537 the actual results to follow. Some regard some
538 of the matters considered as all settled; others
539 think nothing settled until settled right, and that
540 a settlement, right in and for the past, may not

541 be the right settlement for today or the future.

542 Some, in one part or another of their responses,
543 express the thought that architects, either through
544 the Institute or other impersonal medium, and
545 with subscription to defray the expense, should
546 undertake a national advertising campaign, in-
547 forming the public upon subjects of interest to it
548 relating to building; and with particular refer-
549 ence in some cases, as to the disadvantages and
550 wastefulness and dishonesty of the worse phases
551 of speculative building and those responsible
552 therefor; also as to the worth and value of the
553 professional practice of architecture, and what
554 such practice comprehends.

555 Some think the Institute should have more ex-
556 plicit or/and stringent rules, canons, and disci-
557 plinary procedure, and act thereon; others, and
558 a larger number, think it better to avoid that
559 practice to a great degree, and limit action very
560 generally to defining things and declaring prin-
561 ciples, leaving enforcement very largely to the
562 power of membership opinion; that, as to the
563 subjects now under consideration, the result
564 should be not more rules, but fewer.

565 Finally,

566 This is submitted by the Chairman (a) to the
567 Committee, as a digest of the response received,
568 for its consideration, and for its suggestions, if
569 any, for modifications, of conclusions to be drawn,
570 and of recommendations to be made, and (b) to
571 your Board, as a report of progress, tentative, re-
572 serving to the Committee the privileges of modifi-
573 cation, of stating conclusions, and of making
574 recommendations, if so it seem to it wise, prior
575 to the opening of the Convention.

576 Of this report or digest, its length: it is a
577 human effort to condense the substance of a
578 response of some half-million words into as brief
579 a statement as may be sufficiently comprehensive
580 to give a cross-section of the views of the mem-
581 bership as expressed.

Very respectfully,

HARRY T. STEPHENS, Chairman,
Committee on Architectural Relations.

ADDENDUM B

TABULATION OF NUMBER AND SOURCES OF RESPONSES
TO QUESTIONNAIRE OF JANUARY 29, 1924. ARCHI-
TECTURAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE, A. I. A.

Chapter	No. of Members	No. of Responses	Percentage to Mem- bership
Region or District No. 1:			
Boston.....	181	36	25.53
Rhode Island.....	24	8	33.33
Connecticut.....	24	12	50.00
Chapter-at-Large.....	1	1
Region, No. 1.....	230	57	24.78
Region or District No. 2:			
Brooklyn.....	68	16	23.59
Buffalo.....	45	13	28.89
Central New York.....	39	14	35.90
New York.....	338	85	25.15
Chapter-at-Large.....	6	3
Region, No. 2.....	496	131	26.41

Region or District No. 3:				Region or District No. 9:			
New Jersey.....	115	41	35.65	San Francisco.....	76	17	22.37
Philadelphia.....	167	40	23.95	Southern California.....	113	24	21.24
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre.....	10	3	30.00	Chapter-at-Large.....	0	0	-----
Southern Pennsylvania.....	17	10	58.82	Region, No. 9.....	189	43	22.79
Chapter-at-Large.....	1	0	-----	Chapter-at-Large Member	1	0	-----
Region, No. 3.....	310	94	30.32	not in any Region.....	2704	668	24.70
Region or District No. 4:							
Baltimore.....	35	12	35.29				
North Carolina.....	19	7	36.84				
South Carolina.....	28	10	35.71				
Virginia.....	25	8	32.00				
Washington, D. C.....	82	10	12.20				
West Virginia.....	16	3	18.75				
Chapter-at-Large.....	0	0	-----				
Region, No. 4.....	205	50	24.39				
Region or District No. 5:							
Central Illinois.....	25	4	16.00				
Cincinnati.....	27	7	25.93				
Cleveland.....	83	8	9.64				
Columbus.....	22	5	22.73				
Dayton.....	17	6	35.30				
Erie.....	9	2	22.22				
Chicago.....	165	40	24.24				
Grand Rapids.....	8	3	37.50				
Indiana.....	16	8	50.00				
Kentucky.....	18	2	11.11				
Michigan.....	72	9	12.50				
Pittsburgh.....	73	14	19.18				
Toledo.....	15	2	13.33				
Chapter-at-Large.....	4	1	-----				
Region, No. 5.....	554	111	20.04				
Region or District No. 6:							
Iowa.....	51	16	31.37				
Kansas.....	12	9	75.00				
Kansas City.....	43	11	25.58				
Minnesota.....	57	14	26.32				
Nebraska.....	40	8	20.00				
Saint Louis.....	42	8	19.05				
Saint Paul.....	14	3	21.43				
Wisconsin.....	56	14	25.00				
Chapter-at-Large.....	0	0	-----				
Region, No. 6.....	315	83	26.35				
Region or District No. 7:							
Alabama.....	18	7	38.89				
Arkansas.....	14	2	14.29				
Florida.....	24	8	33.33				
Georgia.....	30	3	10.00				
Louisiana.....	32	7	21.88				
South Georgia.....	10	3	30.00				
Tennessee.....	52	8	15.38				
Texas.....	75	17	22.67				
Chapter-at-Large.....	0	0	-----				
Region, No. 7.....	255	55	21.57				
Region or District No. 8:							
Colorado.....	40	11	27.50				
Montana.....	10	5	50.00				
Oregon.....	21	9	42.86				
Utah.....	17	5	29.41				
Washington State.....	61	14	22.95				
Chapter-at-Large.....	0	0	-----				
Region, No. 8.....	149	44	29.48				

APPENDIX 13

Report of the Committee on School Building Standards

Part I

(Previously Approved by the Board of Directors.)

The initial questions in the development of school building standards are:

(1) What in the Planning and Construction of school buildings cannot and should not be standardized and why?

(2) What common elements in school buildings can be successfully reduced to definite standards?

(3) To what extent will standardization of common elements promote the development universally of better types of school buildings?

The Factors Essential to Successful School Buildings

The three factors essential to the successful building of schools are Plan Efficiency, Substantial Construction and Beautiful Architecture. Plan Efficiency involves adaptation of the building plan to the educational program and type of organization. It also involves safety, good lighting, successful ventilation, unquestioned sanitation and sane economy.

Successful adaptation is dependent on the skill of the individual architect and on his knowledge of school procedure, progress and tendencies. An architect cannot plan a school successfully unless he can visualize it as an operating unit, as an agency in action.

The architecture of a school, its aesthetic appeal to youth and adults, is also dependent on the skill of the individual architect and on his power to create. Furthermore, since a successful exterior is but the evolution of a successful plan, the two essential factors, viz., Plan Efficiency and Beautiful Architecture are closely entwined.

There are therefore three distinct problems to solve in every school building project, the development of adaptation and architectural beauty, and the development and execution of the engineering phases of the building. If a school plant is efficiently planned for the educational program and the student body it is to serve; if it is "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," both within and without; and if it is substantially constructed, safe, properly lighted, ventilated and sanitary, then it should and will give one hundred per cent service, regardless of standards.

Adaptation the Keynote to Plan Efficiency Cannot Be Standardized

The greatest problem in present-day school-house planning is that of adaptation to educational policies, needs and desires. Educational needs vary with every community and frequently with the various sections

within a city. The development of every school plant, therefore, must necessarily become an *individual problem*. Educational needs, policies and desires are also constantly changing; consequently, the type of school plant must change in order to conform to the changing needs. It is evident then that adaptation to educational programs cannot be reduced to any rigid standards. Successful planning for use is dependent instead on the skill of the school planner after he has made a careful study and analysis of all elements which effect the efficiency of the plan, such as for instance, the number of pupils to be housed, the curricular offerings and the type of organization.

It is not Desirable that the Architecture of Schools be Reduced to Standards

Art in school building as in everything else depends on originality and individuality rather than upon uniformity. Architects may favor certain styles of architecture for their buildings. But such tendencies do not preclude individuality, and compel uniformity. Architectural style must vary with differences in climates. Buildings in sections having long periods of warm weather should naturally have a different style and exterior treatment from those in sections having long periods of cold weather. Architecture that is suitable in New York and the Middle West would generally be out of place in California, Texas, Florida or Georgia. The size of the city has also an important bearing on the architectural style of buildings. In large cities like New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and others, where sites are restricted and where all kinds and types of schools must be large, the architectural expression must necessarily be different from that in smaller and medium-sized cities. It is then a certainty that it is neither desirable nor possible to reduce exteriors of schools to a standard form. Variety, individuality and originality are desired.

Other Factors Essential to Plan Efficiency

Safety, Good Lighting, Successful Ventilation, Sanitation and Sane Economy are all essential to successful and efficient planning of schools and should comprise the elements common to all kinds and sizes of schools. It is believed by the committee that the development of standards will need to be restricted to these common elements and that a contribution to better school buildings can be made by an exhaustive study of the many-sided phases of each factor. The most important of the common elements is *safety*.

SAFETY

All communities in all parts of the country have a right to demand unquestioned safety of their schools. The mechanical elements contributing to safety are:

1. Type of building plan.
2. Size and location of sites.
3. Number and location of corridors, stairways and exits.
4. Height of building.
5. Methods of construction.

LIGHTING

The school house planner is concerned with both natural and artificial lighting. Natural lighting includes such matters as kind of light, that is, side lighting, top lighting, or cross lighting, the amount of light necessary to a proper distribution, size, arrangement and type of window.

Practice and State legislation have already evolved standards relative to the amount and kind of light

for class rooms, as well as for window arrangement. The standard used, however, is applicable particularly to the northern States. A further study is necessary in order that the various latitudes and climates may be given sufficient consideration.

Artificial lighting is necessarily reduced to an electric lighting system of proper distribution. Its success is dependent on the *foot-candle intensity* and on the *types of lamp units*. The foot-candle intensity and the type of lamp units may be reduced to *definite standards* for the various types of rooms within a building.

VENTILATION

As in lighting, the problem of ventilation of schools is two-fold, natural and artificial. Type of plan, provision for cross ventilation, window arrangement, type of windows, and orientation of the building are the dominant elements to successful natural ventilation. The essentials to successful artificial ventilation are air purity, air movement, proper humidity and normal temperatures.

Present methods of artificial ventilation have been questioned. The Committee should endeavor to reach a definite conclusion concerning this problem.

SANITATION

Site location, water supply, the elimination of basements, arrangement of plumbing fixtures, and janitorial service comprise the elements that affect the sanitation of school buildings. Formation of standards for the maintenance of sanitation should therefore be a relatively simple matter.

SCHOOL BUILDING ECONOMIES

A study of cost bases whereby a comparison of the service ability of various schools can be made constitutes one of the most important and difficult tasks of the Committee. The wide variation in the per pupil building costs, without a corresponding efficiency in educational service leads to the conclusion that there is much needless waste.

Part II

(Approved in Principle by the Convention)

This preliminary draft of a report of the Committee on School Building Standards emphasizes three essential factors to the successful planning of schools, viz, Plan Efficiency, Substantial Construction and Beautiful Architecture.

As stated in the initial report, the first of these essentials, viz, plan efficiency in its adaptation to educational needs, and the last, the development of a beautiful and aesthetic exterior, are factors which for obvious reasons, do not lend themselves at all readily to standardization as do those for lighting, ventilation, sanitation, construction and some other things.

SAFETY. The most important of all the essential mechanical factors are those affecting the safety of schools and their occupants.

The initial study of your Committee therefore, was centered on the subject of building schools for safety, but before undertaking an independent study, it deemed it to be advisable to review the recent investigations undertaken by other organizations interested in this particular field, thereby possibly avoiding duplication of research.

As your Committee is irrevocably committed to the promotion of better, more efficient and beautiful buildings, any report which definitely promotes these quali-

ties should receive the unqualified support of the A. I. A. On the other hand any findings which tend towards a retrograde movement or that necessitate unnecessary expenditures without commensurate returns, or which gives attention to the cure of evils rather than to prevention based upon a correct understanding of the fundamentals in the purpose and use of schools should be disproved.

Safety Standards Established by the A. I. A. Committee.

The safety of school buildings is dependent upon five fundamentals:

1.—The type of plan. 2.—Proper location and adequate site. 3.—Substantial construction. 4.—Height. 5.—Adequate and properly arranged circulation and egress.

If buildings are planned with due regard to the above and constructed after approved fire resistive methods, fires or hazard to life in school buildings will be practically eliminated. Thus a fire may start in a laboratory, shop or other room used for any special activity, which rooms are regarded as the greatest source of fire hazard, but if the building be of a construction as advocated by this Committee, there can be but slight loss since fires may be easily extinguished.

The history of school fires does not record one that may be considered as serious in a building constructed upon the above principles. Then again, the many lives which have been lost and the injuries sustained through panic, rendered more extensive in many cases because of an involved plan, emphasizes the importance of greater plan efficiency with its concomitant of adequate and properly proportioned means of circulation and egress.

It is in the light of the ideals just discussed that the Committee has examined the recent publication of a report known as The Tentative School Exit Code formulated by the American Engineering Standards Committee under the sponsorship of the National Fire Protection Association.

Your Committee finds a number of items with respect to existing buildings which it is ready to approve, but the Code in the main is not acceptable for the reasons that:

(a) It appears to be written around school buildings of types long abandoned.

(b) It apparently deliberately disregards the function of a modern school building.

(c) Its translation into actual construction would in many instances, add materially to the cost without commensurate returns to safety and educational processes.

Your Committee, therefore, cannot recommend that approval be given the School Exit Code as prepared by the American Engineering Standards Committee.

In connection with this matter, your Committee wishes to state that it is of the opinion that there is a steadily growing belief that ill considered laws and regulations requiring what are believed to be in many respects excessive and unreasonable provisions for alleged means of safety, and for floor space, lighting, etc., are rapidly being regarded as needlessly expensive and, in the main, far beyond the financial ability of school communities.

Further, your Committee is also of the opinion that the first step on the part of those who would make laws and rules and regulations prescribing the plan-

ning of schools from the standpoint of safety or for any other purpose, is to first give attention to the real problems connected with the purpose and functions of schools, which should be well served.

Your Committee, in conclusion, wishes to state, that in its judgment, it now seems to be necessary to develop standards for use in the planning, construction and equipment of schools, which will fairly meet the modern and actual needs, based upon the most careful consideration of the usage of this particular type of building, something which now is not available and that this will constitute its major work for the current year.

Respectfully submitted,

J. O. BETELLE,
C. B. J. SNYDER,
DWIGHT H. PERKINS,
WM. B. ITTNER, *Chairman.*

APPENDIX 14

Report of the Committee on Cooperation with the Fine Arts Commission

April 10, 1924.

Your Committee, immediately upon appointment, tendered its services to the Commission of Fine Arts but no request for cooperation has been received from the Commission. Therefore, the Committee devoted its efforts toward the same general end by cooperation through the Federal City Committee on which nine additional Washington architects—Messrs. Brooke, Clark, Cunningham, Justement, Marshall, Peter, Smith, Wheat and Wood—served as advisors on Housing, Zoning, School Sites, Playgrounds, Streets, Metropolitan Extension and Waterfront treatment. The recommendations of this committee were published in the form of a report on the Washington situation, which has been circulated to "committees of constituents" all over the country for study and action through representatives in Congress. The Federal City Committee is not a planning group but an organization for accomplishment of plan. Its chairman is Mr. Frederic Delano, who has had wide experience on the Chicago and New York planning commissions. Reviews of this work have been published in the *JOURNAL of the Institute*.

Attention is called to the fact that the preliminary report of the Federal City Committee has been submitted for review to the professional organization of the architects, landscape architects, city planners and engineers with the double purpose of bringing out constructive criticism and of focusing attention upon Washington's problems. Other organizations have appointed committees of review. Your committee urgently recommends that the Institute appoint such a special committee preferably with a member in each chapter, so that the interest and weight of each chapter, as the constituents of certain representatives in Congress, can be directed toward the accomplishment of specific legislation for Washington. Congressional authorization for planning and urgently needed appropriations have been repeatedly defeated for lack of such definite support, with the result that picturesque residential sections have been devastated by lack of adequate planning and needed park sites elimi-

nated by axe, dump cart and steam shovel before appropriations could be obtained.

After consultation with the members of the previous committee, this committee begs to recommend that the Committee on Cooperation with the Fine Arts Commission be discontinued.

Respectfully submitted,

IRWIN S. PORTER,
LOUIS A. SIMON,
HORACE W. PEASLEE, *Chairman*.

APPENDIX 15

Report of Committee on War Memorials

During the past year the Committee on War Memorials has when called upon rendered the advisory serv-

ice within its province as prescribed by the instructions of the Board. As heretofore, the inquiries received from promoters of memorial projects have been largely requests for typical designs as a basis of selection, the purpose being in this respect suggestive of the too familiar dependence upon the illustrated catalogues of manufacturers, and your committee has taken advantage of the opportunity thus afforded to outline the procedure whereby individual solutions of such problems may be realized.

The enlargement of the Committee to embrace representation in each Chapter should prove advantageous in so far as it may permit of more direct service through personal conference and thus tend to widen the influence of the Institute in this field.

Respectfully submitted,

HORACE WELLS SELLERS, *Chairman*.

Index to Proceedings

	Page		Page
Addresses and Papers—		Budget System of the United States, address	
Boring, William A.	70	of Gen. Herbert M. Lord	34
Cortissoz, Royal	20	Buffalo Chapter, Convention invitation	106
Cram, Ralph Adams	23, 75	Building Committee, report on Octagon prop-	
Emerson, William	47	erty	56
Faville, William B.	5	Building Problem of the United States	29
Jones, Robert Taylor	60	Address of Milton B. Medary, Jr.	29
Kelsey, Albert	42	Address of Col. C. O. Sherrill	31
Kimball, Thomas R.	22	Address of Gen. Herbert M. Lord	34
Lawrence, Ellis F.	51	By-Laws, Associateship period extended	19, 26
Lord, General Herbert M.	34	Dues, increase after January	19, 27
Magonigle, H. Van Buren	67	Fellowship procedure	19, 54, 56
Medary, Jr., Milton B.	29	Regional representation	25
Nimmons, George C.	44		
Sherrill, Col. C. O.	31	Charters presented to Chapters	109
Steele, William L.	21, 78	Clark, Lyman, report on Producers' Research	
Walker, C. Howard	22	Council	66
Wilcox, W. R. B.	72	Committee and other Reports—	
Zantzing, C. C.	49	Architectural Relations	138
Allied Architects Association of Los Angeles,		Board of Directors	14
organization and service	94	Building Committee	56
American Construction Council, greetings....	63	Community Planning	99, 120
Appendices—Reports and Documents	110-146	Competitions	82, 135
Architects' Small House Service Bureau, ad-		Contracts	116
dress of Robert Taylor Jones	60	Credentials	110
Report of Chairman of Small House Com-		Education	43-53
mittee, Wm. E. Fisher	97	Fine Arts Commission, cooperation with..	145
Architectural Education	43-53	Historic Monuments and Scenic Beauties	126
Address of George C. Nimmons	44	Industrial Relations	130
Address of William Emerson	47	Nominations	56
Address of C. C. Zantzing	49	Press of the A. I. A.	20
Address of Ellis F. Lawrence	51	Producers' Research Council	66
Architectural Relations—		Public Information	114
Allied Architects Association	94	Public Works	29, 117
Hunting in Packs	93	Registration Laws	133
In President's Address	6	School Building Standards	143
Report of Board	17	Scientific Research Department	65, 134
Report of Chairman	90	Small Houses	112
Report of Committee	138	Small House Service Bureau	97
Speculative Building	92	Structural Service	134
Associateship period extension, report of		Treasurer's Report	8
Board	17, 19	War Memorials	146
Convention action	26	Community Planning, in President's Address..	6
		Board's report	16
Bacon, Henry, obituary	20	Chairman's report	99
Beaux Arts Institute of Design, reports and		Committee's report	120
resolution	101-104	Competitions, report of Board	17
Board of Directors, report in full	14	Chairman's report	82
Bok, Edward, elected an Honorary Member-		Committee's report	135
ship.....	15, 108	Convention action	106
Boring, William A., Precedent in American		Educational methods	105
Architecture	70	Kansas conditions	83, 106
		Open Forum discussion	82

	Page		Page
Congress of the Building Industry, resolutions <i>See also</i> Industrial Relations.	19, 63	Fisher, William E., report on Small House Service Bureau	97
Contracts, report of Committee	116	General Education, paper by Ellis F. Law- rence	51
Convention Committees, personnels	4	Georgia Chapter, Convention invitation	106
Convention in New York—1925, in President's Address	7	Goodhue, Bertram Grosvenor, obituary	22, 23
Board's report	17	Gotch, John Alfred, elected an Honorary Cor- responding Member	15, 108
Remarks of President-elect Morris, of New York Chapter	109	Harrison, Charles Custis, elected an Hon- orary Member	15, 108
Convention invitations—		Historic Monuments, Board's report	16, 19
Buffalo Chapter	106	Lincoln Cathedral resolution	25
Georgia Chapter	106	Monticello resolution	25
New Jersey Chapter	106	Honorary Members, nominations of Bok and Harrison	15
Convention procedure approved	105	Elections	108
Convention sessions—		Honorary Corresponding Members, nomina- tions of Reilly and Gotch	15
May twenty-first, morning	5	Elections	108
May twenty-first, afternoon	25	Hoover, Herbert, letter read	98
May twenty-first, evening	43	Hunting in Packs, report and discussion	93
May twenty-second, morning	53	Industrial Mobilization, Board's report	19
May twenty-second, afternoon	63	Convention action	25
May twenty-second evening	82	Industrial Relations, Board's report	16
May twenty-third, morning	97	Committee's report	130
May twenty-third, afternoon	107	Convention action	63
Cortissoz, Royal, appreciation of Henry Bacon	20	International Congress of Architects, report...	106
Cram, Ralph Adams, appreciation of Ber- tram G. Goodhue	23	Institute growth and leadership, in Presi- dent's Address	7
Precedent in American Architecture	75	In Board's report	14
Credentials, report of Committee	54, 110	Jones, Robert Taylor, address on Architects' Small House Service Bureau	60
Department of Commerce, cooperation with, report of Board	16	Journal. <i>See</i> Press of the A. I. A.	
Letter from Secretary Hoover	98	Jury of Fellows. <i>See</i> Fellowships—Pro- cedure	
Dues, report of Board	17, 19	Kansas competition conditions	83
Convention action	27	Convention resolution	106
Dunning, N. Max, remarks on education	43	Kelsey, Albert, lecture on Rome, Radiating Rome	42
Education, Board's report	15	Kern, LeRoy E., report on Scientific Research Department	65
Chairman's report	49	Kimball, Thomas R., appreciation of Ber- tram G. Goodhue	22
Committee's report	43-53	Lawrence, Ellis F., paper on General Educa- tion	51
Exhibition award—Isadore Shank	101	Lincoln Cathedral, Convention resolution	25
In President's Address	6	Lord, Gen. Herbert M., address on Budget System	34
Work of Beaux Arts Institute	101	Lubschez, Ben J., report as Treasurer of Press	20
Emerson, William, address on Architectural Education	47	Magonigle, H. Van Buren, address, Plagiar- ism as a Fine Art	67
Exhibition of 1925, in President's Address	7		
Exhibition of school work, awards	101		
Faville, William B., President's Address	5		
Fellowships, Board's report	17, 19		
Convention discussion	27, 54		
Convention action	56		
Finances and Octagon property, report of Board	14		
Treasurer's report	8		
Fine Arts Building in Chicago, restoration	104		
Fine Arts Commission, cooperation with, re- port of Committee	145		

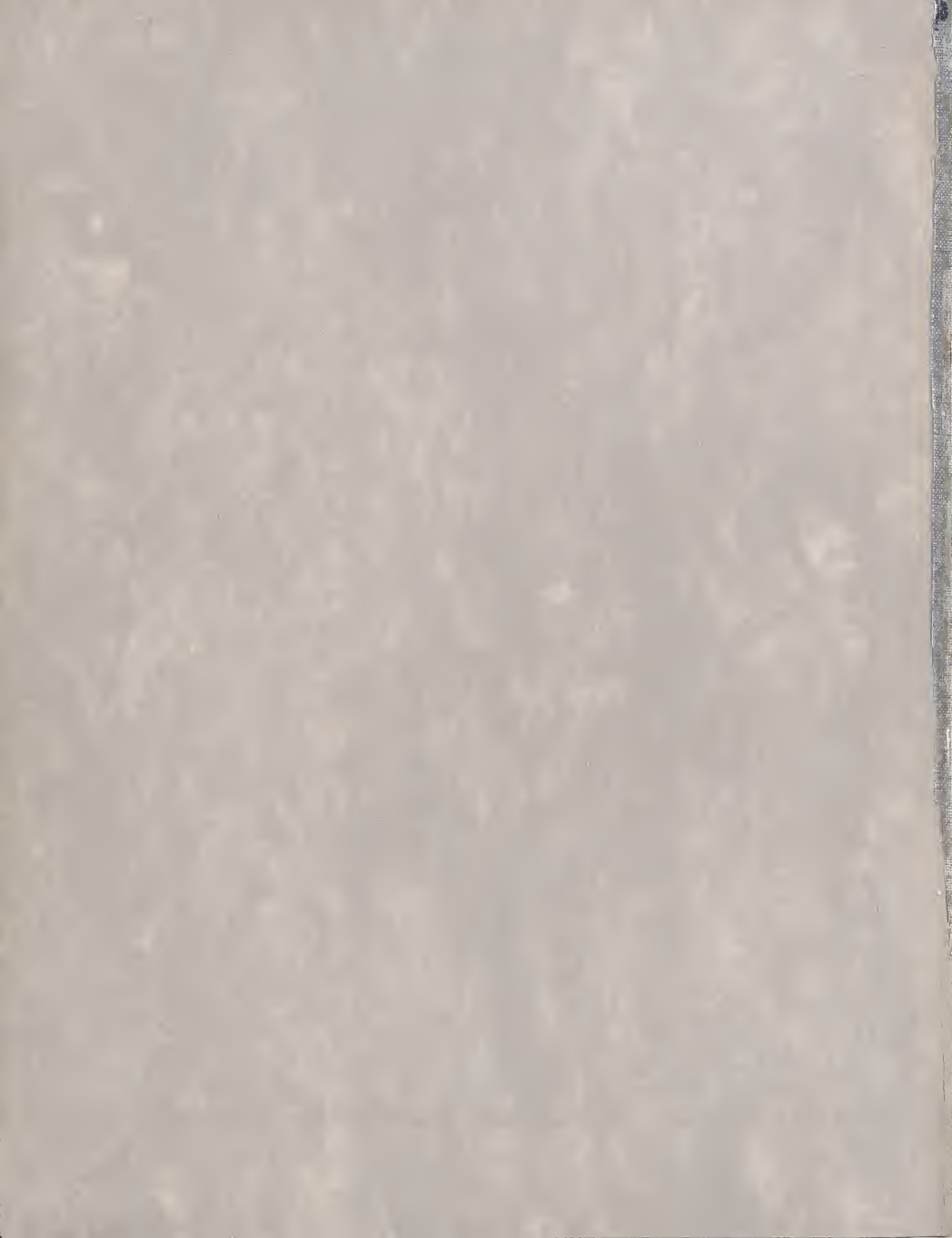
INDEX TO PROCEEDINGS

149

	Page		Page
Medary, Milton B. Jr., address on Public Works	29	Luncheon meeting	107
Membership growth, report of Board	14	In President's Address	5
Monticello, Convention resolution	25	Regional representation, report of Board	15, 18
		Convention action	25
National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, Convention resolution	19	Registration Laws, Board's report	16
New Jersey Chapter, Convention invitation	106	Committee's report	133
New York Regional Plan Committee, telegram of appreciation	63	Convention action	25
Nimmons, George C., address, Public Appreciation of the Fine Arts	44	District of Columbia, status	29, 63
Nominations, report on	56	Reilly, Charles Herbert, elected an Honorary Corresponding Member	15, 108
Octagon property, report of Building Committee	56	Resolutions and Motions—	
Special Funds	8, 12, 13	Appreciation of work of Officers	109
Officers and Directors elected	107	Associateship extended	26
Oldroyd Lincoln Memorial Collection, Convention action	26	Beaux Arts, Institute of Design	103, 104
		Competitions	105
Plagiarism as a Fine Art, address of H. Van Buren Magonigle	67	In Kansas	106
Plan of Washington, discussion	40	Convention procedure	105
Convention action	42, 104	Credentials report	54
General committee on Federal City	107	Dues	27
Preservation of Historic Monuments and Scenic Beauties, report of Committee	126	Employment of private architects	42
President's Address	5	Federal City plan	107
President, two-year term amendment	19, 26	Fellowship procedure	29, 56
Press of the A. I. A., in President's Address	6	Fine Arts Building	104
Institute Treasurer's report	9	Industrial Relations	63
Report of Board	17	Lincoln Cathedral	25
Report of Treasurer of Press	20	Monticello	25
Private architects, employment on Public Works	42	Nominations	56
Producers' Research Council, report of Lyman Clark	66	Octagon property	60
Professional men's organization, in President's Address	7	Oldroyd Lincoln collection	26
Public Appreciation of the Fine Arts, address of George C. Nimmons	44	Plan of Washington	104
Public Information, Board's report	16, 18	Public Information	54
Chairman's report	53	Public Works	41, 42
Committee's report	114	Regional representation	25
Convention action	54	School Building Standards	97
Public Works, Building Problem of the United States	29-42	Scientific Research Department	67
Board's report	16, 18	Tax on art importations	107
Central agency	42	Treasurer's report	13
Committee's report	117	Two-year term for President	26
Convention action	41, 42	Universal Contract Forms	64, 65
In President's Address	5	War Emergency Program	25
Plan of Washington	42	Resolutions, committee on, appointed	8
Recorder appointed	8	Rome, Radiating Rome	42
Regional Conferences, report of Board	14	School Building Standards, Convention action Report of Committee	97 143
		Scientific Research Department and Structural Service Committee—	
		Board's report	16, 19
		Convention action	65-67
		In Treasurer's report	9
		Joint report	134
		Sherrill, Col. C. O., address on Public Works	31
		Significance of the Fine Arts, report on distribution	44
		Small House Service Bureau—and Committee—	
		Address of Robert Taylor Jones	60
		Board's report	15

	Page		Page
Chairman's report	97	Universal Contract forms, report of Board.....	16
Committee's report	112	Convention action	65
Commendation by Secretary Hoover	98	Report of Wm. Stanley Parker	63
Speculative Building, discussion	92	Waid, D. Everett, acknowledgment of election	107
Stable on Octagon property, preservation dis- cussed	57	Report as Treasurer	8
Steele, Wm. L., appreciation of Louis H. Sul- livan	21	Walker, C. Howard, appreciation of Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue	23
Precedent in American Architecture	78	War Emergency Program, report of Board.....	16
Report on Competitions	82	Convention action	25
Stein, Clarence S., report on Community Plan- ning	99	War Memorials, report of Committee	146
Stephens, H. T., report on Architectural Rela- tions	90	What is Precedent Doing to American Archi- tecture, addresses by—	
Structural Service Committee, report of Board	16	H. Van Buren Magonigle	67
Joint report	134	William A. Boring	70
Sullivan, Louis H., obituary	21	W. R. B. Willcox	72
Tax on art importations	107	Ralph Adams Cram	75
Tellers, appointed	54	William L. Steele	78
Treasurer's report	8	Willcox, W. R. B., Precedent in American Architecture	72
Two-year term for President, Convention action	26	Work of Officers, appreciation	109
		Zantzing, C. C., Review of Architectural Education	49





APR 11 1927

